

ABSTRAK

UPAYA PENANGGULANGAN *ILLEGAL FISHING* DI WILAYAH PERAIRAN LAMPUNG (Studi Pada PSDKP DKP Provinsi Lampung)

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Illegal fishing merupakan praktik penangkapan ikan secara ilegal yang merusak ekosistem laut dan masih terjadi di perairan Provinsi Lampung. Wilayah ini memiliki potensi perikanan yang besar, namun rentan terhadap aktivitas destruktif seperti bom ikan, *trawl*, dan penyelundupan benih lobster. Penelitian ini membahas upaya penanggulangan oleh PSDKP dalam menangani kasus *illegal fishing*, serta hambatan dan strategi yang digunakan dalam pengawasan laut.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah pendekatan yuridis normatif dan didukung oleh pendekatan yuridis empiris. Pendekatan yuridis normatif digunakan untuk mengkaji bahan-bahan hukum sekunder seperti peraturan perundang-undangan, literatur hukum, dan hasil penelitian terdahulu. Sementara itu, pendekatan yuridis empiris digunakan untuk mengetahui implementasi hukum di lapangan melalui pengumpulan data primer. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi studi pustaka, observasi, dokumentasi, dan wawancara. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan analisis penafsiran hukum dan analisis interaktif terhadap data lapangan.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan, upaya penanggulangan *illegal fishing* oleh PSDKP dilakukan melalui pendekatan preventif (non penal) dan represif (penal). Upaya preventif yang dilakukan berupa patroli rutin, pembentukan Pokmaswas, pemasangan sistem pengawas kapal (VMS), sosialisasi atau edukasi, pelatihan penggunaan alat tangkap ramah lingkungan, Penerapan regulasi ketat terhadap izin usaha perikanan, forum tindak pidana kelautan dan perikanan, pendekatan dengan para tokoh, dan program PSDKP mengajar. Adapun Upaya represif yang dilakukan meliputi tindakan pengawasan dan penindakan tegas terhadap pelaku penangkapan ikan secara ilegal. Hal Ini termasuk patroli laut secara rutin, penangkapan kapal-kapal yang melakukan aktivitas ilegal, penyitaan alat tangkap yang tidak sesuai aturan, termasuk penyidikan serta pemberian sanksi administratif atau pidana sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Faktor-faktor penghambat PSDKP dalam penanggulangan *illegal fishing* yaitu tumpang tindih kewenangan antar lembaga yang menyebabkan lemahnya koordinasi, adanya intervensi eksternal dari pihak-pihak berkepentingan yang

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menghambat proses penegakan hukum keterbatasan anggaran, kurangnya sarana dan prasarana seperti kapal patroli dan teknologi pemantauan modern, rendahnya kesadaran hukum masyarakat nelayan tentang penangkapan ikan yang sesuai dengan aturan, serta akibat kebiasaan turun-temurun masyarakat nelayan yang bertentangan dengan aturan perikanan, namun tetap dipraktikkan karena dianggap sebagai bagian dari identitas dan kebutuhan hidup.

Adapun saran yang dapat penulis sampaikan yaitu Pengawas Sumber Daya Kelautan dan perairan (PSDK) perlu lebih aktif mengedukasi masyarakat nelayan tentang dampak penggunaan alat tangkap ilegal dan prosedur legal usaha perikanan, serta mendorong transisi ke alat tangkap ramah lingkungan, serta meningkatkan alokasi anggaran khusus untuk pengawasan perairan, termasuk pengadaan kapal patroli, pembangunan pos strategis, dan modernisasi sistem pelacakan kapal (VMS) guna memperkuat kapasitas operasional di wilayah laut yang luas dan rawan *illegal fishing* agar tercipta perikanan yang berkelanjutan dan budaya hukum yang tumbuh secara sadar di wilayah pesisir Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Upaya Penanggulangan, *Illegal Fishing*, PSDKP, Perairan Lampung.

ABSTRACT

EFFORTS TO COMBAT ILLEGAL FISHING IN THE WATERS OF LAMPUNG PROVINCE

**(Study at the Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance Agency of the
Lampung Provincial Marine and Fisheries Office)**

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Illegal fishing is the practice of unauthorized fish harvesting that damages marine ecosystems and continues to occur in the waters of Lampung Province. This region has great fisheries potential but is vulnerable to destructive activities such as fish bombing, trawling, and lobster seed smuggling. This study discusses the countermeasures carried out by PSDKP in handling cases of illegal fishing, as well as the obstacles and strategies used in marine surveillance.

The research method used in this thesis is a normative juridical approach supported by an empirical juridical approach. The normative juridical approach is used to examine secondary legal materials such as legislation, legal literature, and previous research results. Meanwhile, the empirical juridical approach is used to understand the implementation of law in the field through the collection of primary data. Data collection techniques include literature study, observation, documentation, and interviews. The obtained data were analyzed descriptively and qualitatively using legal interpretation analysis and interactive analysis of field data.

Based on the results of the research and discussion, efforts to combat illegal fishing by PSDKP are carried out through preventive (non-penal) and repressive (penal) approaches. Preventive efforts carried out include routine patrols, the establishment of Pokmaswas, the installation of vessel monitoring systems (VMS), socialization or education, training in the use of environmentally friendly fishing gear, the application of strict regulations on fisheries business permits, forums on marine and fisheries criminal acts, approaches with community leaders, and the PSDKP teaching program. The repressive efforts carried out include monitoring and firm action against perpetrators of illegal fishing. This includes routine sea patrols, the arrest of vessels engaged in illegal activities, confiscation of fishing gear that does not comply with regulations, including investigation and the imposition of administrative or criminal sanctions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The inhibiting factors of PSDKP in tackling illegal fishing are overlapping authority between institutions which leads to weak coordination,

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external intervention from interested parties that hinder the law enforcement process, budget limitations, lack of facilities and infrastructure such as patrol vessels and modern monitoring technology, low legal awareness among fishing communities regarding fishing practices in accordance with regulations, as well as hereditary habits of fishing communities that contradict fisheries regulations but are still practiced because they are considered part of identity and livelihood needs.

The suggestion that the author can convey is that the Marine and Fisheries Resources Surveillance (PSDKP) needs to be more active in educating fishing communities about the impact of using illegal fishing gear and the legal procedures for fisheries businesses, as well as encouraging the transition to environmentally friendly fishing gear, and increasing the allocation of special budgets for maritime surveillance, including the procurement of patrol vessels, the construction of strategic posts, and the modernization of vessel monitoring systems (VMS) in order to strengthen operational capacity in vast marine areas vulnerable to illegal fishing, so as to create sustainable fisheries and a consciously growing legal culture in the coastal areas of Lampung.

Keywords: efforts to combat, Illegal Fishing, PSDKP, Lampung Waters.