**ANALYSIS NATURAL RESOURCES OF MARINE AND FISHERY POLICY ON THE WELFARE OF MARINE AREA COMMUNITIES IN ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE**

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**Abstrak**

The purpose of this research is to determininghow marine and fisheries policies in Indonesia and the implementation of these policies on the welfare of the society in the Bandar Lampung Sea area in the perspective of Islamic economics. So that later, with 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 which using a literature study that considering and continuing 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. The results of this research indicate the implementation of marine and fisheries policies, especially at Pasar gudang lelang, Ikan bawal street, kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City which 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. With the existence of good application of marine and fisheries policies can foster welfare for the community that is in accordance with the main objective of Islamic economics, namely to create public order in a welfare society based on the principles of justice, equity and balance.

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

**Introduction**

Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world which has various cultures and is rich in National Marine Resources.[[1]](#footnote-1) The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country where most of Indonesia's territory consists of oceans. Indonesia is a country that has a large that have diverse and abundant potential for the fisheries sector.[[2]](#footnote-2)

Geographically, the location of the archipelago in Indonesia is very strategic, especially because it is located in the tropics between two continents, namely Asia and Australia, two oceans, namely the Pacific and India, then is a meeting of the three big plates in the world (Eurasia-India, Australia and Pacific). This condition makes the Indonesian archipelago blessed with 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.[[3]](#footnote-3)

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.[[4]](#footnote-4) The most important sector in coastal and marine areas is the fisheries sector, which is an important factor because an increase in fish exports can increase the welfare and income of coastal communities. Lampung Province is a province in Indonesia with wide ocean.[[5]](#footnote-5)

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). The area of ​​Lampung province is a potential that places Lampung as a province with high marine resources and fisheries sector resources, which is including biological and non-biological resources that is cultivated with high economic value.[[6]](#footnote-6)

In Islamic economics, policies on marine and fishery natural resources must be related to the welfare of mankind. Islam considers the process of creating nature and its contents to fulfill of human that is contained in Q.S Al-Jathiyah (45:13). Humans as caliphs on earth who definitely need natural resources, so must be able to manage and utilize nature in a good way in accordance with the Shari'a of Allah SWT. The rules in the management of nature by humans are actually limited to the rules not to damage, to overdo it, to waste it, not to waste it and not to 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).[[7]](#footnote-7)

From previous research conducted by Antonius Rudi Antoko on Strategy and Policy Analysis of the Marine and Fisheries Sector in Lampung Province, his research explains that there are strengths and opportunities that exist, namely a superior sector which is an added value in the expansion of development in the marine and fishery sector Lampung Province[[8]](#footnote-8)

After that, there were previous research conducted by Irliyani, Bambang Argo Iwbowo, and Diian Ayunita Nugraheni ND regarding the Performance Analysis of Marine and Fishery Resources Supervision Base (PSDKP) at the PSDKP Service Post at Nizam Zachman Ocean Fishery Port, Jakarta, in their research results showed that there is a comparison between the value of expectations and perceptions, which is used to determine priorities that can affect customer satisfaction, there is an overall service quality of 92.53%.[[9]](#footnote-9)

Furthermore, there is a previous study conducted by David E.B.S. Ticoalu, Emil Reppie, and Aglius T.R. Telleng 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.[[10]](#footnote-10)

Then, there is a previous study conducted by Muhammad Marzuki 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. With this, it can show that coastal waters have a good impact on the community in supporting progress.[[11]](#footnote-11)

Based on the described background, the researchers drew conclusions 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**

1. Type Of Research

In this research, the research method used is descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative descriptive is a research method that uses descriptive qualitative data. In this type of qualitative descriptive research is usually used to analyze a phenomenon or situation and social circumstances.[[12]](#footnote-12) the matter that observed from this research is the Marine and Fishery Natural Resources Policy on Community Welfare in the Marine Area of ​​Bandar Lampung City.

1. Population

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 other are at the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market, having their address at Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung sub-district, Bandar Lampung City..

1. Sample

The sample is a part of the population selected and used in the reseach. In this research, the criteria for being a sample were the community around the Gudang Lelang traditional market and through random sampling technique, the chosen ones were 4 people consisting of 1 fisherman, 1 fishmonger, 1 boat owner and 1 kiter fish fillet business owner.

1. Sampling Technique

The sample used is purposive sampling which means that in research the selection of subject groups is based on characteristics that are related to the main characteristics.[[13]](#footnote-13)

1. Definisi Variabel

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

1. Independent Variable

In this study, the independent variable is Marine and Fishery Natural Resources Policy. The Marine and Fisheries Natural Resources Policy is made by the government to maintain the preservation of the diversity of marine organisms.

1. Dependent variable

In this study, the dependent variable is Community Welfare in the Marine Area of ​​Bandar Lampung City. Where it is hoped that the Marine and Fisheries Natural Resources Policy carried out by the government can have an impact on the welfare of the community marine area in the Bandar Lampung City.

1. Research Location

The location of the research was carried out at the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market which is located at Ikan Bawal Street, Kangkung Sub-district, Bandar Lampung City. This location is interesting to be an object of research because the Gudang Lelang Traditional Market is a center for selling seafood in Bandar Lampung City. This research requires all interested parties both directly and indirectly related to marine and fishery natural resources in the city of 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.

1. Method of collecting data

Method of collecting data used in this research is method through interview which has the meaning of data collection techniques in the survey method by using questions orally to the subject to be researched or the resource person. With this interview method, it can be used to obtain primary data. The questionnaire was chosen as a means of implementing the interview method. The questions that have been 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.[[14]](#footnote-14)

**Results and Discussion**

1. Marine and Fisheries Natural Resources Policy
2. Policy definition

Policies are interpreted as a set of concepts and principles that are underlined and as the basis for plans for carrying out work, leadership dan bagaimana bertindak baik pada pemerintah maupun organisasi dan lainnya. And a declaration of achievements, goals, principles and guidelines for management in an effort to achieve targets.[[15]](#footnote-15)

1. Policy Objectives
2. Realization of social control over society
3. Building social relations among community members of society without discrimination.
4. Creating a sense of justice and law order in the society
5. Enable the public to understand and comply with the rules made by the government or the state,
6. Creating a peaceful life in society.[[16]](#footnote-16)
7. Marine and Fisheries Policy

In general, the view in a policy to develop the fisheries and marine sector must be formed in accordance with the efforts of marine potential and its systematic management, rational, match and in accordance with the increasing level of community welfare, increased efforts to seek employment opportunities and creating space to work and the economy is growing well (increase in foreign exchange and National GDP contribution). Specifically intended for the following main points :

1. Increasing the level of welfare of fishermen
2. Increasing the potential of fishermen
3. 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.[[17]](#footnote-17)
10. 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. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 33 which states that land, water, and the wealth contained therein are used as well as possible for the welfare of the people.
2. *United Nation Convention of Law of the Sea*, UNCLOS 1982 article 61, namely, the coastal state is obliged to include: ensure that there is no overexploitation of fishery resources; ensure that there are no negative effects of certain fishing methods on 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 fishermen; 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; the state must prevent overfishing; natural resource management policies must apply a precautionary approach; development and application of selective and environmentally friendly fishing gear; it is necessary to protect critical fishery habitats; the state must ensure the implementation of 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 Acticle 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 the purpose of fishing and fish cultivation must take into account customary law and/or local wisdom and take into account the participation of the community.[[18]](#footnote-18)
6. Public Welfare
7. 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 they have .[[19]](#footnote-19)

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 so that they can live properly and be able to develop themselves, so that they can carry out their social functions, and 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, which includes social rehabilitation, social security, social empowerment, and social protection. Where the implementation is carried out on the basis of solidarity, fairness, benefit, integration, partnership, openness, accountability, participation, professionalism and sustainability.[[20]](#footnote-20)

1. Factors of Welfare Level of Communities Around the Sea

There are several factors that can affect the achievement of the welfare of the community 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 fishermen[[21]](#footnote-21)
5. Factors Inhibiting the Welfare of Communities Around the Sea
6. Limited use of marine resources
7. Human resources (fishermen) are still low
8. Simple capture technology
9. Traditional fish processing technology after harvest
10. Weak economic institutions of fish farmers and in terms of capital
11. Access to coastal community institutions
12. Access to market
13. Accsess to capital[[22]](#footnote-22)

The analysis of the data studied in this research is based on the following steps:

1. Finding and assigning relevant locations to research data. In this section, the researcher observes the place and conducts data searches.
2. Transcribing data in spoken form into text form. In this section the data obtained from the sources are listened to and copied into writing.
3. Concluding the research results based on the data that has been obtained in accordance with 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. Minimize overexploitation of marine and fishery resources sumber
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 skills of human resources 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 results of the analysis show that the community knows how important it is to develop and maintain sustainable marine ecosystems. And in the capture of marine biota, there are supervisors who ensure that there is no excessive exploitation so that it can damage the marine ecosystem. Relevant offices that regularly visit and actively make policies on the types of arrests that are prohibited from being caught. All fishing gear is properly controlled by the supervisor so that the tools used are not easy to damage existing marine organisms. And 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. And the people in the Gudang Lelang area are also periodically given training or knowledge in the form of socialization related to what is done by the department in the management of marine and fishery resources.

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. This is in line with what is felt by the community around the Gudang Lelang area, This is considered important because if one marine organism is damaged, it may affect the ecosystem there. And not only that, they also consider it important because for them, the sea is a place to collect the coffers of their economic income.

1. 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 fishermen, 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.

1. 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. This is also applied by the city government of Bandar Lampung, there are restrictions carried out by the government, such as sustainable ecositem development for the perceived benefits of a good and diverse marine ecosystem will be realized in the next generation to come.

1. 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 appeal that regulates it. The appeal has been applied by the Village Unit Cooperative team 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 the area of Gudang lelang.

1. 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, a lot of assistance provided by the government to help their work easier, access supporting ships, easy-to-reach transaction places, as well as a safe environment is more conducive.

1. 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.

1. Skills training in managing marine resources

Growing knowledge and insights will be the most important capital in doing a job, especially what has been received by the fishermen in the Gudang Lelang area, they received a learning in the form of socialists provided by Village Unit Cooperative to give them an understanding of things they should and do not do.

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

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

وَلۡيَخۡشَ ٱلَّذِينَ لَوۡ تَرَكُواْ مِنۡ خَلۡفِهِمۡ ذُرِّيَّةٗ ضِعَٰفًا خَافُواْ عَلَيۡهِمۡ فَلۡيَتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ وَلۡيَقُولُواْ قَوۡلٗا سَدِيدًا ٩

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 continuing to try and work hard as a form of i initiative and always put their trust and submit to God.

Implementation on marine and fishery policy is done well, it can be seen a very clear relationship that is 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.

The following is a table of 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 important 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 |
| 3 | Restrictions imposed by bandar lampung city government agencies to fishermen related to the capture of certain 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 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 | Good structuring of market structure and business environment in the Gudang lelang traditional market area. | In this case, the role of Village Unit Cooperative Gudang Lelang market that organizes the market structure and business environment in order to create a conducive 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 provision of capital provided by the government or private banks to workers in the Gudang Lelang area is felt by the community in the 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 Gudang Lelang area in this case, some fishermen as representatives of other fishermen. Socialization given by Village Unit Cooperative is as a form of their understanding of what they should and should not do. |

**Conclusion**

The results of the analysis of the implementation of marine and fishery policies in bandar Lampung City, which among others some of the policies are protecting the diversity of marine organisms, minimize the excessive exploitation of marine resources and fisheries, restrictions or 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.

Judging from the perspective of Islam, with a good 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, it will foster welfare for the community which is in accordance with the main purpose of the Islamic economy itself is to realize a prosperous community order in accordance with justice , equality and balance.

Based on the conclusions described above, also for the policy of Marine Natural Resources and Fisheries and Community Welfare in bandar lampung City Sea Area, especially for fishermen, boat owners, fish farmers, fish traders, and kiter fish fillets. So there are some suggestions directed to parties who have interests, namely the following:

1. For the goverment
2. Good policies from the government can be continued and maintained so that people can live more prosperous lives

2) Policies that are lacking must be reviewed or improved by the government so as not to harm any party including fishermen.

1. For The Community
2. It is expected for the public to be comified to the government rules that have been made in order to maintain the sustainability of marine organisms diversity for future generations in order to enjoy and utilize marine products and fisheries for the welfare of the future.

2) People are also expected to plant mangrove plants and plant coral reefs so that fish can live in the coral reefs and can be by the community for the economy of the people of the sea area

1. For Researchers

Can provide benefits and insights about Marine Natural Resources Policy and Fisheries as good as Community Welfare in bandar Lampung City Sea Area. Thus the results and conclusions as well as some suggestions that can be the author of the results of research that has been conducted in Gudang Lelang market. Hopefully it can be useful for writers and readers.

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