

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BAN ON THE USE OF FISHING GEAR WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED BASED ON FISHERIES LAW CASE STUDY: JURU BANU VILLAGE

Vanesya Chrismatiur Pasaribu¹, H. Suriansyah Murhaini², Yurika Fahliany Dewi³, Aris Toteles⁴

Faculty of Law, Universitas Palangka Raya

vanesyapasaribu040@gmail.com, suriansyahmurhaini@law.upr.ac.id, yurikafdewi1971@gmail.com,
aristoteles@law.upr.ac.id

Received : 20 June 2026

Accepted : 21 July 2026

Revised : 29 June 2026

Published : 27 July 2026

Abstract

The use of prohibited fishing gear is still frequently found in various Indonesian waters and has a negative impact on the sustainability of fishery resources and violates the provisions of the Fisheries Law. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the ban on the use of prohibited fishing gear by related parties and examine the obstacles faced in its implementation. The research method used is empirical legal research with a field approach through interviews. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the ban has been carried out by law enforcement officers and related agencies through supervision, enforcement, and socialization to fishing communities. However, in its implementation, various obstacles remain, including low public legal awareness, limited supervisory facilities and infrastructure, and economic factors that encourage fishermen to continue using prohibited fishing gear. Therefore, increased coordination between related parties and ongoing educational efforts are needed to increase the effectiveness of the ban's implementation and protect the sustainability of fishery resources.

Keywords: Fisheries Law, Fishing Gear, Prohibitions, Empirical Research, Obstacles.

INTRODUCTION

Fishery resources are a natural resource that plays a vital role in people's lives, especially those who depend on fishing in rivers and seas for their livelihoods. Fishing activities must be conducted in an environmentally friendly manner to ensure the sustainability of fishery resources. However, in practice, various fishing methods are still found that violate legal regulations and have the potential to damage aquatic ecosystems.¹ One of the problems that still frequently occurs in society is the use of prohibited fishing gear such as explosives, electrocution devices, and toxic substances. While using these tools can result in faster and larger catches in a shorter time, these methods can have a very detrimental impact on the aquatic environment. Not only will the fish being caught die, but also other organisms such as fish eggs, fish fry, and aquatic plants, which are essential to the balance of the aquatic ecosystem.²

The use of destructive fishing gear is legally prohibited and regulated by statutory provisions, specifically Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, which was amended by Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to the Fisheries Law.³ These regulations stipulate that everyone is prohibited from using explosives, toxic materials, or other tools that can damage fish resources and their environment. Violations of these provisions can be subject to criminal sanctions as a form of protection for the sustainability of fishery resources. In the context of empirical criminal law, the enforcement of criminal law in the fisheries sector does not only rely on punitive sanctions alone, but also pays attention to the division of institutional affairs and authority. Based on Law Number 23 of 2014 Article 13 paragraph (1) concerning Regional Government, there is a division of government affairs between the central and regional governments including

¹Irham, 2026, *Sustainable Fisheries Resource Management*, Ternate, PT. Kamiya Jaya Aquatic, p. 37

² *Ibid*, p. 39

³ Indonesia, *Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries*, LN No. 118 of 2004, TLN No. 4433, Article 7

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BAN ON THE USE OF FISHING GEAR WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED BASED ON FISHERIES LAW CASE STUDY: JURU BANU VILLAGE

Vanesya Chrismatiur Pasaribu et al

fisheries affairs,⁴ where the Fisheries Service has the task and authority to carry out guidance, supervision, and control of fishing activities. This synergy is crucial considering that sector police agencies such as the Sector Police and Bhabinkamtibmas elements have limited authority to appeal to residents, while the formal and judicial supervisory functions are in different dominant positions. Although legal provisions regarding the prohibition on the use of destructive fishing gear have been clearly regulated, in reality the practice of using prohibited fishing gear is still found in various regions. One of the factors influencing this condition is the low level of public understanding regarding the impact of using fishing gear that damages the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems in the long term.⁵ Kalimantan is known as one of the regions in Indonesia with abundant aquatic resources. The numerous large rivers and tributaries scattered throughout the region make this region a natural habitat for various species of freshwater fish.⁶ In Central Kalimantan, rivers play a vital role in people's lives, serving as a source of livelihood, transportation, and food. These rivers are home to a variety of fish species, including several endangered and protected species due to their declining numbers. Some fish species that are becoming increasingly difficult to find in Kalimantan waters include the Jelawat fish, Belida fish, and Tapah fish, which have both ecological and economic value to the local community.

Kalimantan's abundant marine resources should be protected and utilized wisely to ensure their sustainability for future generations. However, in reality, people are still fishing using prohibited and environmentally unfriendly fishing gear. If these practices continue, the existence of fish that are already scarce could become extinct, leaving future generations unable to enjoy or learn about these species.⁷ The problem of using prohibited fishing gear was also found in Juru Banu Village, Paju Epat District, East Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, where this village is located in the Napu River basin. The Napu River is a tributary of the Barito River that is connected to other rivers. This condition causes the impact of damage due to the use of prohibited fishing gear not only felt in the Napu River area but can also affect the Barito River ecosystem more broadly. Ecosystem damage in one river flow will impact the balance of other aquatic environments because all rivers are interconnected. Therefore, the use of prohibited fishing gear is a serious problem that requires attention from the community, law enforcement officials, and the government.

Based on these conditions, strict legal enforcement, as stipulated in the Fisheries Law, is necessary to prevent further damage to river ecosystems in Kalimantan. However, the effectiveness of law enforcement in East Barito Regency is still hampered by the absence of local regulations in the form of Regional Regulations (Perda) specifically governing the management and protection of fisheries resources, thus preventing comprehensive operational frameworks at the regional level. In addition to law enforcement, public awareness of the importance of preserving aquatic resources is also urgently needed. By understanding that the use of prohibited fishing gear can have long-term impacts on the sustainability of living creatures in river waters, it is hoped that the community will be more prudent in carrying out fishing activities, thereby maintaining the sustainability of river ecosystems for the future.⁸ Based on these issues, it is important to conduct a legal study regarding the implementation of the prohibition on the use of prohibited fishing gear under the Fisheries Law, specifically to examine how these legal provisions are applied in society and the efforts that can be made to increase public awareness in preserving fishery resources. Therefore, this study is expected to provide a clearer understanding of the implementation of legal regulations related to the use of prohibited fishing gear and the importance of protecting aquatic ecosystems.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. How is the prohibition on the use of fishing gear that is not permitted based on the provisions of the Fisheries Law implemented in Juru Banu village?
2. What are the obstacles in implementing the ban on the use of fishing gear that is not permitted under the Fisheries Law in Juru Banu village?

⁴ Indonesia, *Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014*, LN No. 244 of 2014, TLN No. 5587, Article 13 paragraph (1)

⁵ Nurdin, 2017, *Fisheries Law*, Malang, UB Press, p. 22

⁶ Ellyn Normelani, *Strategic Location and Development of Natural Resource Potential in Kalimantan*, Geografika Journal, Vol.3 No.2, 2022, P.3

⁷ Widya Yuridika, *The Impact of Illegal Fishing on the Sustainability of Fish Resources: A Study of International Law and Its Implementation at the National Level*, Jurnal Hukum, Vol.8 No.1, 2025, P.22

⁸ *Ibid*, p. 25

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses an empirical legal research method, namely research that examines the application of law in practice in the community (law in action). This study aims to understand the application and obstacles as well as law enforcement in the implementation of the prohibition on the use of fishing gear that is not permitted under the Fisheries Law. The study was conducted at the Dusun Timur Police Station together with the Bhabinkamtibmas (Public Security and Order Supervisory Agency) of Juru Banu Village, as well as the Fisheries Service of East Barito Regency, the Secretary of Juru Banu Village, and the local fishing community. Data sources consist of primary data obtained through interviews with law enforcement officers, fisheries extension workers, village officials, and fishermen, as well as secondary data obtained through library studies in the form of laws and regulations, books, journals, and relevant legal literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of the Prohibition on the Use of Unauthorized Fishing Gear in Juru Banu Village

Based on the results of the research conducted by the author at the Dusun Timur Police Station through interviews with Bhabinkamtibmas, namely Mr. AIPDA Slamet Aryadi who is responsible for Juru Banu Village in Paju Epat District, East Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan Province, it is known that the implementation of the law regarding the prohibition on the use of prohibited fishing gear has been actively implemented in the community. In the context of the division of labor, the formal authority to conduct supervision and patrols lies with technical agencies such as the Fisheries Service, while the authority of Bhabinkamtibmas is limited to preemptive actions, namely appealing or providing understanding to the community regarding prohibited fishing gear as regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, Article 16.⁹ This educational action was carried out in the Napu River area, which is a tributary of the Barito River and is one of the sources of livelihood for the surrounding community. In its implementation, Bhabinkamtibmas provides an understanding to the community regarding the prohibition on the use of fishing gear that can damage the aquatic ecosystem.¹⁰ This prohibition is regulated in Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009, specifically in Article 9 paragraph (1) which expressly prohibits any person from owning, controlling, carrying and/or using fishing equipment and/or fishing aids that disrupt and damage the sustainability of fish resources in the fisheries management areas of the Republic of Indonesia.¹¹

The law enforcement carried out by Bhabinkamtibmas (Community Police Officers) focuses not only on repressive enforcement but also prioritizes a preventative and persuasive approach. This is evident in the outreach method, which involves visiting residents' homes individually rather than gathering the community for a large event.¹² According to information obtained, this method is considered more effective because the community can focus on listening to explanations about the dangers of using prohibited fishing gear. Furthermore, direct communication also makes the community more comfortable asking questions about legal regulations and the impacts of using fishing gear that damage the aquatic environment. With this approach, the community not only learns about legal prohibitions but also understands the importance of maintaining the sustainability of fish resources.

After the socialization was carried out to each head of family, monitoring of the situation in the field was also carried out periodically. In practice, several residents were still found using prohibited fishing equipment, namely fish electrocution devices known locally as "Teletek". When receiving reports regarding the use of these devices, the Bhabinkamtibmas did not immediately initiate criminal proceedings but first visited the perpetrator's

⁹Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, Article 16

¹⁰ Interview with Mr. AIPDA Slamet Aryadi as a Police Officer Bhabinkamtibmas of Dusun Timur Police Station was conducted in April 2026.

¹¹Indonesia, *Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries*, LN No. 118 of 2004, TLN No. 4433, Article 9 paragraph (1)

¹²Admin, *Police and Preventive Approach in Handling Crime*, Pandeglang Police, 2025. <https://polrespandeglang.org/kepolisian-dan-dekatatan-preventif-dalam-menangani-kejahatan/>

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BAN ON THE USE OF FISHING GEAR WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED BASED ON FISHERIES LAW CASE STUDY: JURU BANU VILLAGE

Vanesya Chrismatiur Pasaribu et al

home to explain that the act was against the law and could damage the river ecosystem. The perpetrator was then given a warning letter or a letter of agreement to not repeat their actions. If the violation occurs again, the perpetrator will be processed according to applicable law and taken to the Dusun Timur Police Station. This approach demonstrates the application of the concept of *Ultimum Remedium* (criminal law as a last resort) in resolving problems in society. The *Ultimum Remedium* principle is implemented with the aim of providing an opportunity for perpetrators to realize their mistakes without having to be subject to criminal sanctions. According to the Bhabinkamtibmas, this step was taken to prevent a pattern of law enforcement that is always oriented towards

imprisonment. Because if every violation is immediately processed criminally, it can lead to an increase in the number of correctional inmates and an increase in the burden on the state. Therefore, resolving through warnings and guidance is considered more effective as long as the perpetrators can still be guided and do not repeat their actions. Based on the results of the study, communities that have been given warnings no longer use prohibited fishing gear and have begun to switch to fishing gear that is safer for the environment.¹³ In addition to law enforcement and community development, prevention efforts are also supported by the village government through the provision of village funds to facilitate safe fishing gear for community use. This support demonstrates the collaboration between law enforcement officials and the village government in preserving aquatic resources. Providing safe fishing gear is expected to reduce the community's dependence on destructive fishing gear and help them continue to catch fish without damaging the river environment.¹⁴

Recent empirical research strengthens this portrait of law enforcement through interviews with various key elements. Based on interviews with the Fisheries Service of East Barito Regency, namely Mr. Pardiono as a Fisheries Extension Officer and Mrs. Irene Are who works in the Fisheries Sector, it was emphasized that the Fisheries Service has the normative duties and authority to carry out guidance, supervision, and control of fishing activities to comply with the provisions of laws and regulations.¹⁵ This authority is expressly based on Article 13 paragraph (1) of Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which regulates the division of government affairs between the central and regional governments, including fisheries affairs. Furthermore, supervisory actions regarding the utilization of fish resources are specifically regulated in Article 66 of Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries as amended by Law Number 45 of 2009, which states that fisheries supervision is carried out to ensure the orderly implementation of the provisions of laws and regulations in the fisheries sector.¹⁶ In its implementation, the Fisheries Service takes a supervisory route through outreach activities to fishermen, direct monitoring and inspections in the field, and intensive supervision of the use of fishing gear.

The actual conditions at the village government level were also illustrated through an interview with the Juru Banu Village Secretary, Mr. Jojon. He explained that the fisheries security situation in the Juru Banu Village area is currently relatively safe.¹⁷ This conducive situation was successfully achieved thanks to the assistance and active assistance from the Dusun Timur Police. The village government is fully committed to immediately coordinating and reporting any violations involving the use of prohibited fishing gear to the village's Bhabinkamtibmas (Community Police Officer) of Juru Banu Village, who also monitors the area. Regarding preventive measures, periodic outreach has been carried out collaboratively by the Fisheries Service. Mr. Jojon emphasized that the most urgent primary instrument to continue is to foster and strengthen local residents' internal awareness of the crucial importance of maintaining the ecosystem and fisheries sustainability in their own village. From the perspective of empirical interaction actors in the field, an interview with Mr. Yayan, a local fisherman, confirmed that the prohibited fishing gear frequently used in the area is an electric shock device or "Teletek".¹⁸ Through his account, the majority of the fishing community actually already knows and understands that the use of this fishing gear is prohibited and has absolute legal consequences. This legal knowledge was successfully

¹³ Fuad, *Just Law Enforcement Through the Application of Ultimum Remedium*, Innovative Journal, Vol. 4 No. 3, 2024, P. 6

¹⁴ Dedy Heryadi, 2013, *Indonesian Fisheries Law*, Bandung, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, p. 7

¹⁵ Interview with Mr. Pardiono and Mrs. Irene Are from the Fisheries Service of East Barito Regency Conducted in June 2026

¹⁶ Amendment Law to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, Law No. 45 of 2009, LN No. 154 of 2009, TLN No. 5073

¹⁷ Interview with Mr. Jojon as the Secretary of Juru Banu Village Conducted in June 2026

¹⁸ Interview with Mr. Yayan as a representative of the fishermen in Juru Banu Village in June 2026

absorbed by the community thanks to the socialization agenda previously intensified by the Fisheries Service and the Dusun Timur Police. Mr. Yayan added that at a macro level, the intensity of this electric shock violation has begun to decrease in their area, although occasional ripples of this illegal practice can still be found in the field.

2. Obstacles to the Implementation of the Ban on the Use of Unauthorized Fishing Gear in Juru Banu Village

In the implementation of the appeal and understanding of the use of prohibited fishing gear in the Juru Banu Village area, there are various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the provisions of the Fisheries Law. Based on the results of the author's interviews with Bhabinkamtibmas who are on duty in the area, the main obstacle lies in the geographical conditions of the waters which are very wide and difficult to reach. The rivers that are the location of fishing activities have quite complex terrain so that perpetrators of fishing using electric tools tend to choose remote locations that are difficult for police officers to access using speedboats. This condition causes the process of persuasive approaches and monitoring the situation to be unable to be carried out optimally due to the limited reach of the waters.¹⁹

Besides geographic factors, the perpetrators' operating patterns also pose a challenge to law enforcement. Those fishing using electric fishing equipment frequently change their operating hours to avoid detection by authorities. Fishing activities take place at unpredictable times, such as midnight or before dawn. These changes in operating hours indicate that the perpetrators are attempting to evade the presence of law enforcement, necessitating more intensive and sustained enforcement measures. However, these preventive measures have not been implemented optimally due to limited personnel on duty in the field.

Limited human resources are another obstacle in enforcing the ban on the use of prohibited fishing gear. The Bhabinkamtibmas (community police officer) responsible for public order and security enforcement in Juru Banu Village is performing his duties alone, unaccompanied by other personnel. This situation certainly makes it difficult to implement a comprehensive approach to the vast river basin. The imbalance between the number of officers and the scope of their supervision means that effective control of fishing practices using electric fishing gear is ineffective. In law enforcement, the presence of adequate officers is a crucial factor in supporting optimal oversight of fisheries violations.

Another obstacle identified was a lack of coordination between relevant agencies. Interviews revealed that the Fisheries Service sometimes conducted field inspections without prior coordination with local Bhabinkamtibmas (community police officers). This lack of cooperation and communication between agencies resulted in a lack of integration in field supervision. Handling violations in the fisheries sector requires synergy between the police, local governments, and technical agencies for effective and integrated supervision.²⁰

The economic situation of the community is also a factor influencing the use of prohibited fishing gear. Under these circumstances, some people choose to use electric fishing gear because it is considered faster and easier to catch large quantities. The desire to meet short-term economic needs causes some perpetrators to ignore the long-term impacts on the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems. The use of electric fishing gear can damage fish habitats and threaten the sustainability of fisheries resources if used continuously.

Another obstacle is the continued ease of obtaining prohibited fishing gear. Currently, fish stun guns are freely traded, and information on how to assemble them can easily be found on social media and video platforms like YouTube. Based on the author's observations of various comments on related videos, it is known that the use of fish stun guns occurs not only in Kalimantan but also in various other regions in Indonesia, including Java. This situation indicates that the use of prohibited fishing gear has become a widespread problem and requires serious government attention. If this practice continues, fish resources in Indonesian waters could be damaged and populations will decline, impacting the sustainability of the fisheries sector in the future.

¹⁹Interview with Mr. AIPDA Slamet Aryadi as a Police Officer Bhabinkamtibmas of Dusun Timur Police Station was conducted in April 2026.

²⁰Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, *KKP Strengthens Synergy in Handling Maritime and Fisheries Crimes*, kk.go.id, 2024, <https://kkp.go.id/news/news-detail/kkp-perkuat-sinergi-penanganan-tindak-pidana-kelautan-dan-perikanan-nxAl.html>

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BAN ON THE USE OF FISHING GEAR WHAT IS NOT ALLOWED BASED ON FISHERIES LAW CASE STUDY: JURU BANU VILLAGE

Vanesya Chrismatiur Pasaribu *et al*

One of the obstacles faced in fisheries monitoring stems from institutional limitations. Monitoring activities, previously conducted through Community Monitoring Groups (POKMASWAS) and patrols by the Fisheries Service, were last implemented in 2025. However, these activities could not be continued this year due to a lack of operational funding. This situation has resulted in suboptimal monitoring of fisheries activities, potentially impacting efforts to protect aquatic resources.²¹

From a legal perspective, East Barito Regency currently lacks a Regional Regulation (Perda) specifically governing the fisheries sector. This lack of a regional regulation results in the lack of detailed, local-specific guidelines for monitoring and prosecuting fisheries violations. Furthermore, cooperation between the Fisheries Service and the local police remains suboptimal. This lack of coordination can hamper effective law enforcement against fisheries violations.

From the community perspective, there are significant obstacles that significantly impact law enforcement efforts. According to fishermen, some are reluctant to report electrofishing practices, known as "Teletek," because the perpetrators are family or close relatives. This situation creates discomfort and a dilemma for the community in reporting. As a result, violations often go unreported, complicating law enforcement efforts at the village level.²²

CLOSING

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the law against the prohibition on the use of prohibited fishing gear in Juru Banu Village, Paju Epat District, East Barito Regency has been implemented through preventive, persuasive, and repressive efforts by various related parties. Bhabinkamtibmas plays an active role in providing socialization and guidance to the community regarding the prohibition on the use of destructive fishing gear, especially fish electrocution or "Teletek", while the Fisheries Service carries out the functions of guidance, supervision, and control of fisheries activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The results of the study indicate that the socialization and guidance carried out have increased public legal awareness so that the use of prohibited fishing gear has decreased. In addition, the support of the village government through the provision of safe fishing gear also supports efforts to preserve fishery resources. Thus, the implementation of the prohibition on the use of prohibited fishing gear in the research area can be said to have gone quite well, although ongoing supervision and coordination are still needed to prevent future violations.

Obstacles in implementing the ban on the use of prohibited fishing gear include the geographical conditions of the vast and difficult to reach waters, the perpetrators' operating patterns that are difficult to predict, the limited number of supervisory personnel, the less than optimal coordination between agencies, and the economic factors of the community that encourage the use of electric fishing gear because it is considered to be faster to get catches. In addition, the ease of obtaining electric fishing gear, the unavailability of operational budgets for supervision activities, the absence of Regional Regulations that specifically regulate the fisheries sector and the low participation of the community in reporting violations due to kinship relations with the perpetrators also become obstacles in law enforcement. These various obstacles mean that supervision and action against the use of prohibited fishing gear cannot be implemented optimally.

SUGGESTION

Based on the obstacles found in this study, it is recommended that the Regional Government, Fisheries Service, Police, and Village Government improve cooperation and coordination in supervising the use of prohibited fishing gear. In addition, there needs to be adequate budget support for the implementation of patrols and monitoring activities in the field, the formation or reactivation of Community Monitoring Groups (POKMASWAS), and the preparation of Regional Regulations governing the fisheries sector as a guideline in monitoring and taking action against violations. Socialization to the community also needs to be carried out continuously to increase legal awareness and concern for the sustainability of fishery resources, so that the community not only avoids the use of prohibited fishing gear but also plays an active role in reporting any violations that occur.

²¹Interview with Mr. Pardiono and Mrs. Irene Are from the Fisheries Service of East Barito Regency Conducted in June 2026

²²Interview with Mr. Yayan as a Representative of Fishermen in Juru Banu Village in June 2026

REFERENCES

A. Book

- Irham. " *Sustainable Fisheries Data Source Management* ." (Ternate: Kamiya Jaya Aquatic. 2026)
Nurdin. " *Fisheries Law* ." (Malang: UB Press. 2017)
Heryadi, Dedy . " *Indonesian Fisheries Law* ." (Bandung: Citra Aditya. 2013)

B. LEGISLATION

- Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries 2004 State Gazette Number 118. Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4433.
Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries, State Gazette Number 154 of 2009. Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5073.
Law Number 23 of 2014 Article 13 paragraph (1) Concerning Regional Government 2014 State Gazette Number 244. Year State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587.
Regulation of the Chief of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 1 of 2021 concerning Community Policing, Article 16

C. SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS/ARTICLES AND EMPIRICAL SOURCES

- Normelani, Ellyn. " *Strategic Location and Development of Natural Resource Potential in Kalimantan* ." Geographic Journal. Vol. 3 No. 2 (2022)
Yuridika, Widya. " *The Impact of Illegal Fishing on the Sustainability of Fish Resources: A Study of International Law and Its Implementation at the National Level* ." Journal of Law. Vol. 8 No. 1. (2025)
Fuad. " *Just Law Enforcement Through the Application of Ultimum Remedium* ." Innovative Journal. Vol. 4 No. 3. (2024)
Interview with Mr. AIPDA Slamet Aryadi as a Police Officer Bhabinkamtibmas of Dusun Timur Police was conducted in April 2026.
Interview with Mr. Pardiono and Mrs. Irene Are from the Fisheries Service of East Barito Regency was conducted in June 2026.
Interview with Mr. Jojon as the Secretary of Juru Banu Village was conducted in June 2026.
Interview with Mr. Yayan as a representative of the fishermen in Juru Banu Village in June 2026.

D. INTERNET

- Admin. " *Police and the Preventive Approach in Handling Crime* " . Pandeglang Police, 2025. <https://polrespandeglang.org/kepolisian-dan-dekatatan-preventif-dalam-menangani-kejahatan/>
Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia. " *KKP Strengthens Synergy in Handling Maritime and Fisheries Crimes* " .kk.go.id, 2024. <https://kkp.go.id/news/news-detail/kkp-perkuat-sinergi-penanganan-tindak-pidana-kelautan-dan-perikanan-nxAl.html>