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## The Values of Admiral Malahayati's Struggle and Their Implications for the Political Culture of Coastal Communities in Lamnga Settlement, Mesjid Raya Subdistrict, Aceh Besar Regency

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### Abstract

*This study examines the struggle values of Laksamana Malahayati and their implications for the political culture of coastal communities in Lamnga, Aceh Besar. Employing an empirical qualitative design with a phenomenological approach, the research explores how historical values are internalized, transformed, and sustained within contemporary socio political practices. Data were collected through in depth interviews with community members, cultural observers, and local leaders, supported by document analysis and triangulation techniques. The findings reveal that values such as courage, solidarity, leadership, and social responsibility continue to shape participatory practices, collective identity, and decision making processes within the community. At the same time, globalization and modernization introduce shifts toward pragmatism and individualism, particularly among younger generations, creating a dynamic interplay between tradition and change. The study also identifies multi level strategies of value preservation involving family, community institutions, and cultural practices, as well as adaptive innovations through education and digital media. The research contributes to the theoretical understanding of political culture by conceptualizing historical values as dynamic constructs that mediate continuity and transformation in coastal societies.*

**Keywords :** Laksamana Malahayati, Struggle Values, Political Culture, Coastal Communities, Value Preservation.



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## INTRODUCTION

Contemporary scholarship in applied social research and innovation has increasingly emphasized the intersection between local historical narratives, cultural memory, and political behavior, particularly within coastal societies that are simultaneously exposed to global flows and rooted in deeply embedded traditions. Recent developments highlight how indigenous values and historical figures are reinterpreted as living epistemologies that shape civic engagement, social cohesion, and adaptive governance in the Global South, where modernization pressures often coexist with resilient local identities. Within this evolving discourse, the integration of local wisdom into socio political practices is not merely a cultural preservation effort but constitutes an epistemic strategy for sustaining participatory political cultures amid structural transformations (Arifin & Kusdarini, 2024; Dhahiyat et al., 2025). In the Indonesian context, especially in Aceh with its strong maritime heritage and post conflict reconstruction trajectory, the reinterpretation of historical figures such as Laksamana Malahayati becomes increasingly relevant as a symbolic anchor linking past struggles with contemporary political consciousness (Hidayat, 2023; Handayani et al., 2023).

Existing studies have identified that historical female figures play a crucial role in constructing narratives of resistance, leadership, and collective identity, particularly in societies with strong patriarchal legacies yet rich traditions of female agency. Malahayati, as documented in historical and biographical accounts, is not only positioned as a military leader but also as a representation of strategic intelligence, collective solidarity, and gender inclusive leadership within the Aceh Sultanate (Atmosiswartoputra, 2020; Kumparan.com, 2024; Zulkarnaini, 2023). Empirical and historiographical works further underline that her leadership of the Inong Balee fleet symbolizes the institutionalization of women's participation in defense and governance, challenging dominant gender hierarchies and reinforcing communal resilience (Dinas Kebudayaan, 2022; Adryamarthanino & Ningsih, 2021).

However, these studies predominantly frame Malahayati within a historical or symbolic lens, often emphasizing her heroism without sufficiently interrogating how such values are internalized, transformed, or contested in contemporary socio political practices at the community level.

A critical synthesis of the literature reveals several conceptual and empirical limitations that constrain a deeper understanding of the relationship between historical values and present day political culture. First, there is a tendency to treat local wisdom and historical narratives as static cultural artifacts rather than dynamic social constructs subject to reinterpretation across generations and socio economic contexts (Arifin & Kusdarini, 2024; Dhahiyat et al., 2025). Second, existing research often lacks micro level analysis that captures how these values operate within specific communities, particularly in coastal settlements where socio political dynamics are shaped by economic vulnerability, environmental pressures, and external interventions. Third, inconsistencies emerge in explaining the extent to which modernization and globalization contribute to the erosion, transformation, or hybridization of traditional values, as some studies emphasize cultural resilience while others highlight declining collective practices and weakening social cohesion (Handayani et al., 2023; Hidayat, 2023). This fragmentation indicates a significant gap in linking historical symbolic narratives with lived political practices in localized settings.

The unresolved nature of these gaps underscores both the scientific and practical urgency of examining how the values associated with Malahayati's struggle are manifested within contemporary coastal political culture. From a theoretical perspective, such an inquiry contributes to bridging the divide between historical sociology, political culture theory, and local wisdom studies by offering an integrated framework that situates values as active agents in shaping collective behavior. From a practical standpoint, understanding the persistence or decline of these values becomes critical in addressing challenges such as declining civic participation, weakening communal solidarity, and the shifting orientations of younger generations under the influence of globalization and economic transformation. The coastal community context, particularly in Aceh, provides a strategic locus for such analysis due to its historical continuity, cultural richness, and exposure to both traditional governance systems and modern political structures (Dhahiyat et al., 2025; Hidayat, 2023).

Positioned within this scholarly landscape, the present study advances a localized and empirically grounded investigation into the values of Malahayati's struggle as they are lived, negotiated, and reproduced within the political culture of coastal communities. By focusing on the Lamnga settlement in Mesjid Raya District, Aceh Besar, this research moves beyond macro historical narratives and engages with the micro social processes through which values such as courage, solidarity, leadership, and social responsibility are embedded in everyday practices, including deliberative forums, communal cooperation, and participatory decision making. This approach enables a more nuanced understanding of how historical legacies are translated into contemporary political behavior, while also capturing the tensions between continuity and change in the face of modernization, generational shifts, and socio economic restructuring (Arifin & Kusdarini, 2024; Handayani et al., 2023).

This study aims to analyze the values of Laksamana Malahayati's struggle and to examine their implications for the political culture of coastal communities in Lamnga, employing a qualitative approach grounded in in depth interviews and documentation. It seeks to contribute theoretically by conceptualizing historical values as dynamic socio political constructs that shape participatory culture, and methodologically by demonstrating the importance of localized, community based inquiry in understanding the transformation of political values in coastal societies.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This study adopts an empirical design grounded in a phenomenological qualitative approach to capture the lived experiences and meaning making processes of coastal communities in interpreting the struggle values of Laksamana Malahayati. The research develops an interpretive inquiry framework that integrates cultural historical reconstruction with contemporary socio political analysis, positioning local narratives as dynamic carriers of political values. Fieldwork was conducted in the Lamnga settlement, Mesjid Raya District, Aceh Besar, encompassing five villages Durung, Gampong Baroe, Ladong, Lamnga, and Neuheun selected to represent a coherent yet diverse coastal sociocultural ecosystem. Primary data were generated through in depth, semi structured interviews with 15 purposively selected informants, including community leaders, residents, and cultural observers, ensuring epistemic diversity and contextual depth. Secondary data were obtained from historical

documents, archival materials, and relevant literature to strengthen contextual triangulation. The methodological design emphasizes immersion, reflexivity, and iterative engagement, enabling the reconstruction of how values such as courage, solidarity, leadership, and social responsibility are embedded, negotiated, and reproduced within everyday socio political practices.

The robustness of the study is ensured through a rigorous analytical and validation framework based on the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, encompassing data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification in a continuous, cyclical process. Data reduction was conducted through systematic coding and thematic categorization aligned with emergent subthemes, while data display employed narrative matrices and conceptual mapping to reveal relational patterns between values and political behaviors. Validation was strengthened through methodological triangulation across data sources, prolonged engagement in the field, and member checking with key informants to confirm interpretive accuracy and minimize researcher bias. The evaluation of findings is guided by qualitative rigor criteria credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability ensuring analytical consistency and empirical trustworthiness. This methodological configuration offers a distinctive contribution by combining phenomenological depth with systematic analytical procedures, thereby producing a nuanced and empirically grounded understanding of the transformation of historical struggle values into contemporary coastal political culture.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Internalization of Malahayati's Struggle Values in Coastal Political Culture

The empirical findings reveal that the values associated with Laksamana Malahayati particularly courage, solidarity, leadership, and social responsibility—remain embedded within the socio political practices of coastal communities in Lamnga. These values are not merely symbolic but actively reproduced through everyday interactions such as musyawarah gampong, collective labor, and communal decision making processes. Informants consistently articulated that such practices function as moral anchors guiding collective behavior and sustaining social cohesion. This aligns with the argument that local wisdom operates as a living normative framework shaping civic engagement and collective identity (Satria, 2015).

The phenomenological accounts further demonstrate that these values are internalized through experiential learning rather than formal institutional transmission. Community members interpret Malahayati's legacy through narratives, rituals, and social exemplars, indicating a form of cultural pedagogy embedded in daily life. This process reflects how historical figures can function as symbolic resources for political socialization and identity formation (Heriansyah et al., 2025). The persistence of these values suggests a strong intergenerational continuity despite evolving socio economic conditions.

Interview data also indicate that the leadership dimension of Malahayati is particularly salient in shaping gender inclusive participation within community activities. Women's involvement in social and communal affairs is frequently justified through references to Malahayati's historical role as a naval commander. This supports broader findings that female leadership narratives can legitimize contemporary gender participation in socio political domains (Sumartini, 2021). Such dynamics illustrate how historical memory intersects with current practices to reshape normative expectations regarding leadership.

At the same time, the study identifies variation in the depth of value internalization across different villages. Communities with stronger adherence to traditional practices tend to exhibit higher levels of collective participation and social solidarity. In contrast, areas experiencing greater exposure to modernization display more individualistic orientations and reduced communal engagement. This pattern reflects the differentiated impact of socio economic transformation on local political cultures (Kusnadi, 2009).

To further illustrate these patterns, the distribution of value internalization across villages is summarized below.

**Table 1. Patterns of Value Internalization Across Villages in Lamnga**

Village	Dominant Values Observed	Level of Collective Practice	Youth Engagement
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Durung	Solidarity, responsibility	High	Moderate
Gampong Baroe	Leadership, cooperation	High	High
Ladong	Courage, mutual support	Moderate	Low
Lamnga	Solidarity, participation	High	Moderate
Neuheun	Pragmatism, limited solidarity	Low	Low

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2026).

The table indicates that collective practices remain strongest in villages where traditional institutions and communal norms are actively maintained. Variations in youth engagement highlight generational differences in value reception and reinterpretation. These findings reinforce the importance of localized socio cultural conditions in shaping political behavior (Putra et al., 2024). The observed disparities suggest that value internalization is neither uniform nor static across the research site.

The analytical process, grounded in Miles and Huberman’s framework, enabled the identification of recurring thematic patterns across interview and documentation data. Data reduction revealed that values function as both motivational drivers and normative constraints within community interactions. Data display further clarified the relational dynamics between values and practices, particularly in decision making contexts. Verification through triangulation confirmed the consistency of these findings across multiple data sources (Creswell & Poth, 2016).

Another significant insight concerns the role of collective memory in sustaining political values. Historical narratives about Malahayati are continuously reproduced through storytelling and community discourse, reinforcing shared meanings and collective identity. This process aligns with theories of cultural reproduction that emphasize the role of narrative in maintaining social norms (Rumadi, 2020). The findings indicate that memory functions as a key mechanism linking past struggles with present political orientations.

Despite this continuity, subtle shifts in value interpretation are evident among younger generations. While core values remain recognized, their practical application tends to be more selective and context dependent. This reflects broader transformations in political culture influenced by education, media exposure, and economic change (Chaika, 2024). The resulting hybridization of values suggests an ongoing negotiation between tradition and modernity.

The study also highlights the importance of social institutions in reinforcing value transmission. Families, community leaders, and local organizations act as mediating agents that sustain normative frameworks and encourage participatory practices. These actors play a crucial role in translating abstract values into concrete social behaviors. Their influence underscores the relational nature of political culture formation (Touwe, 2020).

Taken together, the findings demonstrate that Malahayati’s struggle values continue to function as foundational elements of coastal political culture in Lamnga. They shape not only collective identity but also patterns of participation and leadership within the community. At the same time, variations across villages and generations indicate a dynamic process of reinterpretation and adaptation. This complexity reflects the broader interaction between historical legacy and contemporary socio political change.

### Transformation of Political Culture under Globalization and Modernization Pressures

Empirical findings indicate that globalization and modernization have significantly reconfigured the socio political landscape of coastal communities in Lamnga, particularly in relation to communication patterns, economic behavior, and political orientation. Informants described increasing exposure to digital media and external cultural influences, which have reshaped how individuals interpret authority, participation, and collective responsibility. These transformations reflect broader structural changes in coastal societies where traditional systems coexist with modern institutional frameworks (Widianti, 2022). The resulting political culture demonstrates a hybrid character, combining inherited communal values with emerging individualistic tendencies.

The phenomenological data further reveal that technological advancement has altered the mechanisms of social interaction and political engagement. Younger generations tend to rely on digital platforms for information and expression, leading to a shift from face to face deliberation toward mediated communication. This transition affects the depth of communal dialogue and weakens traditional consensus building practices such as *musyawarah*. Such patterns are consistent with observations that modernization can disrupt localized modes of political participation while expanding access to broader discursive spaces (Purba et al., 2023).

Economic modernization also emerges as a key factor influencing political culture transformation. Changes in livelihood patterns, particularly the diversification of income sources beyond traditional fishing, have introduced new priorities centered on efficiency and individual gain. These shifts contribute to the gradual decline of collective labor practices and reduce opportunities for reinforcing shared values. The findings align with studies highlighting how coastal economic dynamics shape social cohesion and collective action (Kusnadi, 2009).

In addition, informants emphasized that exposure to global cultural narratives has influenced perceptions of leadership and authority. Leadership is increasingly evaluated based on pragmatic outcomes rather than moral or historical legitimacy. This shift challenges the symbolic authority of traditional figures such as *Malahayati*, whose values are sometimes perceived as less relevant in contemporary contexts. The tension between symbolic heritage and practical governance reflects an ongoing negotiation within local political culture (Chaika, 2024).

To capture these transformations more systematically, the following table presents key dimensions of change observed in the Lamnga coastal community.

**Table 2. Dimensions of Political Culture Transformation in Lamnga Coastal Communities**

Dimension	Traditional Orientation	Contemporary Shift	Observed Impact
Communication	Face to face deliberation	Digital and mediated interaction	Reduced communal cohesion
Economic Behavior	Collective labor (gotong royong)	Individual income strategies	Declining solidarity
Political Participation	Consensus based involvement	Pragmatic and selective engagement	Fragmented participation
Leadership Perception	Value based legitimacy	Outcome based evaluation	Changing authority structures

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2026), interpreted using Purba et al. (2023) and Widiarti (2022).

The table illustrates a multidimensional transformation that affects both structural and cultural aspects of community life. Each dimension reflects a shift from collective, value driven practices toward more individualized and pragmatic orientations. These changes do not eliminate traditional values but rather reposition them within a new socio political context. The interplay between continuity and transformation becomes a defining feature of the community’s political culture.

Another critical finding concerns the role of education and information literacy in mediating these transformations. Informants noted that access to education and digital knowledge influences how individuals interpret historical narratives and political values. Enhanced information literacy enables critical engagement but may also lead to selective appropriation of cultural values. This dynamic corresponds with the notion that knowledge systems shape the reinterpretation of tradition in modern contexts (Carlson & Johnston, 2015).

The study also identifies the emergence of pragmatic political attitudes among younger community members. Participation in community activities is increasingly driven by perceived benefits rather than intrinsic moral obligations. This shift reflects a broader trend toward instrumental rationality in political behavior, where efficiency and personal gain become dominant considerations. Such tendencies may weaken the normative foundations of collective action if not balanced by value based frameworks (Sunarso et al., 2022).

Despite these challenges, the findings suggest that traditional values continue to provide a reference point for evaluating modern practices. Community members often invoke *Malahayati*’s

legacy as a *معيار* for assessing ethical conduct and leadership integrity. This indicates that historical values retain symbolic relevance even as their practical application evolves. The coexistence of symbolic continuity and practical transformation highlights the adaptive capacity of local political culture (Laily et al., 2023).

The analytical process further demonstrates that these transformations are uneven across social groups and geographic areas. Villages with stronger institutional structures and cultural cohesion exhibit greater resilience in maintaining traditional practices. Conversely, areas with higher exposure to external influences show more pronounced shifts toward individualism and pragmatism. This variation underscores the importance of contextual factors in shaping the trajectory of political culture change (Putra et al., 2024).

The findings also resonate with broader discussions on post conflict political trust in Aceh, where community cohesion and shared values play a crucial role in sustaining democratic participation. The erosion of collective norms may have implications for trust in local governance and social institutions. Maintaining a balance between adaptation and continuity becomes essential for ensuring stable political engagement. This perspective aligns with research emphasizing the significance of trust and shared values in post conflict societies (Nivada & Yani, 2020).

Globalization and modernization do not simply displace traditional values but transform the conditions under which they are interpreted and enacted. The political culture of Lamnga emerges as a dynamic system shaped by competing influences and adaptive responses. Understanding this transformation requires a nuanced approach that recognizes both the persistence of historical values and the realities of contemporary change. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how local political cultures evolve within broader global processes.

### **Strategies of Value Preservation and Reconstruction in Coastal Political Culture**

Empirical findings indicate that the preservation of Malahayati's struggle values in Lamnga is not conducted through formal institutionalization alone but through embedded socio cultural mechanisms that operate within everyday life. Informants emphasized that storytelling, ritual practices, and informal education serve as primary channels for transmitting values across generations. These mechanisms function as adaptive strategies that sustain collective memory while allowing reinterpretation in contemporary contexts. Such patterns resonate with the concept of cultural resilience, where local knowledge systems evolve without losing their normative core (Dhahiyat et al., 2025).

The phenomenological data further reveal that family institutions play a central role in value transmission by embedding moral narratives into daily socialization processes. Parents and elders frequently invoke Malahayati's legacy to instill principles of courage, discipline, and responsibility in younger members. This process reflects a form of character education rooted in historical exemplarity rather than abstract instruction (Samani, 2012). The continuity of such practices indicates that informal education remains a critical domain for sustaining political culture.

Community leaders also function as key agents in reinforcing value preservation through symbolic and practical leadership. Their actions in organizing communal activities and mediating conflicts often reflect the moral framework associated with Malahayati's leadership. Informants noted that legitimacy is derived not only from formal authority but from the ability to embody shared values in practice. This observation aligns with theories of value based leadership in traditional societies (Touwe, 2020).

Educational institutions contribute to value reconstruction by integrating local history into learning processes, although their role remains uneven across the study area. Schools that incorporate narratives of Malahayati into civic and historical education demonstrate stronger student engagement with local identity. This integration supports the argument that contextualized education enhances national and cultural character formation (Arifin & Kusdarini, 2024). However, the absence of systematic curricula limits the broader institutionalization of such efforts.

To illustrate the multi level strategies of value preservation, the following table summarizes the key actors and mechanisms identified in the study.

**Table 3. Actors and Mechanisms of Value Preservation in Lamnga Coastal Communities**

Actor/Institution	Mechanism of Transmission	Type of Value Reinforced	Observed Effect
Family	Storytelling and daily socialization	Responsibility, discipline	Strong early internalization
Community Leaders	Role modeling and social coordination	Leadership, solidarity	Reinforced collective cohesion
Educational Sector	Contextual learning integration	Nationalism, historical awareness	Moderate youth engagement
Cultural Practices	Rituals and communal activities	Unity, cooperation	Sustained social participation

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2026), interpreted with Samani (2012) and Arifin & Kusdarini (2024).

The table demonstrates that value preservation operates through interconnected social domains that collectively reinforce political culture. Each actor contributes distinct yet complementary mechanisms that ensure continuity and adaptation. Variations in effectiveness highlight the importance of coordination among these actors. The findings suggest that fragmented efforts may reduce the overall impact of preservation strategies.

Another significant finding concerns the role of cultural symbols and historical sites in sustaining collective memory. Informants referred to locations associated with Malahayati as symbolic spaces that reinforce identity and historical awareness. These sites function as tangible representations of abstract values, enabling experiential engagement with history. This observation aligns with research emphasizing the importance of heritage spaces in cultural transmission (Adryamarthanino & Ningsih, 2021).

At the same time, the study identifies challenges in maintaining the relevance of these values among younger generations. The increasing dominance of digital culture and global narratives often shifts attention away from local historical references. Informants expressed concern that symbolic knowledge does not always translate into practical behavior. This gap reflects the broader tension between cultural continuity and modern lifestyle changes (Chaika, 2024).

Efforts to address this challenge include the use of digital media to reinterpret and disseminate historical narratives in more accessible forms. Community initiatives such as digital archiving and social media campaigns aim to bridge generational divides in value transmission. These strategies indicate an emerging hybrid model of preservation that combines traditional and modern approaches. Such innovations align with contemporary discussions on digital cultural resilience (Dhahiyat et al., 2025).

The findings also highlight the importance of collective activities in reinforcing value based practices. Events such as communal work, religious gatherings, and local ceremonies provide spaces for enacting shared norms and strengthening social bonds. Participation in these activities reinforces the practical relevance of values and sustains communal identity. This dynamic supports the view that political culture is continuously reproduced through social interaction (Satria, 2015).

Another dimension of value reconstruction involves the reinterpretation of Malahayati's leadership in contemporary gender discourse. Informants increasingly frame her legacy as a model for women's empowerment and participation in public life. This reinterpretation expands the relevance of historical values beyond traditional contexts and aligns with modern gender equality narratives (Resmanti & Wirajaya, 2022). The process illustrates how historical figures can be recontextualized to address contemporary social issues.

The analytical process confirms that successful preservation strategies depend on the integration of multiple social agents and adaptive mechanisms. Data triangulation and member checking ensured that these findings reflect consistent patterns across different sources and perspectives (Motulsky, 2021). The use of iterative analysis allowed for the identification of both explicit and implicit forms of value transmission. This methodological rigor strengthens the credibility of the conclusions.

The preservation and reconstruction of Malahayati's struggle values in Lamnga represent a dynamic interplay between tradition and innovation. The findings demonstrate that values are sustained

not through static replication but through continuous reinterpretation within changing socio cultural contexts. Effective strategies require coordination across family, community, and institutional domains to maintain relevance and impact. This adaptive model provides a framework for understanding how historical values can remain influential in shaping contemporary political culture.

## CONCLUSION

The study demonstrates that the struggle values of Laksamana Malahayati encompassing courage, solidarity, leadership, and social responsibility remain actively embedded within the political culture of coastal communities in Lamnga, where they function as normative frameworks guiding participatory practices, collective identity, and local governance. These values are sustained through lived experiences, cultural narratives, and social institutions, while simultaneously undergoing reinterpretation in response to globalization, modernization, and generational shifts that introduce more pragmatic and individualistic orientations. The interaction between enduring historical values and contemporary socio economic transformations produces a hybrid political culture characterized by both continuity and adaptation, in which traditional mechanisms such as musyawarah and communal cooperation coexist with emerging patterns of mediated communication and selective participation. The effectiveness of value preservation depends on the integration of family, community leadership, educational institutions, and cultural practices, alongside innovative strategies that align historical narratives with modern contexts. This dynamic process highlights the role of local wisdom as a resilient yet evolving foundation for political culture, emphasizing that the sustainability of participatory and value based civic life requires continuous reconstruction rather than static preservation.

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