IKHTIBAR NUSANTARA JOURNAL
E-ISSN: 2964-5255
Editorial Address: Jl. T. Nyak Arief No. 333, Jeulingke, Banda Aceh City, Aceh Province

Received:19 April, 2026 | **Accepted:** 24 Juni 2026 | **Published:** 01 Desember , 2026

INTEGRATION ALARM IN THE ARCHIPELAGIC FRONTIER: REDESIGNING EARLY WARNING AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION POLICIES TO SUPPORT SIMEULUE'S BLUE ECONOMY VISION

DESI RATNASARI
Office of Political, Social, and Cultural Affairs, Simeulue Regency
Email:rdesi5480@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Simeulue Regency faces contradictory development anomalies; on the one hand, macroeconomic indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI) and declining poverty rates show positive trends, but on the other hand, the community's social resilience is becoming increasingly fragile. High tensions from horizontal conflicts triggered by resentment over resource distribution, boundary disputes, and vulnerability to ethnic, religious, and racial (SARA) hoaxes threaten regional stability. This policy paper analyzes the systemic failures of the national early warning governance system, which currently remains reactive. Using qualitative methodology and a SWOT analysis, this study finds that the absence of an integrated early warning system is the root cause of the problem. As a solution, this paper recommends a "Hybrid Early Warning System" policy that integrates advanced information technology (digital early warning) with the revitalization of customary laws such as Panglima Laot and salah manyamba into government Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This policy aims not only to preventively mitigate conflicts but also to create a robust ecosystem of stability to support the Blue Economy Vision 2030. Implementing this policy requires transparent and inclusive governance reforms to ensure that every development initiative preserves the social capital of the Simeulue community as the region's primary asset.

Keywords: *Early Detection, Conflict Resolution, Blue Economy, Social Resilience, Local Wisdom.*

ABSTRAK

Kabupaten Simeulue menghadapi anomali pembangunan yang kontradiktif; di satu sisi, indikator ekonomi makro seperti IPM dan penurunan angka kemiskinan menunjukkan tren positif, namun di sisi lain, ketahanan sosial masyarakat justru kian rapuh. Tingginya tensi konflik horizontal yang dipicu oleh kecemburuan distribusi sumber daya, sengketa tapal batas, hingga kerentanan terhadap hoaks SARA, mengancam stabilitas daerah. Policy paper ini menganalisis kegagalan sistemik tata kelola kewaspadaan nasional yang saat ini masih bersifat reaktif. Dengan menggunakan metodologi kualitatif dan pisau analisis SWOT, kajian ini menemukan bahwa absennya sistem deteksi dini terintegrasi menjadi akar masalah utama. Sebagai solusi, makalah ini merekomendasikan kebijakan "Sistem Deteksi Dini Hibrida" yang mengintegrasikan kecanggihan teknologi informasi (early warning digital) dengan revitalisasi hukum adat, seperti Panglima Laot dan salah manyamba, ke dalam Standar Operasional Prosedur (SOP) pemerintahan. Kebijakan ini tidak hanya bertujuan memitigasi konflik secara preventif, tetapi juga menciptakan ekosistem stabilitas yang kokoh untuk menopang Visi Ekonomi Biru 2030. Implementasi kebijakan ini menuntut reformasi tata kelola yang transparan dan inklusif, guna memastikan bahwa setiap langkah pembangunan mampu merawat modal sosial masyarakat Simeulue sebagai aset utama daerah.

Kata Kunci: *Deteksi Dini, Resolusi Konflik, Ekonomi Biru, Ketahanan Sosial, Kearifan Lokal.*

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Issue

In the context of contemporary development, Simeulue Regency is accelerating efforts to realize its strategic vision of becoming a *Blue Economy* Growth Center by 2030. This acceleration is based on the assumption that social and political stability is an absolute determinant for the sustainability of investment and maritime development in the archipelago. From a technocratic perspective, the region's macroeconomic achievements demonstrate highly impressive performance. According to an official release from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Simeulue Regency's Human Development Index (HDI) in 2025 reached 71.94 a significant leap that places the quality of life for its residents in the high category. In line with this, poverty alleviation efforts also set a record high over the past five years, with the percentage of the population living in poverty drastically reduced to 15.52% during the same period. However, these remarkable achievements in macroeconomic indicators actually conceal a concerning sociological anomaly. The Strategic Plan (Renstra) document of the Simeulue Regency Agency for National Unity and Politics for 2025–2029 explicitly sounds an alarm regarding the degradation of ideological understanding and the threat of disintegration that continues to loom over the grassroots level. This fact confirms that massive physical and economic growth has apparently not been directly proportional to the resilience of the community's social cohesion.

The paradox between improving welfare indicators and the fragility of the foundations of social integration becomes increasingly evident when examining the outbreaks of horizontal conflicts across various essential sectors. In the maritime sector the backbone of the Blue Economy coastal communities are, in fact, caught in a vortex of communal friction. An in-depth study conducted by Asni and Tjoetra (2025) revealed that social conflict has erupted among fishermen in East Simeulue District, triggered by structural inequities in the distribution of poverty alleviation programs, particularly assistance for decent housing. Limited quotas and a lack of transparency in policy communication from the local government have created groups of people who feel marginalized, thereby eroding the capital of communal solidarity.

Furthermore, threats to the Blue Economy vision also stem from ecological conflicts of interest between corporations and local communities. Journalistic investigations have reported allegations of illegal logging and violations of operating permits in the Simeulue forest area by the palm oil company PT RM. The absence of firm law enforcement against this destruction of the environment's carrying capacity has sparked a wave of protests and civil resistance, which has directly eroded public trust in the authority of the local government.

This erosion of social cohesion has reached a critical point due to the public's high vulnerability to misinformation and issues related to ethnicity, religion, race, and intergroup tensions (SARA). The inability to filter information has led to acts of collective anarchy, as seen in the tragic incident on the night of Eid al-Fitr in Tanjung Raya Village, Teluk Dalam Subdistrict, where a resident's home was set ablaze by a mob swayed by hoaxes regarding black magic practices. This act of vigilantism demonstrates the demise of critical thinking and the blunting of social protection mechanisms at the village level. At a different

administrative level, sociological tensions also manifest in the form of territorial boundary disputes, such as the conflict between Lasikin Village and Sua-Sua Village, the escalation of which forced police authorities to intervene and mediate the conflict.

This series of factual phenomena leads to one conclusion regarding a fundamental problem: the architecture of security governance and early warning systems in Simeulue Regency currently remains highly reactive and fragmented. Institutional interventions often only materialize after a conflict has erupted and caused social and material losses, thereby sidelining the preventive functions that should fall within the domain of civilian institutions and the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM). Reliance on formal legal resolutions also marginalizes local wisdom-based instruments that have empirically proven capable of resolving disputes through amicable, community-based means. Based on this urgency, this study formulates the main research question: to what extent does the failure of this reactive early-detection and conflict-resolution system undermine regional stability, and how can a hybrid (cultural-digital) integrated policy redesign be implemented to preventively mitigate conflict escalation in support of Simeulue Regency's Blue Economy Vision?

Methodology

To comprehensively address the research question, this policy study employs a qualitative approach using *a case study* design. This design was chosen because the phenomenon of integration instability in Simeulue has highly specific sociocultural links, requiring an analysis not only from a statistical perspective but also of the psychosocial and structural motivations behind incidents such as fishery conflicts, boundary disputes, SARA-related hoaxes, and ecological resistance against corporations. Primary data collection relied on semi-structured *in-depth interviews*. This method was applied to 50 *key informants* selected through *purposive sampling* to represent the region's pentahelix ecosystem. This representation includes government officials and civilian intelligence personnel (officials from the Office of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs [Kesbangpol], village heads, and law enforcement officers); traditional and religious leaders (representatives of *the Panglima Laot*, the Aceh Customary Council, and *the Imam Chik*); as well as grassroots representatives (affected fishermen and communities living near mining and palm oil plantations).

To ensure the reliability and validity of the primary data, triangulation was conducted using secondary data sources, including regulatory documents, regional planning documents such as the 2025–2029 Strategic Plan of the Office of Political, Social, and Cultural Affairs (Kesbangpol), official statistical reports from the Simeulue Regency Central Statistics Agency (BPS), as well as reputable journalistic and academic literature from the past five years. The entire reduced dataset was then analyzed using the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) matrices to map institutional capacity in a quantified manner. The results of this weighting were then plotted into a SWOT (*Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats*) quadrant to determine the local government's strategic position, which was ultimately synthesized into policy intervention formulations through the TOWS matrix.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Theoretical Framework

Unraveling the complexity of social friction in archipelagic regions requires the use of a precise theoretical lens. This study adopts the Theory of Social Conflict proposed by Ralf Dahrendorf as its primary analytical tool. From Dahrendorf's perspective, a social entity inherently possesses two inseparable facets: consensus and conflict, where conflict does not arise in a vacuum but stems from inequalities in the distribution of resources and power. Dahrendorf posits that social groups who feel marginalized from the distribution of resources (referred to as "quasi-groups") will undergo a process of crystallization of collective consciousness. When this awareness accumulates without effective communication interventions, these quasi-groups will transform into *interest groups*, which ultimately give rise to open conflict groups.

The relevance of Dahrendorf's theory is particularly strong in explaining the anatomy of the fishermen's conflict in East Simeulue District. The limited allocation of decent housing and information asymmetry on the part of policymakers have prompted non-recipient fishermen to become aware of their marginalized position, which in turn has driven them to approach the *Panglima Laot* institution as a form of resistance and open confrontation. To mitigate the transformation of these pseudo-groups into anarchic conflict groups, a conceptual framework for an *Early Warning* System (*EWS*) based on social cohesion is required. In the Simeulue context, this modern system cannot operate in an elitist manner but must be organically integrated with *local wisdom*. Cultural traditions inherited from ancestors such as *"salah manyamba*" (a sincere and heartfelt apology) and *"gawai mangisi*" (the imposition of customary sanctions decided through consensus-based deliberation among village elders) have been academically proven to serve as effective safety valves for preventing disputes from escalating into formal criminal offenses.

Review of Existing Regulations and Field Dynamics

Legally, the conflict prevention framework in Indonesia is structured in tiers. Law No. 7 of 2012 on the Handling of Social Conflicts serves as the overarching legal framework, mandating that local governments build prevention capabilities through early detection. This mandate is operationalized through Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 2 of 2018, which requires the institutionalization of the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) from the regency capital down to the grassroots level in villages. In response to Aceh's unique sociocultural context, local regulations specifically Aceh Qanun No. 10 of 2008 on Customary Institutions have granted legitimate jurisdictional authority to institutions such as *the Panglima Laot* and *village* officials to conduct customary justice in mediating community disputes. At the technical planning level, the Simeulue Regency Office of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs has also set precise performance indicator targets for the resolution of social conflicts within the 2025–2029 Strategic Plan.

However, field analysis revealed a striking disparity (*gap*) between the regulatory text and actual implementation. Existing policies have failed to be translated into systematized Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for early detection. The FKDM and civil servants often experience a failure of intelligence detection during the pre-conflict phase. This dynamic is confirmed by the state's slow response to the boundary dispute between the

villages of Lasikin and Sua-Sua, which, ironically, only saw a breakthrough after it was taken over through repressive-persuasive mediation by police authorities (the Deputy Chief of the Simeulue Police). This reliance on security forces to resolve issues underscores the absence of civilian-based preventive mechanisms. Furthermore, anomalies in macro data underscore this systemic failure. Although the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2025) reported success in reducing the poverty rate to 15.52% and raising the Human Development Index (HDI) to 71.94, the psychosocial resilience of residents is actually at an all-time low. The fact that hoaxes involving black magic were able to mobilize a mob to burn down residents' homes in Tanjung Raya Village, as well as the protracted ecological dispute resulting from logging by PT RM without satisfactory legal action, serves as empirical evidence that local vigilance mechanisms are failing to safeguard regional integration.

Analysis of the IFE, EFE, and SWOT Quadrant Matrices

To ensure that policy strategy formulation is based on measurable justifications, all of the qualitative phenomena described above were quantified using the weighting of the Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) matrices. This process precisely maps the institutional capacity of the Office of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Kesbangpol) and the local government.

In the IFE Matrix analysis, the evaluation focuses on the dynamics of internal governance. The Simeulue Regency government possesses strengths in the form of strong legal legitimacy under the Qanun on Customary Institutions, as well as budgetary provisions for conflict management that have been approved in the Kesbangpol Strategic Plan. However, these assets are completely eroded by fundamental weaknesses: the extremely weak early-warning detection capacity of village officials, reliance on the police for conflict resolution, and communication asymmetry regarding social assistance policies that breeds resentment. The weighted calculation yields a total IFE score of 2.00. This score, which falls far below the midpoint (2.50), mathematically proves that the local government's internal position in managing national security is currently in a very weak state and is powerless to counter internal friction.

In the EFE Matrix analysis, the evaluation examines the government's response to the external strategic environment. There are massive opportunities in the form of the impetus from the Blue Economy Vision 2030, the availability of the effective *Panglima Laot* cultural instrument, and the potential for adopting *command center* technology. However, these opportunities are overshadowed by deadly threats, including citizens' vulnerability to SARA-related hoaxes and anarchy, civil resistance stemming from ecological damage caused by corporations, and the infiltration of provocateurs into vulnerable fishing communities. The weighting calculation yielded a total EFE score of 2.45. This figure again falls below the average line, indicating that the local government's response and adaptability to external shocks are still far from adequate.

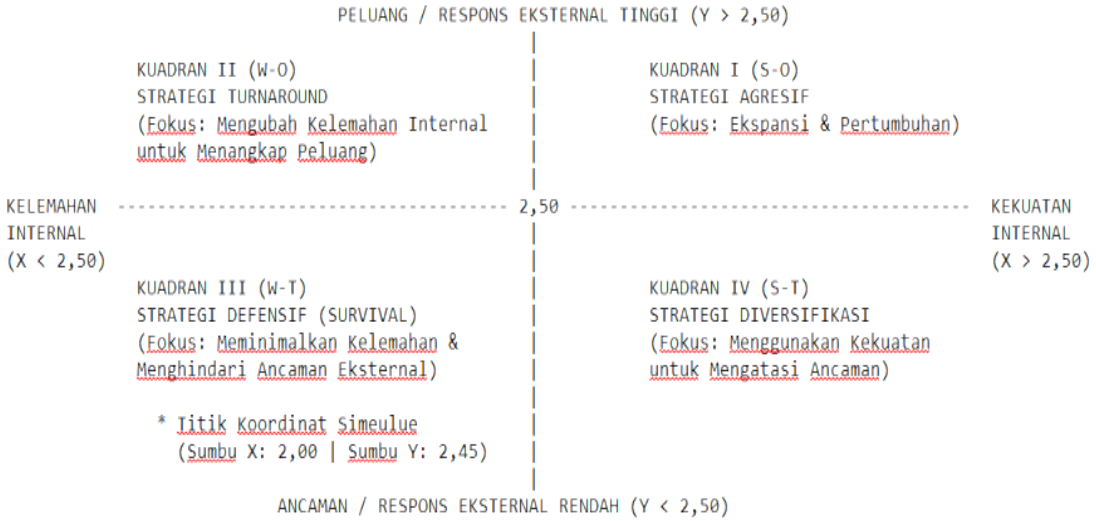
After quantifying the strategic factors through the IFE (*Internal Factor Evaluation*) and EFE (*External Factor Evaluation*) matrices, the next analytical step is to map the position of the Simeulue Regency Government onto the SWOT Quadrant Matrix.

This mapping uses the X-axis (Internal Factors) and the Y-axis (External Factors) with a midpoint at 2.50 (the average value on a scale of 1.00 to 4.00). The coordinates resulting from the previous analysis are **X-axis (IFE) = 2.00** and **Y-axis (EFE) = 2.45**.

A. Visualization of the SWOT Quadrant Matrix for Simeulue Regency

To provide a precise overview, the following is a coordinate plot showing the current position of Simeulue Regency's national preparedness policy:

Visualization of the SWOT Quadrant Matrix for Simeulue Regency



The composite score of the IFE (2.00) and EFE (2.45) was then plotted on the X and Y axes of the SWOT Quadrant Matrix. The intersection of these coordinates places Simeulue Regency's early detection policy framework precisely in **Quadrant III (Weaknesses-Threats),** or the Defensive Quadrant. This position represents a *survival* mode, in which the institution is plagued by acute internal weaknesses while being battered by exponential external threats. The policy implications of this Quadrant III position are extremely radical: the local government does not have the luxury of merely revising technical activities but is forced to implement *a turnaround strategy* to fundamentally redesign its national early warning architecture.

Synthesis of Policy Strategies through the TOWS Matrix

To formulate a way out of the Defensive Quadrant trap, the identified strategic factors were cross-referenced into the TOWS Matrix. This analysis produced a comprehensive mapping that not only evaluates but also guides *actionable strategies*.

In response to the institution's position in the weaknesses and threats quadrant, the formulation focused on the W-O (*Weaknesses-Opportunities*) and W-T (*Weaknesses-Threats*) strategies. Under the W-O strategy, the local government must overcome the bureaucratic paralysis of civil servants by establishing a *Digital Early Warning System* platform. This information technology-based reporting system will effectively reduce the geographical span of control across the Simeulue archipelago, ensuring that misinformation or disputes are relayed in *real time* to the district headquarters. At the same time, this digital platform is

integrated with the formal institutionalization of *the Panglima Laot*. The involvement of this cultural figure is specifically designed to restore policy communication channels that have long been asymmetrical, in order to neutralize the structural resentment of the fishing community.

Meanwhile, under the W-T strategy, a defensive measure is taken by restructuring the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Regional Conflict Resolution. This reconstruction mandates the adoption of a consensus-building mechanism (*gawai mangisi*) to defuse village boundary disputes and ecological protests at the earliest stage, thereby preventing mediation from relying on intervention by law enforcement officials which often causes sociological trauma among residents. This strategy is further supported by the S-T (*Strengths-Threats*) approach, in which the budgetary resources of the Office of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Kesbangpol) and the legitimacy of the Qanun on Customary Institutions are aggressively allocated to cultural literacy campaigns. This massive campaign, delivered through traditional elders, is specifically formulated as a social shield to ward off the infiltration of black magic hoaxes and ethnic, religious, and racial (SARA) provocations, which have been proven capable of triggering collective acts of anarchy.

The overall synthesis of strategies in this TOWS matrix demonstrates that resolving instability in Simeulue Regency cannot be approached in a piecemeal manner. The modernization of the bureaucracy through digital reporting must absolutely be paired with the revitalization of the customary justice system, creating a hybrid early-warning system that is culturally rooted yet technologically agile.

POLICY OPTIONS

Criteria for Evaluating Public Policy Based on Spatial Justice

In formulating conflict resolution instruments in archipelagic regions such as Simeulue, policy evaluation cannot be separated from the context of geographical barriers and information asymmetry. Therefore, this study elaborates on William Dunn's (2003) criteria for evaluating public policy using a *Spatial Equity* approach. The evaluation parameters used encompass six fundamental dimensions: (1) Effectiveness, which refers to the capacity of policy alternatives to eliminate the reactive nature of government officials and break the chain of conflict escalation; (2) Efficiency, which measures the ratio of the utilization of local fiscal and personnel resources to the resulting stability *outcomes*; (3) Adequacy, which assesses the extent to which these options can holistically resolve the root causes of the problem; (4) Equity, which ensures spatial justice by enabling social protection instruments to reach the most remote coastal villages without bias toward the district center; (5) Responsiveness, which gauges the level of sociocultural acceptance among local residents toward dispute resolution instruments; and (6) Appropriateness, which ensures policy alignment with local regulatory frameworks and the Blue Economy Vision 2030.

Description and Comparative Analysis of Policy Alternatives

Based on the strategic synthesis from the TOWS matrix in the previous analysis, three alternative policy frameworks are proposed to resolve the impasse in the national early warning system in Simeulue Regency.

The first alternative is **the Status Quo with Routine Optimization (Conventional Approach)**. This option maintains the existing institutional architecture of the Community Early Warning Forum (FKDM) and the Office of Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Kesbangpol), but with increased budget allocations for intensified patrols and public awareness campaigns. Under this approach, dispute mediation such as conflicts over village boundaries or communal tensions remains dependent on post-incident intervention by law enforcement officials.

The second alternative is **the Centralized Digitalization of the Early Warning System (Technocratic Approach)**. This reformist option focuses on establishing *a Digital Command Center* at the regency level, equipped with an integrated reporting system (*whistleblowing system*). This option shortens the chain of command for *real-time* information, but operates in an elitist manner without changing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for resolving cultural conflicts in the field.

The third alternative proposes **a Hybrid Cultural-Digital Early *Warning System***. This transformative approach bridges two poles that have long been diametrically opposed: technological modernization and the revitalization of local wisdom. Operationally, this alternative establishes a digital reporting platform to respond instantly to threats of misinformation or the escalation of disputes, while simultaneously institutionalizing the roles of traditional leaders such as *the Panglima Laot* and *the Imam Chik* within the local government's official early warning standard operating procedures (SOPs). The customary judicial mechanisms *of "salah manyamba"* and *"gawai mangisi"* are adopted as pre-conflict mediation instruments (first-line prevention), before such communal disputes escalate into the realm of positive law.

Evaluation Method and Selection of the Best Policy Alternative

A comparative analysis of the three policy alternatives using William Dunn's six criteria yielded a very clear ranking. The first alternative (Status Quo) was eliminated because it recorded the lowest cumulative score. This option was deemed highly *inadequate* and ineffective in addressing the root causes of the problem, given that this approach perpetuates the government's role as a "firefighter" that only acts after a conflict has occurred, and exhibits low responsiveness due to the community's psychological resistance to formal law enforcement intervention in communal administrative disputes.

The second alternative (Centralized Digitization) demonstrates high effectiveness in accelerating the flow of conflict-related information from villages to the regency level. However, this option falls short in terms of efficiency and responsiveness. The concentration of mediation at the district level has the potential to create an overload for bureaucratic personnel, while the rigid systems-based approach is considered too elitist and detached from the sociological realities of coastal communities, who are accustomed to a family-style deliberative approach.

Therefore, **Alternative Three (Cultural-Digital Hybrid Early Detection)** achieved the highest validity score and was designated as the unequivocally recommended policy. The strength of this option lies in its ability to fully fulfill the principle of Spatial Justice. The digital reporting platform breaks through the geographical isolation of the archipelago in *an equitable* manner, while the involvement of traditional officials at every village level ensures maximum social acceptance and responsiveness. Fiscal efficiency is

also optimally achieved because local governments do not need to massively expand physical security infrastructure; instead, they can simply leverage the *Panglima Laot* institution, which is already established and respected within the community. From a legal and administrative standpoint, this hybrid option possesses very strong appropriateness because it aligns with the mandate of the Aceh Customary Institutions Regulation (Qanun) and directly creates the prerequisites for stability required by the 2030 Blue Economy Vision.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Policy Recommendations (*Call for Action*)

Based on the validity of this comparative analysis, the paralysis of the national early warning system in Simeulue Regency demands regulatory intervention that is structurally binding. Therefore, this policy paper recommends a *call* for action to the Regent of Simeulue and the Head of Bappeda to immediately issue **a Simeulue Regent Regulation (Perbup) on the Implementation of a Hybrid (Cultural-Digital) Early Detection and Integrated Conflict Resolution System**.

This recommendation is not merely a discursive appeal but an executive instrument mandating three imperative governance reforms. First, it requires the Regional Agency for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Kesbangpol) to establish and oversee *a Digital Command Center* as the central hub for *real-time* reporting of potential conflicts and SARA-related hoaxes. Second, it delegates authority and formal legitimacy to traditional institutions to serve as first *responders* in pre-conflict resolution. Third, it creates a synchronization mechanism whereby every District Work Unit (SKPK) that designs programs prone to social friction such as the distribution of aid to fishermen's homes or the granting of environmental permits to corporations must attach a social mitigation assessment approved by the Office of Political, Social, and Cultural Affairs and representatives of local cultural figures.

Five-Year *Roadmap* for Implementing Policy Recommendations

To ensure the operationalization of the Regent's Regulation, policy implementation is structured into a five-year strategic roadmap (2026–2030) that proceeds in a phased and sustainable manner.

In **the First Year (2026)**, implementation will focus on the Legalization and Infrastructure Initiation Phase. A crucial step will be the harmonization of the draft Regent's Regulation by the Legal Division of the Regency Secretariat, followed by the allocation of the Regency Budget (APBK) by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) to fund the *early warning* system server and incentives for traditional community officials at Kesbangpol.

Entering **the Second Year (2027)**, the local government will execute the Cultural Integration and *Pilot* Testing Phase. At this stage, *the Panglima Laot* and *Imam Chik* are officially integrated into the Digital FKDM Task Force. The pilot implementation of customary law mediation for coastal conflicts and land disputes focuses on areas with a history of high escalation, such as East Simeulue and Teluk Dalam subdistricts, with the

success indicator being a reduction in response time to reports to a maximum of 1x24 hours.

Year Three (2028) marks the Expansion and Enforcement Phase of SKPK Synchronization. The success of the pilot program is scaled up to cover 100% of villages in the Simeulue archipelago. During this phase, the local government strictly enforces mandatory social vulnerability assessments for all sectoral programs that have the potential to trigger communal resentment.

Moving into **the Fourth Year (2029)**, the policy enters the Phase of Establishing a Blue Economy Resilience Ecosystem. Analytical data generated by the early-warning system is directly linked to zoning maps for marine tourism and coastal economy investments, to provide absolute security guarantees for investors.

Finally, in **the Fifth Year (2030)**, implementation reaches the Phase of Self-Sufficiency and Comprehensive Evaluation. This cultural-digital ecosystem is targeted to be operating organically and independently at the grassroots level. Success metrics in this final phase are linearly correlated with regional macro-level achievements, where political stability and the regional harmony index must reach a maximum equilibrium point without any significant disruption from horizontal conflicts.

Conclusion

Simeulue Regency is currently facing a critical development paradox. The leap in quality of life, as reflected by the rise in the Human Development Index (HDI) (71.94) and the decline in the poverty rate (15.52%) by 2025, has turned out to be out of step with the reality of social resilience at the grassroots level. Tensions from communal conflicts manifested in village boundary disputes, resistance to ecological exploitation by corporations, and even tragic outbreaks of anarchy fueled by hoaxes stoking ethnic, religious, and racial sentiments demonstrate that macroeconomic growth has not yet been fortified by adequate social safety nets. The root of this instability lies in the paralysis of local governments' early-warning systems, which have become alienated from the cultural realities of their communities.

Maintaining a conventional and reactive security approach has proven ineffective in preventively mitigating conflict escalation. Therefore, the adoption of a Hybrid (Cultural-Digital) Early Warning System is no longer an alternative option but a policy imperative. By bridging the speed of information technology with the sociological wisdom of traditional instruments such as *"salah manyamba*," local governments not only improve the efficiency of conflict management but also preserve the authority and social capital of island communities. In conclusion, the issuance of binding regulations to redesign this national early warning architecture is a fundamental prerequisite. Without the guarantee of strong and sustainable social cohesion, the 2030 Blue Economy Vision will merely become a technocratic utopia that crumbles on its own archipelagic doorstep.

References

Asni, N., & Tjoetra, A. (2025). Social Conflict Among Fishermen Receiving Decent Housing Assistance in East Simeulue Subdistrict, Simeulue Regency. *Journal of Administration, Governance, and Political Issues*, 2(2), 285–296. https://doi.org/10.47134/jagpi.v2i2.4999 [cite: 5]

Central Statistics Agency of Simeulue Regency. (2025). *Human Development Index of Simeulue Regency, 2025*. BPS Catalog 4102002.1101. https://simeuluekab.bps.go.id[cite: 10]

Central Statistics Agency of Simeulue Regency. (2025). *Simeulue Regency People's Welfare Indicators 2025*. BPS Catalog 4102004.1101. https://simeuluekab.bps.go.id[cite: 9]

Simeulue Regency Central Statistics Agency. (2026). *Simeulue in Figures 2026*. BPS Catalog 1102001.1101. https://simeuluekab.bps.go.id[cite: 1]

Simeulue Regency Agency for National Unity and Politics. (2024). *Strategic Plan of the Simeulue Regency Agency for National Unity and Politics 2025–2029*. Simeulue Regency Government.[cite: 3]

Simeulue Regency Agency for National Unity and Politics. (2025). *Work Plan (Renja) of the Simeulue Regency Agency for National Unity and Politics for 2026*. Simeulue Regency Government.[cite: 2]

Dunn, W. N. (2003). *Introduction to Public Policy Analysis* (2nd Edition). Gadjah Mada University Press.[cite: 4]

Erlangga, R., Sukri, & Ariana, A. (2022). Social Conflict Among the Fishing Community of Kodingareng Island with PT. Royal Boskalis Over Seabed Sand Mining Along the Makassar City Coast. *Noken Journal: Social Sciences*, 7(1), 87–98.

Fauzia, Z. (2022). *Chronology and Resolution of a Conflict Over Provincial Social Assistance Management in Kopo Village, Bojongloa Kaler Subdistrict, Bandung City* [Thesis, University of Lampung]. UNILA Repository.

Hermawan, M. F. (2022). *Mediation in Community Conflict Resolution (A Case Study in Plesungan Village, Kapas Subdistrict, Bojonegoro Regency)* [Thesis, UIN Walisongo]. UIN Walisongo E-Theses.

Ismi, A. (2021). Implementation of the Decent Housing Assistance Program Policy for the Poor in Long Kali Subdistrict. *eJournal of Public Administration*, 9(3), 107–120.

Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. (2025). *Guidelines for Writing Policy Papers for Functional Planner Positions*. Training and Development Center, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. [cite: 4]

Muzanni, S. (2021). *The Role of the Village Government in Conflict Resolution in Kuta Padang Village, Suka Makmue Subdistrict, Nagan Raya Regency* [Thesis, Teuku Umar University]. UTU Repository.

Nurchotimah, A. S., Maftu, B., Malihah, E., & Harmawati, Y. (2020). The Role of Social Workers in Managing Conflicts Among Beneficiary Families of the Fishermen's Family Program. *Journal of Humanistic Educational Sociology*, 5(1), 62–74.

Puspitasari, R., & Resmalasari, S. (2021). A Study of Social Conflict Regarding Social Safety Net Policies in the "New Normal" Era in Cirebon Regency. *Journal of Social Science Education*, 1(2), 63–75.

Rasyid, S. A., & Amir, A. M. (2022). Socioeconomic Activities of the Fishing Community in Randomayang Village, Bambalamotu Subdistrict, Pasangkayu Regency. *Kinesik Journal*, 9(1), 21–35.

Tribratanews Simeulue. (2019). *Deputy Chief of the Simeulue Police Leads Mediation in a Land Boundary Dispute Between Two Villages in Teupah Tengah Subdistrict*. Simeulue Police Public Relations. https://tribratanewssimeulue.com[cite: 8]

Yasyfi, M. H., Suteki, S., & Wijaningsih, D. (2022). A Case Study of Conflict Among Fishermen Due to the Use of Arad in the Waters of Tegal Barat Subdistrict, Tegal City. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 11(2), 1–15.

Yuddin, R., Bukhari, B., & Ayuning, Y. (2022). Efforts to Resolve Boundary Conflicts (A Case Study of Pasie Raja Subdistrict, South Aceh Regency). *Unsyiah FISIP Student Scientific Journal*, 7(1), 4–10.

Yunindyawati, Y., Yusnaini, Y., & Pahrozi, R. (2021). Socioeconomic Conflict Among Coastal Communities in Sungsang Village, Banyuasin II Subdistrict, Banyuasin Regency, South Sumatra. *Journal of Reflective Sociology*, 15(2), 252–268.