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Existing Condition of Lubuk Larangan Management as a Form of Local Wisdom in Padang Sawah Village, Kampar Kiri Subdistrict, Kampar Regency, Riau Province

Kondisi Eksisting Pengelolaan Lubuk Larangan sebagai Bentuk Kearifan Lokal di Desa Padang Sawah Kecamatan Kampar Kiri Kabupaten Kampar Provinsi Riau

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Abstract

Lubuk Larangan is a local wisdom initiative aimed at preserving fish resources and aquatic ecosystems. Natural resource and environmental management based on local wisdom, such as the Practices in Lubuk Larangan, Padang Sawah Village. This study aims to determine the current conditions of the Subayang River in Padang Sawah Village. This research was conducted in May–June 2024 in Padang Sawah Village, Kampar Kiri Subdistrict, Kampar Regency, Riau Province. The research method was a descriptive survey approach, utilizing data collection techniques such as observation, interviews, and physical-chemical parameter measurements. The materials and tools used were based on the parameters measured, namely physical-chemical and questionnaires. The results showed that Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village is still managed according to customary law by the ninik mamak. The community of Padang Sawah Village strongly supports the existence of Lubuk Larangan and wants to be more actively involved in its preservation. Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village has a very high level of community awareness, with a respondent participation index of 0.98. The water quality measurements obtained were a temperature of 29-30°C, brightness of 55-72 cm, depth of 1.7-2.2 m, current speed of 0.66-0.67 m/s, pH of 6.93-7.25, and dissolved oxygen of 3.40-4.10 mg/L. The management of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village is supported by water quality that is still natural.

Keywords: Local wisdom, Management, Participation, Perception

Abstrak

Lubuk larangan merupakan kearifan lokal sebagai upaya pelestarian sumber daya ikan dan ekosistem perairan. Pengelolaan sumberdaya alam dan lingkungan yang berbasis kearifan lokal seperti Lubuk Larangan Desa Padang Sawah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kondisi eksisting dan kondisi peraian sungai subayang Desa Padang Sawah. Penelitian ini telah dilakukan pada bulan Mei – Juni 2024 di Desa Padang Sawah, Kecamatan Kampar Kiri, Kabupaten Kampar, Provinsi Riau. Metode penelitian adalah pendekatan deskriptif survey dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan pengukuran parameter fisik-kimia. Bahan dan alat yang digunakan berdasarkan parameter yang diukur yaitu fisika-kimia dan kuesioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Lubuk Larangan di Desa Padang Sawah masih dikelola secara adat oleh ninik mamak. Masyarakat Desa Padang Sawah sangat mendukung keberadaan lubuk larangan dan masyarakat

ingin terlibat lebih aktif dalam pelestarian lubuk larangan. Lubuk Larangan Desa Padang Sawah memiliki tingkat persepsi masyarakat yang sangat tinggi dengan indeks partisipasi responden mencapai 0,98. Hasil pengukuran kualitas air diperoleh suhu 29-30°C, kecerahan 55-72 cm, kedalaman 1,7-2,2 m, kecepatan arus 0,66-0,67 m/s, pH 6,93-7,25, dan oksigen terlarut 3,40-4,10 mg/L. Kondisi pengelolaan Lubuk Larangan Desa Padang Sawah didukung dengan kualitas air yang masih alami.

Kata kunci: Kearifan Lokal, Pengelolaan, Partisipasi, Persepsi

1. Introduction

Local wisdom is one of the strategies used by communities to preserve the environment and natural resources. In various regions of Indonesia, local wisdom has become an important part of traditional fisheries management systems that have proven capable of maintaining the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems. One form of local wisdom is Lubuk Larangan, a river area in Padang Sawah Village, Kampar Kiri District, Riau Province, traditionally managed by the local community. The management of Lubuk Larangan is a form of local wisdom that aims to preserve fish resources and aquatic ecosystems. This management aims to ensure the sustainability of resource production and ensure the optimal benefits of natural resources for the community, region, and country, which is achieved through the sustainable use of fish resources (Ramadian & Muthmainnah, 2023). Common problems in this management include illegal fishing activities that damage the sustainability of fish stocks, environmental or hydrological changes, and law enforcement issues. According to community perceptions, hydrological problems that often occur in the Kampar River Basin include pollution, flooding, erosion, abrasion, turbidity, and siltation (Yunus, 2021). Natural resource and environmental management based on local wisdom, such as Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village, can be found in the Subayang River basin. The Subayang River is part of the Rimbang Baling Wildlife Reserve and is an important route for communities to access villages along the river. According to Wulandari et al. (2018), Lubuk Larangan has ecological, social, and economic value.

In 2018, Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village produced 1 tonne of fish, but by 2022, the harvest had decreased to 800 kg. The causes of this decline include high rainfall, hydrological problems, community activities that produce waste, and the erosion of interest and concern among the younger generation towards cultural heritage and traditional knowledge. Previous research conducted on the Subayang River has been diverse. However, to date, there has been no research on the management of Lubuk Larangan in the Subayang River, Padang Sawah Village. Therefore, research is needed to understand the management conditions of Lubuk Larangan, considering both the socio-cultural perspective of the community and the physical-chemical aspects of the water. This understanding will serve as a basis for managing Lubuk Larangan to maintain the sustainability of the aquatic ecosystem in Padang Sawah Village.

2. Material and Method

2.1. Time and Place

This research was conducted in May-June 2024 in Padang Sawah Village, Kampar Kiri Subdistrict, Kampar District, Riau Province (Figure 1).

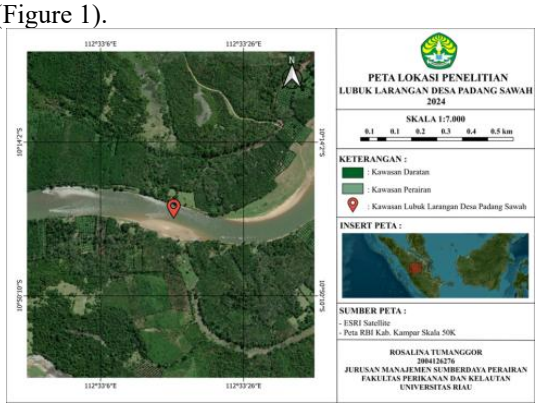

Figure 1. Research location map

2.2. Methods

This research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive survey and a data collection technique using purposive sampling (Sugiyono, 2019). The data types consisted of primary data (interviews and water quality

measurements) and secondary data (inventory of social, environmental, and cultural conditions of the community in the Lubuk Larangan area). A questionnaire was used to guide interviews, temperature was measured using a thermometer (SNI 6989.23-2005), and clarity was assessed using a Secchi disk (Alaerts & Santika, 1984). Depth was measured using a meter, rope, and weight, while current velocity was measured using an empty bottle and a stopwatch (Alaerts & Santika, 1984). pH levels were measured using a pH meter (SNI 06-6989.11-2004), and dissolved oxygen levels were measured using a DO meter

2.3. Procedures

This interview was conducted with key informants using purposive sampling to obtain in-depth information related to Lubuk Larangan. This study used 30 respondents (Sugiyono, 2019), including ninik mamak, traditional leaders, village heads, youth leaders, BPD (Village Development Council), and local community members. Water quality measurements included physical and chemical parameters, with water sampling taken at three stations: the upstream, middle, and downstream sections of Lubuk Larangan.

2.4. Data Analysis

2.4.1. Conditions of Lubuk Larangan Management

The data obtained from the interview results were collected and analyzed descriptively, referring to Yoswaty (2010) and presented in Table 1:

Table 1. Scoring category of community perception and participation level

Category	Perception
C	Strongly Agree (SA)
C	Agree (A)
A	Disagree (D)
A	Strongly Disagree (SD)

The scoring categories are as follows: 1 = Strongly Disagree (SD) (Category A); 2 = Disagree (D) (Category A); 3 = Agree (A) (Category C); 4 = Strongly Agree (SA) (Category C); Categories (SD) and (D) are grouped into Category A, while categories (A) and (SA) are grouped into Category C (Yoswaty, 2010). After obtaining the assessment data from the questionnaire, scoring was conducted and calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Respondent Participation Index} = \text{C-A}/100\%$$

Criteria: (-1.0) Strongly Disagree; (0.0) Neutral; (1.0) Strongly Agree

Furthermore, the measurement of community participation levels from all respondents used categories of measured levels, namely the mean value, with the following classification (Yoswaty, 2010): High: Average > 3.66; Moderate: Average between 2.33-3.65; and Low: Average between 1-2. 32

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Existing Conditions of Lubuk Larangan Management

The Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village is a forbidden area for catching fish to manage fishery resources. This 500-meter-long lubuk larangan was established in 2007 at the suggestion of the ninik mamak, which consists of four clans: Datuk Sati from the Domo Clan as chairman, Datuk Muli from the Piliang Clan, Datuk Laksamana from the Topang Clan, and Datuk Berajo from the Melayu Clan. Initially, the Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village was established to increase village revenue, maintain tradition, and serve as a social gathering activity for the community to come together. The location of Lubuk Larangan was chosen based on several considerations, including its strategic location, the presence of land on the downstream riverbank for fish harvesting, and its distance from residential and industrial areas.

The fish harvesting or opening ceremony (mancokau) is usually held once a year or every two years, depending on community agreements and weather conditions. The opening occurs during the dry season or when the river water recedes to facilitate access. The harvesting process occurs from morning to afternoon using nets, traps, and fishing gear. The mancokau activity begins with a meeting between the village head, community leaders, and ninik mamak, who also form the organizing committee. As preparation, the committee installed a river barrier (Bolek) to retain fish within the Lubuk Larangan area. This event is attended by village residents and visitors from outside the village. The harvested fish are managed through a shared system or auction. The types of fish found in the Lubuk larangan are highly diverse, including protected fish species such as the belida.

The Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village has not established a village regulation like other villages have. Instead, it applies several unwritten rules, such as prohibiting fish catching, careless talk, and impolite behaviour in the area. Violations are resolved through three types of sanctions: customary sanctions, government sanctions, and religious sanctions. Similarly, Lubuk Larangan Batang Air Nagari Kuranji Hilir (Yunus, 2020) has established regulations regarding sanctions and forms of violations.

The Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village is managed by an organization called POKMASWAS (Community Supervisory Group), with the ninik mamak as the chair or leading manager. Each ninik mamak has a team of members consisting of Datuk Sati with nine members, Datuk Mulih with eight members, Datuk Laksmana with five members, and Datuk Marajo with five members. Management is also carried out collectively by the local community, but there is no formal supervision. In contrast, Lubuk Larangan Sikucur (Dani et al., 2016) is managed through cooperation every Sunday morning.

3.2. Level of Community Perception

The questionnaire data showed the local community's perception of several statements regarding management, represented by scores indicating the level of agreement. This is because the existence of Lubuk Larangan as a fish sanctuary is crucial for its sustainability, as seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Level of community perception based on management

No	Statement	Local Community Perspective (%)			
		4	3	2	1
1.	The selection of the Lubuk Larangan area must be natural	57	43	0	0
2.	Implementing ecosystem-based management approaches	37	63	0	0
3.	Conducting surveillance in collaboration with the central government by involving local communities	50	47	3	0
4.	Establishing a community-based environmental fisheries management group	43	53	3	0
5.	Increasing productivity based on environmentally friendly knowledge and technology	23	77	0	0
6.	The community is willing to introduce the Lubuk Larangan area to visitors as a fish conservation area	67	33	0	0
7.	The local community has accepted the existence of the Lubuk Larangan area as a fisheries conservation sanctuary	47	53	0	0
8.	Local communities must protect the Lubuk Larangan area from pollution threats	67	30	3	0
	Total	391	399	9	0
	Average	49	50	1	0

As many as 50% of the community stated that they strongly agree, and 47% agreed that community involvement and cooperation with the central government are necessary for monitoring. Hertati (2021) stated that cooperation can run smoothly through joint deliberation among local communities, traditional institutions, relevant agencies, and rules established and agreed upon jointly. According to Pawarti et al. (2012), monitoring at Lubuk Ngalau Agung is conducted by the entire community in the Kampung Surau area, ensuring that any violations can be addressed and tried through the ninik mamak customary court.

One effort to increase productivity is introducing the Lubuk Larangan area to visitors. This is also applied in Lubuk Larangan Tantang Sakti (Jufrida et al., 2020), where the existence of lubuk larangan also increases agricultural productivity and makes it easier for communities to meet their daily needs. This is supported by the customary timing of the opening of Lubuk Larangan in each region that implements it, such as Lubuk Larangan Tebat, which is opened between August and October every year (Lestari et al., 2022) and Lubuk Larangan Sekamis (Solihin, 2020), which is held once a year, the day before Ramadan.

The local community has accepted the existence of the Lubuk Larangan area as a fisheries conservation sanctuary. This shows that the community understands that Lubuk Larangan is a conservation sanctuary. According to Solihin (2020), the formation of Lubuk Larangan Muneng Nan Tinggi was motivated by the damage to waterways caused by the continuous dumping of waste into waterways and riverbanks, without prevention and control from the government, companies, and communities. Based on the total number obtained, the local community's perception tends to support the management of Lubuk Larangan (49% and 50%). Lubuk Larangan is a fisheries sanctuary that effectively manages fish resources and boosts the community economy, which can thrive with support from community awareness. This is in line with Harizon et al. (2020), which states that the success of conservation management can be supported by community concern in obeying conservation area regulations.

3.3. Ecotourism

The presence of communities around the area also supports the perception of Lubuk Larangan as an ecotourism destination. Based on questionnaire data, the majority (67%) of the community agreed, and 33% strongly agreed, that planning for Lubuk Larangan management based on ecotourism is necessary. According to Setianto et al. (2019), the potential for ecotourism in natural resource management remains limited due to inadequate infrastructure and facilities, including non-existent or minimal services. As many as 63% of the community strongly agreed, and 37% agreed that Lubuk Larangan could be developed as a tourist destination in the future. Therefore, the support of the community and relevant parties is necessary to establish Lubuk Larangan as a community-based ecotourism area. Setianto et al. (2019) stated that increasing human resources in understanding ecotourism management, supported by adequate facilities, can be done to develop tourism activities in the future, as seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Level of public perception based on ecotourism

NO	Statement	Local Community Perspective (%)			
		4	3	2	1
1.	Sustainable Management Planning of Lubuk Larangan Based on Ecotourism	33	67	0	0
2.	Lubuk Larangan can be developed as a tourist destination in the future	63	37	0	0
	Total	96	104	0	0
	Average	48	52	0	0

Most of the community supports ecotourism-based management based on the results obtained. This aligns with Syafawani et al. (2025), who state that the Lubuk Larangan Jorong Landai has not been managed as a tourist area. However, several visitors have already come to the Lubuk Larangan area. Therefore, this needs to be considered further to improve community-based management and make it more appealing to the community.

3.4. Carrying Capacity

The questionnaire data show that 47% of the community and 51% strongly agree that community management should increase participation. This indicates that the community is aware of the importance of its role in maintaining the sustainability of the Lubuk Larangan area. According to Tamalene et al. (2014), local wisdom strengthens the relationship between humans and nature by increasing community awareness of the importance of environmental values.

As many as 77% of the community strongly agree, and 33% agree to participate in the management of the Lubuk Larangan area. This indicates that the community has actively participated in managing the area, including maintaining security around Lubuk Larangan. This is also done in research at Kampung Tebat Lamo (Lestari et al., 2022), where the community conducts surveillance, follows the opening of the lubuk larangan, and maintains the surrounding environment as a form of participation. With the existence of the lubuk larangan, 27% of the community strongly agree, 70% agree, and 3% disagree that the government should cooperate with the community in promotional activities related to the lubuk larangan. According to Sawerah et al. (2016), the low level of community participation in socialization and extension activities is due to a lack of information and community awareness of the benefits of these activities.

The majority of the community (33% and 67%) agree that the government should pay more attention to the local community by increasing support facilities for the sustainability of the fisheries sanctuary area. Sustainable management of the Lubuk Larangan must directly help the community's economy, with 40% strongly agreeing and 57% agreeing. This aligns with Solihin (2020), who states that each region possesses unique local wisdom, reflected in the community's traditions and natural resources, that benefits economic development. Only 3% of the community disagrees because the Lubuk Larangan has uses beyond just economic benefits. This is supported by Wardhani (2011), who states that conservation areas provide various benefits, including biological, economic, and social aspects, as seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Level of community perception based on supportability

NO	Statement	Local Community Perspective (%)			
		4	3	2	1
1.	Increasing community participation in the management of Lubuk larangan	47	53	0	0
2.	The local community participates in the management of the Lubuk Larangan area	77	23	0	0
3.	In promotional activities, the government must work together with the local community	27	70	3	0
4.	With the existence of the Lubuk Larangan area, at least the government pays more attention to the local community	33	67	0	0
5.	Sustainable management of the Lubuk Larangan area must directly support the local community's economy	40	57	3	0
	Total	224	270	6	0
	Average	44,8	54	1,2	

Based on the results, the community has a positive attitude toward supporting management by actively participating and recognizing the benefits of Lubuk Larangan. This aligns with Yuliaty & Priyatna (2014), who state that the existence of lubuk larangan is a form of fisheries resource management effort that provides economic, social, and environmental benefits.

3.5. Community Participation Level

The community participation level in Lubuk Larangan is very high, with a value of 0.98, indicating that the IPR (Index of Community Participation) is very agreeable, as shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Respondent participation index based on community perception level

No	Public Perception Level	C	A	IPR*
1.	Management Aspects	237	3	2,34
2.	Ecotourism Aspects	60	0	0,6
3.	Carrying Capacity Aspects	148	2	1,46
	Total	445	5	4,4
	C/A	99	1	0,98

The mean value calculated is 3.46, indicating that the community perception level towards the management of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village is moderate. This aligns with Yoswaty (2010), which states that the value of community perception and participation is divided into three categories: -1.0 means strongly disagree, 0.0 means neutral, and 1.0 means strongly agree.

3.6. Utilization of Lubuk Larangan

Economic benefits are the goal of forming Lubuk Larangan, where the community can catch fish for two days before the area is closed again, according to the opening rules. Lubuk larangan also serves ecological functions by conserving aquatic environments, economic functions by providing village funds, supporting village development, fulfilling consumption needs, and generating additional income for the community, as well as social functions by preserving local wisdom and maintaining traditions or customs in the community. This is in line with Yuliaty & Priyatna (2014), who states that Lubuk Larangan has ecological functions as a protector of local fish species and economic functions as a source of funds for villages. Also supported by Syafawani et al. (2025), the benefits obtained from implementing Lubuk Larangan include preserving fish from extinction, maintaining village funds and revenue, and fostering a sense of community and social bonding.

3.7. Water Quality Characteristics of Lubuk Larangan

The results of the water quality measurement of the Lubuk Larangan Subayang River in Padang Sawah Village. The temperature was measured in sunny weather conditions, resulting in a range of 29-30 °C, transparency ranged from 55-72 cm, depth ranged from 1.7-2.2 m, current speed was 0.66-0.67 m/s, pH was 6.93-7.25, and dissolved oxygen was 3.4-4.1 mg/L. The Lubuk Larangan water quality measurement results can be seen in Table 7.

Table7. Results of water quality measurement of Lubuk Larangan

Parameter	Unit	Station			PP/22/2021
		I	II	III	
Physics					
Temperature	°C	30	30	29	Dev 3
Transparency	cm	56	72	55	100
Depth	m	1,8	2,2	1,7	-
Current Speed	m/s	0,66	0,67	0,67	-
Chemical					
pH		7,17	7,25	6,93	6-9
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	4,10	3,61	3,40	3

The water temperature of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village remains within the water quality standards set in PP No. 22 of 2021, with a deviation of 3°C from the air temperature above the surface. The water temperature of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village is considered suitable for fish growth. This aligns with Asyari's (2006) findings that the water temperature in the Awang Landas fish sanctuary ranges from 27-30 °C. During the dry season, the increased intensity of sunlight causes the temperature to rise. The water transparency in Lubuk Larangan, Padang Sawah Village, ranges from 55 to 72 cm, which is still suitable for supporting fish life. The difference in transparency can be influenced by the depth and slower water currents at deeper locations, which reduce suspended particles and make the water appear slightly clearer. Asyari (2006) stated that in the Rawa Muning fish sanctuary, the water transparency of 50-65 cm can still support the sustainability of fish life. Water transparency plays a crucial role in photosynthesis, as light is required for oxygen production. The higher the transparency, the higher the fish diversity (Zulfikri et al., 2016).

The depth of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village was measured during low tide, but during the rainy season (high tide), the depth can increase up to 3-4 m. The highest depth was recorded at station II, approximately 2.2 m. The depth reached 1.8 m at station I, while at station III, it was recorded at 1.7 m. This difference can be caused by the dynamics of water currents and sedimentation processes, which naturally form depressions in the middle of the area. Patri et al. (2019) stated that the minimum depth for fish conservation areas should be 2 m to prevent the risk of drought during the dry season. The current speed in Lubuk Larangan, Padang Sawah Village, showed the same results at all measurement stations: approximately 0.66 m/s at station I, 0.67 m/s at station II, and 0.67 m/s at station III. This condition occurs because Lubuk Larangan is located in the Subayang River flow, where the current speed is relatively the same in the upstream, middle, and downstream areas. Zulfikri et al. (2016) stated that water currents play a role in fish diversity, with faster currents generally supporting more species because they bring oxygen and nutrients essential for the ecosystem.

The water quality standards in PP No. 22 of 2021 still consider the difference in pH values suitable for the fish sanctuary area. Several factors, including water flow rate and dissolved oxygen, can influence the pH value. This is in line with Yunus (2020), who states that several factors, such as photosynthesis activity, organism respiration, temperature, and ion content, influence the pH value in a body of water. The dissolved oxygen value in Lubuk Larangan, Subayang River, remains suitable for the fish sanctuary area, as per PP No. 22 of 2021, which specifies a minimum dissolved oxygen level of 3 mg/L. The measurement results showed that the dissolved oxygen value

at station III was low due to community activities often carried out downstream of Lubuk Larangan. The decrease in dissolved oxygen value was caused by a significant increase in waste entering the area, both domestic and industrial waste (Madyawan et al., 2020).

4. Conclusions

Ninik mamak, the village government, and community participation still manage the management of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village. It has a high level of community perception with a participation index of 0.98. The water conditions of Lubuk Larangan in Padang Sawah Village are supported by natural water quality.

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