



Effectiveness of Law Enforcement against Explosive Fishing Crimes in Tojo Una-Una

Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum terhadap Tindak Pidana Pengeboman Ikan di Tojo Una-Una

Siti Islami Dinabiah S. B.¹, Dian Ekawaty Ismail², Muhamad Khairun Kurniawan Kadir³

^{1,2,3} Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia

Article Info

Corresponding Author:

Penulis Korespondensi

✉ dinabiahsitiislami@gmail.com

History:

Submitted: 14-08-2026

Revised: 08-09-2026

Accepted: 17-09-2026

Keyword:

explosives; fishing; law enforcement; Tojo Una-Una.

Kata Kunci:

bahan peledak; penangkapan ikan; penegakan hukum; Tojo Una-Una.

Abstract

Explosive fishing remains a recurring law-enforcement problem in Tojo Una-Una, particularly in the Togean Islands, where ecological vulnerability intersects with a broad maritime area and limited supervision. This study analyzes the forms and mechanisms of law enforcement and identifies factors constraining police action. It uses empirical juridical research with case and structural approaches. Primary data were obtained through interviews and observations, while secondary data were derived from case files, legislation, and supporting documents; the data were analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. The findings show that Polres Tojo Una-Una applies preventive measures through patrols, legal counseling, and interagency coordination, and repressive measures through investigation, arrest, evidence seizure, suspect designation, and case transfer. Enforcement has not been fully effective because of limited patrol fleets and personnel, wide geographic coverage, low legal awareness, and economic motives. Effective enforcement therefore requires integrated preventive, repressive, and community-based strategies.

Abstrak

Penangkapan ikan menggunakan bahan peledak masih menjadi persoalan penegakan hukum di Tojo Una-Una, terutama di Kepulauan Togean yang memiliki kerentanan ekologis, wilayah perairan luas, dan keterbatasan pengawasan. Penelitian ini menganalisis bentuk dan mekanisme penegakan hukum serta faktor yang menghambat tindakan kepolisian. Penelitian menggunakan jenis yuridis empiris dengan pendekatan kasus dan struktural. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dan observasi, sedangkan data sekunder berasal dari dokumen perkara, peraturan perundang-undangan, dan dokumen pendukung; data dianalisis secara kualitatif-deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Polres Tojo Una-Una melaksanakan upaya preventif melalui patroli, penyuluhan hukum, dan koordinasi antarinstansi, serta upaya represif melalui penyelidikan, penyidikan, penangkapan, penyitaan barang bukti, penetapan tersangka, dan pelimpahan perkara. Penegakan hukum belum sepenuhnya efektif karena keterbatasan armada dan personel, luas wilayah, rendahnya kesadaran hukum, serta motif ekonomi masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, penegakan hukum yang efektif memerlukan strategi preventif, represif, dan berbasis masyarakat yang terintegrasi.



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA).

doi: <https://doi.org/10.65101/lawric.v2i1.452>

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The practice of destructive fishing using explosives is a fishing method that has a significant impact on the coastal and marine environment. The use of fish bombs causes damage to coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove areas, and marine biota habitats, thus disrupting the balance of ecosystems and the sustainability of fishery resources. In the context of Indonesia as an archipelagic country, this problem is not only related to criminal offenses, but also concerns the protection of natural resources that are the main support for the life of coastal communities.¹

Normatively, the fisheries sector has a legal basis that expressly prohibits the use of destructive fishing materials or methods. Law No. 31 of 2004 as amended by Law No. 45 of 2009 became the main basis for law enforcement against destructive fishing practices. Meanwhile, Environmental Protection places ecosystem sustainability as an important component in natural resource management policies. Therefore, the existence of legal norms has provided a strong basis for law enforcement officers to make prevention and action efforts.²

The urgency of law enforcement in the Togean Islands has increased due to the region's location within the Coral Triangle, an area characterized by very high marine biodiversity. Fishery resources in Tojo Una-Una also have significant economic value. In 2020, the potential of fisheries resources in the Togean Islands is estimated at around 84,937 tons per year.³ Ecosystem degradation due to the use of explosives threatens the sustainability of fishing resources and endangers the livelihoods of communities that depend on marine products.⁴

Empirical evidence suggests that the use of explosives has not been completely eliminated. On August 5, 2021, the Joint authorities arrested three people suspected of

¹ Samuel Raskita Sitepu and Ida Bagus Oka Wedasantara, "Ngawan: Representasi Mata Pencarian Masyarakat Pesisir Desa Seraya Dalam Strategi Pemajuan Kebudayaan," *ENTITA: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 5, no. 2 (2023): 197–214, <https://doi.org/10.19105/ejpis.v5i2.10775>.

² "Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Pasal 8 Ayat (1)," 2009.

³ Alimudin Laapo, Dafina Howara, and Marhawati Mappatoba, "Estimasi Hasil Tangkapan Maksimum Ekonomi Sumberdaya Ikan Pelagis Di Perairan Laut Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una, Indonesia," *Depik* 9, no. 3 (2020): 492–500, <https://doi.org/10.13170/depik.9.3.18165>.

⁴ Dadang Ilham Kurniawan Mujiono and Jusmalia Oktaviani, "Segitiga Terumbu Karang Dunia (the Coral Triangle): Manfaat, Masalah Dan Upaya," *Jurnal Dinamika Global* 6, no. 01 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.36859/jdg.v6i01.405>.

involvement in a fish bombing in the Togean Islands. Subsequently, on September 6, 2023, the authorities again detained two people suspected of similar activities in the waters near Talatako.⁵ The Tojo Una-Una police case Data analyzed in this study also shows the persistence of destructive fishing cases in 2026, indicating that this practice is still a challenge today for law enforcement in the Tojo Una-Una Sea area.⁶

The main problem lies not only in the availability of regulations, but in the effectiveness of their implementation throughout the vast archipelago. Tojo Una-Una regional police must enforce the law in geographically dispersed areas, requiring maritime patrols, coordination between agencies, and support from coastal communities. This situation positions law enforcement as a juridical and ecological concern, since failure to curb the use of explosives can exacerbate environmental damage that exceeds the short-term economic benefits of fishing.⁷ Professionalism, integrity, and understanding of regulations among officers are critical to ensuring that law enforcement achieves substantive justice, rather than mere formal compliance.⁸

In a broader context, law enforcement in this region needs to be linked to the concept of green criminology, where the crime of fishing with explosives is seen as not just an administrative offense, but a crime against the Environment (environmental crime). The use of explosives significantly destroys coral reefs in the Coral Triangle region which has high biodiversity, thus threatening the balance of the global ecosystem. Therefore, law enforcement carried out by the apparatus not only serves as an instrument to maintain social order, but also as a vanguard in the protection of coastal ecosystems in order to ensure the continuity of natural resources that are the foundation of the local community's economy in the future.

Previous research by Harris Cristian Lase specifically highlighted the characteristics of the Togean Islands and found that random patrol patterns can increase people's fear of committing offences, although they have not yet fully established a permanent legal

⁵ "Dua Terduga Pelaku Pengebom Ikan Ditangkap Di TN Togean," 2023, <https://darilaut.id/berita/dua-terduga-pelaku-pengebom-ikan-ditangkap-di-tn-togean>.

⁶ "Satpolairud Polres Touna Aman 3 Orang Terduga Pelaku Aksi Bom Ikan," 2026, <https://rri.co.id/ampana/regional/2594657/satpolairud-polres-touna-aman-3-orang-terduga-pelaku-aksi-bom-ikan>.

⁷ M. Yasin Al Arif, "Penegakan Hukum Dalam Perspektif Hukum Progresif," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2019): 169–92, <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.2.1.169-192>.

⁸ Sulaiman Tripa, *Rekonseptualisasi Hukum Indonesia* (Banda Aceh: Bandar Publishing, 2019).

awareness.⁹ Further research by Isro Daeng Halim further shows that law enforcement in the archipelago faces various obstacles. However, the approach can still be further developed by making spatial / geographical condition as the main analytical variable.¹⁰ In summary, This study develops an understanding that the effectiveness of deterrence in the enforcement of destructive fishing laws in the archipelago is determined not only by the severity of the criminal threat, but also by the probability of the offender to be detected and arrested which is influenced by the surveillance capacity of the geographical space spread.

2. Formulation of the Problem

Based on this background, this study answers two problems: first, How is the form and mechanism of law enforcement against the criminal act of the use of explosives in catching fish in the Tojo Una-Una Resort Police Area. Second, what are the factors that hinder the Tojo Una-Una resort police from taking legal action against the case of the use of explosives to catch fish.

3. Research Methods

This study is an empirical juridical research, namely legal research that examines legal norms as well as examining how the law works in social reality through field data. The approach used is a case approach to analyze the application of norms in the handling of concrete cases as well as a structural approach to assess the role of institutional, regulatory, and coordination mechanisms in the law enforcement system.¹¹

Previous researcher Data on primary data and secondary data.¹² Primary Data were obtained through in-depth interviews with law enforcement officials, including members and Investigators of the Tojo Una-Una resort police have a minimum rank of Brigadier of Police one (Briptu) and a minimum of five years of work experience, and have also handled at least 1 case of destructive fishing, so that the data obtained are representative and relevant to the,¹³ communities in tojo Una-una regency as well as other parties related

⁹ HARRIS CRISTIAN LASE, "Penegakan Hukum Atas Tindak Pidana Penggunaan Bahan Peledak Untuk Penangkapan Ikan (Studi Kasus Di Kepolisian Resor Sibolga)" (Universitas Medan Area, 2022).

¹⁰ Isro Daeng Halim, "Efektifitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Yang Menggunakan Bahan Peledak Di Taman Nasional Wakatobi," *Al-Ishlah: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 22, no. 2 (2019): 61–70, <https://doi.org/10.33096/aijih.v21i2.29>.

¹¹ Fence M. Wantu and Fenty Puluhulawa, *Teori Hukum: Dinamika Sebuah Perdebatan* (Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2025).

¹² Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2021).

¹³ Muchlas Rastra Samara Budi Juliardi, Yoan Barbara Runtunuwu, Mohammad Hendy Musthofa, Andi Darmawansya TL, Arini Asriyani, Raju Moh Hazmi, Muh. Akbar Fhad Syahril, Tri Eka Saputra, Zuhdi Arman, Muhammad A.Rauf, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Cv Gita Lentera, 2023).

to the handling of the use of explosives. Secondary Data includes official archives, case handling reports, laws and regulations, as well as relevant violation statistics. Data collection was conducted through interviews, observations, and document studies; document analysis was used to link the normative framework with the practice of action in the field.

The location of the study was in the Togean Islands, Tojo Una-Una regency, Central Sulawesi, which was chosen because the practice of using explosives is still a significant problem in the region. The sample was determined purposively on the apparatus directly involved in the handling of destructive fishing, in accordance with the criteria set out in the study. The Data were analyzed using a qualitative approach with descriptive analytical techniques through exposure, interpretation, and analysis of the legal consequences of data interviews, observations, and supporting documents.¹⁴

B. DISCUSSION

1. Forms and Mechanisms of Law Enforcement against the Use of Explosives

a. Case Overview and Enforcement Framework

Case Data for the period 2022-2024 shows that criminal acts using explosives occur repeatedly in several water areas of Tojo Una-Una regency, including Tumotok Village, Biga Village, and Popolii Village. Evidence secured includes live or assembled fish bombs, detonators, cables, boats, engines, diving equipment, and catches. These cases have generally reached stage P-21 or Stage II, thus showing that the mechanism of Investigation and delegation of cases has been running. The recurrence of cases also shows that the enforcement process has not automatically eliminated the practice of destructive fishing.

Normatively, the action is based on Law No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries and Law No. 45 of 2009.¹⁵ In the practice of handling cases, the fisheries law is positioned as a special rule (*lex specialis*) in cases related to the use of explosives for fishing. Evidence also still refers to the provisions of evidence in the Criminal Procedure Code, including the need to meet the minimum limit of valid evidence.

b. The Preventive Role of Policing

¹⁴ Hendra Sudrajat, Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, Muchtadin Al Attas, Fauziyah, Citranu, Sofyan Piyo, Musthafa, Muhamad Khairun Kurniawan Kadir, Ahmad Fuadi, I Kadek Kartika Yase, Umi Supraptiningsih and Fitran Amrain, *METODE PENELITIAN HUKUM (KONSEPSI DAN IMPLEMENTASI)* (Sumatera Barat: GET PRESS INDONESIA, 2025).

¹⁵ "Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perikanan," 2009.

Preventive efforts are carried out through routine patrols in water areas that are considered vulnerable, legal counseling to fishing communities, and coordination with the Togean Islands National Park Agency and the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. Patrols are carried out at times that are not always the same so that the presence of the apparatus is not easy to predict. The apparatus states that the strategy is directed at preventing violations before they occur and increasing the perception of the risk of being caught among perpetrators.¹⁶

Legal counseling was held to explain the Prohibition of the use of explosives, criminal threats, and the ecological impact of destructive fishing. The legal basis still refers to the Fisheries Law. The results of interviews with fishermen showed that the practice of using fish bombs began to decrease due to more frequent and random patrols, although there were still a number of actors operating in locations far from surveillance range.¹⁷

From the aspect of legal factors (legal substance), the Prohibition of the use of explosives has been expressly regulated in Law No. 31 of 2004 on fisheries as amended by Law No. 45 of 2009.¹⁸ The clarity of the norm provides a strong juridical basis for the Tojo Una-Una Regional Police to carry out patrols, legal counseling, and other preventive measures. Thus, the main problem in this study lies not in the weak substance of the law, but in the effectiveness of the implementation of these norms in the field.

From the aspect of law enforcement factors, the results showed that the Tojo Una-Una police station has been carrying out preventive functions actively through routine patrols, legal counseling, and coordination with the Togean Islands National Park Agency, Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. This form of coordination shows that law enforcement against criminal acts using explosives cannot be carried out partially by the police, but requires a collaborative approach (collaborative law enforcement) involving various stakeholders in maintaining marine conservation areas.

The findings can be analyzed by the theory of law enforcement Soerjono Soekanto that the effectiveness of the law is influenced by legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities or facilities, society, and legal culture.¹⁹ From the substance aspect, the norm of Prohibition of the use of explosives has been clear from the apparatus aspect, preventive

¹⁶ Wawancara dengan aparat Polres Tojo Una-Una terutama di satuan Polairud, 5 Juli 2026

¹⁷ Wawancara dengan salah satu Nelayan di Desa Wakai, 8 Juli 2026

¹⁸ Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 tentang Perikanan jo Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009.

¹⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. (Rajawali Pers, 2021).

functions have been carried out through patrols, counseling, and coordination. However, preventive success is not optimal because the compliance of some communities is still dominated by fear of action, not a strong legal awareness.

Compared to Harris Cristian Lase's research, this study reinforces the importance of Community Supervision and participation in prevention.²⁰ The difference is, this study shows empirically that random patrol patterns cause psychological deterrent effects, while changes towards compliance that are derived from legal awareness still require continuing education and economic alternative support.

The results of the study related to the effectiveness of preventive law enforcement can be said to have shown good results, but not optimal. This can be seen from the beginning of the reduction in the practice of using explosives as conveyed by fishing informants. However, the discovery of several perpetrators who continue to fish using explosives shows that the effectiveness of law enforcement still faces various obstacles. Thus, the indicator of law enforcement success has not only been measured from the number of patrols carried out, but also from the ability of the apparatus to reduce the number of violations on an ongoing basis.

c. The Role of Repression and the Process of Handling Cases

Repressive measures are carried out when suspected criminal acts are found, through a series of investigations, investigations, arrests, confiscation of evidence, examination of witnesses, determination of suspects, and delegation of cases to the prosecutor's office. The implementation of these actions refers to the Criminal Procedure Code and Law No. 31 of 2004 jo Law No. 45 of 2009 on fisheries. In addition to independent patrols, Tojo Una-Una police also conducted joint operations with the Marine and Fisheries Service, the Togean Islands National Park Agency, and the Navy to expand the range of surveillance.

Satpolairud officials explained that vulnerable areas were mapped first, including the waters of Tumotok Village, Siatu Village, and locations far from settlements. The extent of the area causes the apparatus to not always be able to respond quickly to reports, so cross-agency coordination is considered important to improve the effectiveness of enforcement. Observation findings and documentation show that evidence such as compressors, cables, detonators, homemade bomb bottles, explosive remains, and

²⁰ LASE, "Penegakan Hukum Atas Tindak Pidana Penggunaan Bahan Peledak Untuk Penangkapan Ikan (Studi Kasus Di Kepolisian Resor Sibolga)."

catches have been secured in a number of cases.

The process of handling cases generally starts from information or community reports. The apparatus then carried out an initial examination, location mapping, patrol, information collection, security of evidence, and investigation. Once sufficient preliminary evidence has been obtained, follow-up actions are carried out according to the procedure. This pattern shows the existence of a systematic mechanism from the receipt of information to the delegation of the case, while emphasizing the importance of community participation as a source of initial information.

Theoretically, the repressive actions of the Tojo Una-Una police station have shown the functioning of law enforcement factors through patrols, investigations, investigations, and cross-agency coordination. However, its effectiveness is still influenced by the means, monitoring areas, and legal awareness of the community. The geographical character of the archipelago is an important finding because it affects the speed of response of the apparatus and the needs of different surveillance strategies.

After the case is handled, the authorities continue to provide guidance, legal socialization, and re-monitoring at vulnerable locations to prevent repetition. Satpolairud assesses that the move helps suppress similar incidents, but its effectiveness requires consistent supervision and public awareness. For perpetrators who meet the requirements of criminal responsibility, the legal process is carried out until the delegation to the prosecutor's office, while child perpetrators are handled through guidance and supervision according to the explanation of the apparatus in the study.

2. Factors Hindering Law Enforcement

a. Internal Barriers

Internal barriers are mainly concerned with the limitations of operational means and personnel. Satpolairud Polres Tojo Una-Una has two speedboats and fourteen personnel divided into two patrol groups to supervise the island area. Meanwhile, the archipelago covers six sub-districts, making it difficult for the fleet and available personnel to reach the entire region at the same time. The gap between the area and operational capacity causes the apparatus to have to set priority points, so that other areas are potentially unsupervised at certain times.

The limited number of personnel has direct consequences on the intensity and continuity of patrols. Fourteen personnel divided into two groups cannot be present simultaneously in all kepulauan sub-districts. Empirically, the condition decreases the

probability of the offender being found when committing a criminal offense. As a result, a serious criminal threat does not necessarily produce a deterrent effect if the possibility of being caught is considered low by the perpetrator.

Other technical obstacles include erratic weather, remote locations, difficult water access, and limited patrol fleets. Officials stated that these conditions make not all areas can be monitored optimally at one time. Therefore, the effectiveness of law enforcement can be judged not only by the adequacy of the norm, but also by the ability of the institution to provide means, personnel and operational support comparable to the character of the territory.

b. External Barriers

External barriers include low legal awareness of some people, economic motives, geographical conditions, and limitations of alternative livelihoods. Officials found that some people actually know about the ban on fish bombs, but still use explosives because they are considered to produce fish faster. At the same time, kinship ties and fears of social conflict can discourage people from reporting perpetrators.

The findings show that the issue of legal awareness is not just ignorance of norms, but also concerns the willingness to comply with and support law enforcement. In Soerjono Soekanto's perspective, this condition is related to community and cultural factors, namely community participation that has not been optimal and the assumption that instant fishing is acceptable even though it violates the law and damages fishery resources. Economic motives reinforce the problem because the use of explosives is perceived to provide a faster catch than legal methods.

The geographical condition of Togean Islands is also a strong external obstacle. The Tojo Una-Una area consists of mainland and Islands districts, so not all water points can be reached in one patrol. Officials prioritize vulnerable areas such as Batudaka, Talatako, and Togean, while locations that are far from the reach of patrols can potentially be used by perpetrators. Geographical barriers are thus not just a matter of distance, but create a gap between the scope of the surveillance area and the country's capacity to ensure consistent compliance with the law.

Overall, internal and external barriers are interconnected. Fleet and personnel limitations reduce the range of surveillance, while economic, cultural, and community participation maintain the likelihood of violations. Therefore, repressive measures alone are not enough. Law enforcement needs to be integrated through mapping vulnerable

points, strengthening Patrol facilities, increasing personnel capacity, strengthening cross-agency coordination, sustainable counseling, and economic empowerment of coastal communities.

C. CONCLUSION

Law enforcement against the use of explosives for fishing in the Tojo Una-Una police area has been implemented through a preventive approach in the form of patrols, counseling, and cross-agency coordination as well as a repressive approach through investigation, investigation, arrest, seizure of evidence, determination of suspects, and delegation of cases. Its effectiveness is not optimal because law enforcement is still stronger in action after a criminal offense occurs, while continuous prevention is limited by limited fleet, personnel, Archipelago area, low legal awareness, and economic motives of the community. The geographical character of Togean Islands is a specific factor that increases the need for resources and decreases the range of supervision, so that law enforcement strategies need to be based on vulnerability mapping and collaboration between agencies. Effective law enforcement should therefore be positioned as green law enforcement that combines criminal assertiveness, prevention, community participation, and the protection of the sustainability of marine ecosystems.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ali, Zainuddin. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2021.
- Arif, M. Yasin Al. "Penegakan Hukum Dalam Perspektif Hukum Progresif." *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2019): 169–92. <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.2.1.169-192>.
- Budi Juliardi, Yoan Barbara Runtunuwu, Mohammad Hendy Musthofa, Andi Darmawansya TL, Arini Asriyani, Raju Moh Hazmi, Muh. Akbar Fhad Syahril, Tri Eka Saputra, Zuhdi Arman, Muhammad A.Rauf, Muchlas Rastra Samara. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Cv Gita Lentera, 2023.
- Daeng Halim, Isro. "Efektifitas Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Yang Menggunakan Bahan Peledak Di Taman Nasional Wakatobi." *Al-Ishlah : Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 22, no. 2 (2019): 61–70. <https://doi.org/10.33096/aijih.v21i2.29>.
- "Dua Terduga Pelaku Pengebom Ikan Ditangkap Di TN Togean," 2023. <https://darilaut.id/berita/dua-terduga-pelaku-pengebom-ikan-ditangkap-di-tn-togean>.
- Fence M. Wantu, and Fenty Puluhulawa. *Teori Hukum: Dinamika Sebuah Perdebatan*. Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2025.

- Hendra Sudrajat, Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, Muchtadin Al Attas, Fauziyah, Citranu, Sofyan Piyo, Musthafa, Muhamad Khairun Kurniawan Kadir, Ahmad Fuadi, I Kadek Kartika Yase, Umi Supraptiningsih, and Fitran Amrain. *METODE PENELITIAN HUKUM (KONSEPSI DAN IMPLEMENTASI)*. Sumatera Barat: GET PRESS INDONESIA, 2025.
- Kurniawan Mujiono, Dadang Ilham, and Jusmalia Oktaviani. "Segitiga Terumbu Karang Dunia (the Coral Triangle): Manfaat, Masalah Dan Upaya." *Jurnal Dinamika Global* 6, no. 01 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.36859/jdg.v6i01.405>.
- Laapo, Alimudin, Dafina Howara, and Marhawati Mappatoba. "Estimasi Hasil Tangkapan Maksimum Ekonomi Sumberdaya Ikan Pelagis Di Perairan Laut Kabupaten Tojo Una-Una, Indonesia." *Depik* 9, no. 3 (2020): 492–500. <https://doi.org/10.13170/depik.9.3.18165>.
- LASE, HARRIS CRISTIAN. "Penegakan Hukum Atas Tindak Pidana Penggunaan Bahan Peledak Untuk Penangkapan Ikan (Studi Kasus Di Kepolisian Resor Sibolga)." Universitas Medan Area, 2022.
- "Satpolairud Polres Touna Aman 3 Orang Terduga Pelaku Aksi Bom Ikan," 2026. <https://rri.co.id/ampana/regional/2594657/satpolairud-polres-touna-aman-3-orang-terduga-pelaku-aksi-bom-ikan>.
- Sitepu, Samuel Raskita, and Ida Bagus Oka Wedasantara. "Ngawan: Representasi Mata Pencarian Masyarakat Pesisir Desa Seraya Dalam Strategi Pemajuan Kebudayaan." *ENTITA: Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Dan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial* 5, no. 2 (2023): 197–214. <https://doi.org/10.19105/ejpis.v5i2.10775>.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Rajawali Pers, 2021.
- Sulaiman Tripa. *Rekonseptualisasi Hukum Indonesia*. Banda Aceh: Bandar Publishing, 2019.
- "Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perikanan," 2009.
- "Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Pasal 8 Ayat (1)," 2009.