

Title: **Revival of Local Knowledge and Myth in Fisheries Management in Indonesia**

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Abstract: The article discusses the issue of revitalization of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and traditional resources management system in Indonesia. This issue becomes popular recently due to the fact that resources depletion caused by anthropogenic factors has challenged the future of human life and resource itself. Therefore, this leads people to argue over how this problem should be dealt with, and one argument is that traditional system offers an alternative approach for better management as a complement of conventional system. This argument is based on the fact that the traditional system was successfully practiced to overcome the resource depletion in the past. Unfortunately, these traditional systems had declined due to political decisions during the New Order regime (1966-1998). One of the traditional systems found in Indonesia is sawen, which has been revitalized in northern part of West-Lombok . Sawen used to function as traditional system for forest, farmland, and marine resources management, and then has been revitalized to overcome the decline of the resources, especially marine resources, in the study area. This article aims at analyzing the framework of sawen, both in the past and in the present day, and discerning the causes of how/why revitalized sawen works in the study area. This article is organized in following parts, starting with definitions, historical background and how sawen worked, and then analysis of how sawen as an institution ceased to function. It then proceeds to analyze the Indonesian Reform of 1998 momentum triggered revitalization of sawen and how revitalized sawen works. Finally, this is also important to identify positive impacts of sawen on marine resources and factors affecting success of revitalized sawen.

Keywords: local knowledge, fisheries management, sawen, institution