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Analysis of Natural Resources of Marine and Fishery Policy on the Welfare of Marine Area Communities an Islamic Economic Perspective

Adinda Thaliya*, Agung Bhakti Setiawan, Annisa Ayu Nandri, Tiara Bunga Permata, and Dania Hellin Amrina



AFFILIATION:

Department of Economics, Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia.

***CORRESPONDENCE:**

adindathaliya107@gmail.com

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Abstract: This research aims to determine how marine and fisheries policies in Indonesia and the implementation of these policies on the welfare of the society in the Bandar Lampung Sea area from the perspective of Islamic economics. So later, the results of this research can be used as examples and role models for other marine areas about the implementation of good marine and fisheries policies. The research was conducted with a qualitative descriptive research method that uses a literature study that considers and continues the results of previous studies. The type of sample used in this research is purposive sampling. The sample in this research is the community around the Gudang Lelang market and through random sampling technique. This research indicates marine and fisheries policies, especially at Pasar Gudang Lelang, Ikan Bawal street, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. Among others, protecting the diversity of marine organisms, minimizing the exploitation of marine and fishery resources, implementing human resource development related to marine and fishery resource management, implementing capital lending as a support for businesses, and others have been implemented well. The excellent application of marine and fisheries policies can foster welfare for the community according to the main objective of Islamic economics, namely to create public order in a welfare society based on justice, equality, and balance.

Keywords: Marine and Fisheries Policy; Community Welfare; Islamic Economics; Descriptive Analysis

JEL Classification: Q22, Q28, I38

Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country globally with various cultures and is rich in National Marine Resources (Mirza et al., 2017). Furthermore, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country where most of Indonesia's territory consists of oceans. Therefore, Indonesia is a country that has large seas with diverse and abundant potential for the fisheries sector (Sianipar et al., 2017).

Geographically, the location of the archipelago in Indonesia is very strategic, primarily because it is located in the tropics between two continents, namely Asia and Australia, two oceans, namely the Pacific and

India then meets the three big plates globally (Eurasia-India, Australia, and Pacific). This condition makes the Indonesian archipelago blessed with an abundant wealth of marine resources, both in the form of biological and non-biological resources, recoverable and non-recoverable resources, and environmental services such as maritime industry, shipping, maritime energy, and maritime tourism (Soemarmi et al., 2016).

Indonesia, as an archipelago, most of the area consists of oceans, which is the basis for the existence of diverse and abundant fisheries potential. The fishery potential that is owned is a source of economic potential that can be used for the future of the nation, which can be said to be a driver of national development (Soemarmi et al., 2016). The most crucial sector in coastal and marine areas is the fisheries sector, which is an essential factor because an increase in fish exports can increase the welfare and income of coastal communities. Lampung Province is a province in Indonesia with a vast ocean (Antoko, 2016).

Geographically, Lampung Province spans an area of 35,288.35 km², including 132 islands around it. The sea area, which covers a distance of 12 nautical miles from the coastline, which is the authority of the ocean waters of Lampung Province, is estimated at ± 24,820 km². The coastline of Lampung Province is about 1,105 km, which forms a coastal area, namely the Pantai Barat (210 km), Teluk Semangka (200 km), Teluk Lampung and Selat Sunda (160 km), and Pantai Timur (270 km). Therefore, the area of Lampung province is a potential that places Lampung as a province with high marine resources and fisheries sector resources, including biological and non-biological resources cultivated with high economic value (Antoko, 2016).

From previous research conducted by Antonius Rudi Antoko in 2016 on Strategy and Policy Analysis of the Marine and Fisheries Sector in Lampung Province, his research explains that some strengths and opportunities exist, namely a superior sector, which is an added value in the expansion of development in the marine and fishery sector Lampung Province (Antoko, 2016).

Iriyani et al., in 2017, researched the Performance Analysis of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision Base (PSDKP) Nizam Zachman Ocean Fishery Port, Jakarta. The results showed a comparison between the value of expectations and perceptions, which determines priorities that can affect customer satisfaction. As a result, there is an overall service quality of 92.53% (Iriyani et al., 2017).

Furthermore, there is a previous study conducted by Ticoalu et al. in 2013 on Policy Analysis of Capture Fisheries Community Empowerment in Manado City, in his contribution analysis, stated that the government and society are more prominent in the aspects of supervision and morals, the other way of community and government are more prominent in sanctions (Ticoalu et al., 2013).

Then, there is a previous study conducted by Muhammad Marzuki in 2018 on the Legal Review of the Utilization of Coastal Waters for Business Activities in Makassar City, in his research explaining that there are several business activities that utilize water for the

business continuity of the people of Makassar City, especially on Losari Beach. Therefore, it can show that coastal waters positively impact the community supporting progress (Marzuki, 2018).

This research supports this research, namely the journal entitled management of the capture fishery sector according to Islamic economy and sustainable development. The research results from (Anugrah & Busneti, 2019) explain that the potential of fishing catch in Indonesia is quite enormous. According to KKP (2015), the total potential of fishing catches amounted to 6,520,100 tons/ year, and the total catch in 2015 was 6,065,060 tons. The data shows that there is still unexpired potential. The role of the government in managing catch fisheries is to reduce the actions of IUU fisheries, with the Regulation of the Directorate General of Supervision of Marine Resources and Fisheries Number 11/PER-DJPSDKP/2014 concerning the implementation of special measures against foreign-flagged fishing vessels, then Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 2/PERMEN-KP/2015 about catching lobster (*Panulirus* spp.), crab (*Scylla* spp.), and *rajungan* (*Portunus* *plagicus* spp.). In the Islamic perspective, the government in managing fishery resources is according to Islamic teachings because Islam prohibits extra-overreacting (exploitative), damaging the environment, and managing the renewable and sustainable environment. Based on the policies made by the current government, the government has maintained that it is not exploitative to fishery resources and keeps fisheries from getting damaged (Anugrah & Busneti, 2019)

This study includes a research gap, and this study discusses how Islam views natural resource policies for human welfare. In Islamic economics, policies on marine and fishery natural resources must be related to the welfare of humankind. Islam considers the process of creating nature and its contents to fulfill human needs in Q.S Al-Jathiyah (45:13). According to the Shari'a of Allah SWT, as caliphs on earth who need natural resources, humans must manage and utilize nature in a good way. The rules in the management of nature by humans are limited to the rules not to damage, overdo it, waste it, waste it, and not make excessive production. Islam is very managing about forbid exploitation of nature and damage of nature, the rules regarding these matters are contained in Q.S. Al-A'raf (7:31) and Q.S Al-Isra' (17:27) (Anugrah & Busneti, 2019).

This research differs from previous researchers' research, which used marine and fishery natural resource policies and marine community welfare. In this research, the Gudang Lelang traditional market is interesting to serve as the object of research act as role as a helper of economic growth in increasing people's income of the community around Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City that the majority of the people work as fishermen, buying and selling fresh fish, and groundfish. Hence, the background described and the differences between previous and current research, and selecting research locations considered appropriate for research.

Based on the previous research, a research gap can be filled to become a novelty value. The novelty's location in this research is that this research is a preliminary study that discusses the policy of marine and fisheries natural resources on the welfare of the

marine community in Bandar Lampung. Therefore, based on the described background, the researchers concluded to conduct a study entitled: "(Analysis of Marine and Fishery Natural Resources Policy on Community Welfare in the Marine Area of Bandar Lampung City, in an Islamic Economic Perspective. (Study on Gudang Lelang Traditional Market, Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City)".

Research Method

In this research, the research method used is the descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative descriptive is a research method that uses descriptive qualitative data. Qualitative descriptive research is usually used to analyze a phenomenon or situation and social circumstances (Syahrul, 2017). The matter observed from this research is the Marine and Fishery Natural Resources Policy on Community Welfare in the Marine Area of Bandar Lampung City.

The population is a collection of elements or objects that have the information needed by the researcher, which is then used for making research conclusions. In this research, the population in question is all elements of society, both those who have jobs such as fishermen, marine product transportation services, micro-enterprises, and others at the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market address at Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City.

The sample is a part of the population selected and used in the research. In this research, the sample's criteria were the community around the Gudang Lelang traditional market. Through random sampling technique, the chosen ones were four people consisting of 1 fisherman, one fishmonger, one boat owner, one kiter fish fillet business owner, and a member of Village Unit Cooperative (VUC) in the area of Gudang Lelang market.

The sample used is purposive sampling which means that in research, the selection of subject groups is based on characteristics related to the main characteristics (Amirullah, 2015). With purposive sampling technique, the sampling is not done randomly according to the population but all those who have jobs such as fishermen, marine product transportation services, micro-enterprises, agencies related to the marine department, and so on in the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market, whose address at Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City.

Research variables are everything with various forms determined by researchers to be studied to obtain information about the things being studied, which can then be concluded.

Independent Variable

In this study, the independent variable is the Marine and Fishery Natural Resources Policy. The government makes the Marine and Fisheries Natural Resources Policy to preserve the diversity of marine organisms.

Dependent variable

In this study, the dependent variable is Community Welfare in the Marine Area of Bandar Lampung City. It is hoped that the government's Marine and Fisheries Natural Resources Policy can impact the welfare of the community marine area in Bandar Lampung City.

The research was conducted at the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market, located at Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung Sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. This location is interesting to research because the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market is a center for selling seafood in Bandar Lampung City. Therefore, this research requires all interested parties, both directly and indirectly related to marine and fishery natural resources in Bandar Lampung. With this, researchers will analyze marine and fisheries policies that have been in effect by connecting the welfare of the community marine area of Bandar Lampung City.

The method of collecting data used in this research is through an interview with the meaning of data collection techniques in the survey method using questions orally to be researched or the resource person. This interview method can be used to obtain primary data. The questionnaire was chosen as a means of implementing the interview method. The questions prepared by the researcher and the answers from the respondents will be written through a questionnaire. Interviews are needed when researchers want to seek knowledge about the experiences or opinions of the intended informants about something in-depth. Interviews conducted in this study were interviews one by one, namely the data collection process in which the researcher asks questions and records the answers from the participants one by one (Syahrul, 2017).

In this research, there were five respondents, where each respondent has a job related to the population that the researcher, namely, has determined: (1) Mrs. Ajmi as the owner of the kiter fish fillet business. (2) Mr. H. Nurwi is the owner of the KUD membership. (3) Mr. Yunus is a fishmonger. (4) Mr. Wandu is a fisherman. (5) Mr. Edi is a fisherman.

Result and Discussion

Marine and Fisheries Natural Resources Policy

1. Policy definition

Policies are interpreted as a set of concepts and principles underlined and as the basis for plans for carrying out work, leadership, and how to act both on government and other organizations. Moreover, a declaration of achievements, goals, principles, and guidelines for management to achieve targets (Pramana et al., 2017).

2. Policy Objectives

(1) Realization of social control over society. (2) To build social relations among community members of society without discrimination. (3) Creating a sense of justice and law order in society. (4) Enable the public to understand and comply with the rules made by the government or the state. (5) Creating a peaceful life in society (Handoyo, 2012).

3. Marine and Fisheries Policy

In general, the view in a policy to develop the fisheries and marine sector must be formed under the efforts of marine potential and its systematic management, rational, match and following the increasing level of community welfare, increased efforts to seek employment opportunities, and creating space to work. In addition, the economy is growing well (increase in foreign exchange and National GDP contribution). Therefore, they were explicitly intended for the following main points: (1) Increasing the fishermen's welfare level. (2) Increasing the potential of fishers. (3) The development level of education, activities, Human Resources intelligence, and skills as the party that manages marine and fishery resources. (4) The creation of a strong fishing institutional structure at various levels. (5) Pequitable distribution of the development process in the marine and fisheries sector in line with the decentralized system of local government or regional autonomy. (6) Business credit policy (loan availability and low-interest rates). (7) Organized organization and environment in the place of business. (8) Using laws that protect fishermen's rights. (9) The wisdom of an Integrated and Sustainable development process (Riyadi, 2014).

4. Government Policy as a form of Fishery Resource Management

The laws and regulations that form the legal principles in the management of fishery resources in Indonesia are as follows: (1) 1945 Constitution of Indonesia Article 33 states that land, water, and wealth contained therein are used and possible for the welfare of the people. (2) *United Nations Convention of Law of the Sea*, UNCLOS 1982 article 61, namely, the coastal state is obliged to ensure no overexploitation of fishery resources; ensure that there are no adverse effects on specific areas fishing methods other types of marine life. (3) *United Nation Fish Stock Agreement* by FAO 1995 mandated to coastal

states and remote fishing states on the high seas (*Distant Water Fishing State, DWFS*) Required: observe the precautionary principle; learn the causes and effects of fishing; using fisheries conservation and management measures; protect ecosystem stock reserves; protect the diversity of organisms; not catching and destroying excess fish ecosystem reserves; pay attention to the rights of small fishers; carry out conservation and management efforts through observation, effective supervising and monitoring, and others. (4) *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)* by FAO 1995 on responsible fisheries management. It describes that the state must prevent overfishing; natural resource management policies must apply a precautionary approach; develop and apply selective and environmentally friendly fishing gear; it is necessary to protect critical fishery habitats; the state must ensure its implementation supervision and compliance in the implementation of management. (5) The Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, includes (1) Chapter I article 1 paragraph 7: fisheries management are all efforts, including an integrated process in information gathering, analysis, planning, consultation, decision making, allocation of fish resources, and implementation and enforcement carried out by the government or other authorities aimed at achieving sustainable productivity of aquatic biological resources and the agreed objectives; (2) Chapter IV Article 6 paragraph 1 stated that fisheries management in the Indonesian fisheries management area is carried out to achieve optimal benefits and sustainability and ensuring the sustainability of fish resources, paragraph 2 that fishery management for fishing and fish cultivation must take into account customary law and/or local wisdom and take into account the participation of the community (Wuryandani & Meilani, 2011).

Public Welfare

1. Definition of Welfare

Well-being is a condition or a situation in which all household needs are fulfilled that can be met according to the level of life (Fadilah et al., 2014). According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009, Social welfare is the condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual, and social needs of citizens to live appropriately and develop themselves to carry out their social functions. Therefore, the implementation of social welfare is a directed effort, integrated, and sustainable by the government, local government, and the community in the form of social services to meet the basic needs of every citizen. It includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection, where the implementation is carried out based on solidarity, fairness, benefit, integration, partnership, openness, accountability, participation, professionalism, and sustainability (Sari & Pratiwi, 2018).

a) Factors of Welfare Level of Communities Around the Sea

Several factors can affect the achievement of the community's welfare around the sea, among others, as follows: (1) Technology. (2) Owned Working Capital. (3) Social assistance towards trust in institutions, partnerships, and work motivation of communities around the sea. (4) Income of fish farmers or fishers (Sari et al., 2015).

b) Factors Inhibiting the Welfare of Communities Around the Sea

(1) Limited use of marine resources. (2) Human resources (fishermen) are still low. (3) Simple capture technology. (4) Traditional fish processing technology after harvest. (5) Weak economic institutions of fish farmers and in terms of capital. (6) Access to coastal community institutions. (7) market access. (8) Access to capital (Indarti & Wardana, 2013).

The analysis of the data studied in this research is based on the following steps: (1) Find and assign suitable locations to research data. In this section, the researcher observes the place and conducts data searches. (2) Transcribe data in spoken form into text form. In this section, the data obtained from the sources are listened to and copied into writing. (3) Conclude the research results based on the data obtained following the research problem, research case. Conclusions are the final part of data analysis, which plays a role in formulating the totality of research results.

The data analyzed are related to marine and fisheries policies, namely: (1) Protecting the diversity of marine organisms. (2) Minimizing overexploitation of marine and fishery resources. (3) Restrictions or prohibitions related to the capture of certain types of marine biota. (4) Call for environmentally friendly and selective fishing gear. (5) Implementation of the development of training, education, knowledge, and human resources skills related to the management of marine and fishery resources. (6) Application of capital, such as providing loans with low-interest rates for additional business capital. (7) Structuring the market structure and a good business environment.

The analysis results show that the community knows how important it is to develop and maintain sustainable marine ecosystems. Furthermore, in capturing marine biota, some supervisors ensure that there is no excessive exploitation to damage the marine ecosystem. Relevant offices that regularly visit and actively make policies on the types of arrests are prohibited from being caught. All fishing gear is adequately controlled by the supervisor so that the tools used are not easy to damage existing marine organisms. Moreover, related to the place of business they occupy, the relevant agencies also provide what is needed.

As for the business they run, they feel the touch of capital provided by the government and the private sector, both in the form of material and non-material assistance. Furthermore, in the Gudang Lelang area, people are also periodically given training or knowledge in socialization related to what the department does to manage marine and fishery resources.

The following discussion is about the explanation of marine and fisheries policy.

1. Protecting the diversity of marine organisms

Marine organisms, in reality, are made up of many creatures whose lives are interrelated with each other. Therefore, it is in line with what is felt by the community around the Gudang Lelang area. It is considered necessary because if one marine organism is damaged, it may affect the ecosystem there. And not only that, but they also consider it necessary because the sea is a place to collect their economic income coffers.

2. Surveillance of the threat of exploitation in arrest

The process of exploitation, in general, can harm existing marine organisms, therefore in the community Gudang Lelang, in this case, fishers, in their activities there is always supervision carried out by local government agencies periodically, Village Unit Cooperative, as the hands of the government that is useful to provide supervision in the area of Gudang Lelang.

3. Fishermen's restrictions in catching marine biota

The rule in the arrest process is basically to limit actions that will harm nature and its surroundings. Although the city government of Bandar Lampung also applies this, there are restrictions carried out by the government, such as sustainable ecosystem development for the perceived benefits of a good and diverse marine ecosystem will be realized in the next generation to come.

4. Restrictions on equipment used by fishermen

Fishing equipment used by fishermen is quite diverse, but this has a different impact. If there is no rule on fishing equipment, there will be damage to marine biota. Therefore, in the area of Gudang Lelang, there is an appeal that regulates it. The Village Unit Cooperative team has applied the appeal in the form of rules, which Village Unit Cooperative has a role as a tongue-in-cheek connection between government agencies and the community in Gudang Lelang.

5. Layout in the area of Gudang Lelang

Good place conditions, supportive access will help the fishermen do their job. Similarly, the arrangement of the premises in Gudang Lelang, fully regulated by the Village Unit Cooperative in the area, provided much assistance to help their work easier, access supporting ships, and easy-to-reach transaction places, as well as a safe environment, is more conducive.

6. Community venture capital assistance in the area of Gudang Lelang

In doing business, it would be better if it started with having enough capital even more. Gudang Lelang community feels very strongly the help provided by the government to help them. Not only capital assistance from government agencies but also provided by private parties.

7. Skills training in managing marine resources

Growing knowledge and insights will be essential in doing a job, especially what fishers have received in the Gudang Lelang area. They received learning from socialists provided by Village Unit Cooperative to understand things they should and do not do.

Judging from an Islamic economic perspective, with the excellent application of marine and fishery policies that the people around the sea feel, it will foster welfare for the community, which is following the main objective of the Islamic economy itself is to provide a prosperous economic order of society under justice, equality, and balance.

References to welfare are found in the Q.S. An-Nisaa' (4:9)

وَالْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكَوْا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعْفًا خَافُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ فَلْيَنْتَهُوا اللَّهَ وَيَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ۙ

Meaning: "And let those [executors and guardians] fear [injustice] as if they [themselves] had left weak offspring behind and feared for them. So let them fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice".

Thus, from this verse, it can be concluded that there is a concern for the weak generation, which is the initial picture of poverty, that is, the opponent of welfare. The verse advises people to avoid poverty by trying and working hard as an initiative and always putting their trust and submitting to God.

Implementation of marine and fishery policy is done well. It can be seen that an apparent relationship is that the policy made by the government is directly proportional to the concept of Islamic economy in achieving Falah or welfare for people and natural resources available in this universe.

Table 1 Statements and interview results of the implementation of marine and fishery policy

No	Statement	Interview Results
1	The importance of protecting the diversity of marine organisms according to residents around the Gudang Lelang market area	It is considered essential for the surrounding community to help the economy of the people of the region.
2	Visit conducted by Bandar Lampung city government agency to control the occurrence of utilization that has the potential to damage marine resources and fisheries	There are, for example, frequent visits of diamonds that shade the area, especially the mayor of Bandar Lampung and Village Unit Cooperative (VUC) in the area of Gudang Lelang market

Table 1 Statements and interview results of the implementation of marine and fishery policy (cont')

No	Statement	Interview Results
3	Bandar Lampung city government agencies' restrictions on fishers are related to capturing specific populations, namely against the types of protected ecosystems.	There has also been a ban on restrictions from Bandar Lampung city government agencies, such as the sustainable development of ecosystems aimed at the next generation to feel the benefit from the diversity of types of marine life
4	Advice on using strict fishing and not damaging the environment	The appeal has been applied by the Village Unit Cooperative team, which has a role as a tongue-in-cheek connection between government agencies to the community, especially those in the area of Gudang Lelang
5	A good market structure and business environment in the Gudang Lelang traditional market area can be found.	In this case, the Village Unit Cooperative Gudang Lelang market organizes the market structure and business environment to create a safe area.
6	The surrounding community also feels the existence of capital, such as the provision of credit with low-interest rates to help businesses	The community's community feels the provision of capital provided by the government or private banks to workers in the Gudang Lelang area.
7	Application of education, training activities, insights, and human resource skills related to the process of managing marine resources and fisheries	According to the community in the Gudang Lelang area, some fishermen are representatives of other fishermen. Therefore, socialization given by Village Unit Cooperative is a form of their understanding of what they should and should not do.

Conclusion

The results are that first, some of the policies are protecting the diversity of marine organisms. Then it minimizes the excessive exploitation of marine resources and fisheries. There are restrictions related to the capture of certain types of marine biota, the call for equipment for selective fishing and environmentally friendly, the application of training development, education, knowledge, and skills of human resources related to the management of marine resources and fisheries, the application of capital such as the provision of credit with low-interest rates for the addition of business capital, and the arrangement of market structure and business environment, especially in the area of Gudang Lelang Market has been well implemented.

From the perspective of Islam, with an excellent application to the policy of sea and fisheries felt by the community around the sea Gudang Lelang Market Jl. Ikan Bawal, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City, will foster welfare for the community following the primary purpose of the Islamic economy to realize a prosperous community order under justice, equality, and balance.

Based on the conclusions described above, the Marine Natural Resources and Fisheries and Community Welfare policy in Bandar Lampung City Sea Area is also relevant, especially for fishers, boat owners, fish farmers, fish traders, and kiter fish fillets. So there are some suggestions directed to parties who have interests, For the government: (1) Good policies from the government can be continued and maintained so that people can live more prosperous lives. (2) The lack of policies must be reviewed or improved by the government not to harm any party, including fishers. For The Community: (1) It is expected for the public to observe the government rules made to maintain marine organisms' sustainability for future generations to enjoy and utilize marine products and fisheries for future welfare. (2) People are also expected to plant mangrove plants and plant coral reefs so that fish can live in the coral reefs and be by the community for the economy of the people of the sea area. Researchers can provide benefits and insights about Marine Natural Resources Policy and Fisheries and Community Welfare in Bandar Lampung City Sea Area. Thus, the results, conclusions, and suggestions can be the author of research conducted in the Gudang Lelang market. Hopefully, it can be helpful for writers and readers.

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