

PROCESS OF ILLEGAL FISHING THAT GLORIFIES DIGNIFIED JUSTICE BY THE POLICE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Illegal fishing activities in Indonesia, to date still occur in cluding (IUU) Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated which is very troubling and disadvantageous state. This illegal fishing activity has along term impact on the long term, will effect the development and sustainability of marine ecosystems, illegal fishing activities are very necessary to supervision and enforcem is very extra and regulations in accordance with the principles that uphoald the values of Pancasila. Considering however that the perpetrators of illegal fishing are mostly local fishermen who the factor is a small fisherman and is a citizen of Indonesia it self. Illegal fishing activies are done just to meet the daily need, we can not deny the recent condition / situation of the sea unpredictable making difficult for fishermen to seavenge income at sea, this condition is a trigger factor of illegal fishing activities, not infrequently the fishermen ignore the exiting rules, just to get enough results to meet the daily needs. Such conditions need professional process and regulations that upload the value of dignified justice, providing benefits, but not ignoring the legal certainly.

Keywords: Process, Illegal Fishing, Dignified Justice

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is an archipelago consisting of thousands of islands stretching from sabang to merauke, from the sea, land and air, which is an integral whole that is inseparable, Indonesian is the largest archipelagic country in the world, has 17.480 islands with 95.181 Kilo Meters of coastline. Based on the 1982 marine law convention (UNCLOS), Indonesia has sovereignty over a 2,3 million kilo meter square of waters, comprising archipelagic waters conवरing an area of 2,9 million kilo square meters and territorial sea covering an area of 0,3 million kilo square meters.¹

Economically, fishery sub-category has contributed 27% of national gross domestic product by 2015. This condition indicates that the purchasing power of business actors of fishery sub category has increased higher than other business actors in agriculture and forestry category. The data explains that capture fisheries and aquaculture fisheries have great potential in economic development in Indonesia.²

The population of Indonesia is approximately 262 million people in August 2017.³ Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) states that the number of poor people in Indonesia as much as 27.77 million people or 10.64%.⁴ Currently the number of poor coastal communities is 32.14% of Indonesia's poor population,⁵ this is very irony given the wide Indonesia reaches 5,193,253 KM² consisting of 1,890,754 KM² land and 3,302,498 KM² is the ocean, but there are approximately 5,254.400 people in coastal areas live in very poor condition.

The existence of Law RI Number 45 Year 2009 amendment of Law RI Number 31 Year 2004 concerning fishery contain philosophical value that waters which are in sovereignty and jurisdiction of unitary state of Republic of Indonesia contain fish resources and is a blessing from god omaha which mandated at Indonesian people who have the philosophy of life of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution to be utilized as much as possible for the welfare and prosperity of the people of Indonesia, in the

¹ Indien Winarwati, 2016, *the concept of an archipelagic country, the perspective of the law of the sea and the setting of state boundaries*, Jatim: Setara Press, hlm 3

² News.kkp.go.id

³ Jateng.tribunnews.com

⁴ <https://artikel.co.id>

⁵ Ekonomi.kompas.com/read/2015/02/10/141818526/the_coastal_poor_group_reached_32_percent_of_the_total_poor_people_of_indonesia

management of fish resources is done with the best based on justice and equity in the utilization of prioritizing the improvement of living standards for fishermen and environmental sustainability.

The utilization of natural resources, especially the sea, has not provided a sustainable and fair living standard through fisheries management, supervision and optimal law enforcement system, whereas according to Article 33 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution "Earth and water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people "according to the opinion of this author has not at all materialized, it is proven that there are still many coastal communities who live far below the poverty line, whereas Indonesia is a maritime country, most of which is the sea.

The revitalization of the rule of law (Legal Substance) and the norms related to the utilization and management of fisheries is very necessary, since it has not been able to accommodate the existing problems, it is proven that the high poverty value in the coastal areas, it is necessary policy (policy) ways to achieve a goal by considering the best. In everyday language wisdom is defined as an attempt or action to violate existing rules and regulations to solve a problem without harming the other party. This is very possible because the regulations are made without studies that represent all the interests of society, in other words, laws, laws, regulations and provisions are made from so, so that will give birth to various problems in the community in the future.⁶

The presence of a Telegram Letter from the Dirpolairbaharkam Polri ST: 380 / VIII / 2016 dated August 3, 2016 concerning the protection of small fishermen and the enforcement of large ships and illegal fishing vessels (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing) is to protect the small or traditional fishermen by prioritizing preemptive, preventive, and educative efforts this is in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation that the law must be able to realize the sense of justice and also the benefits not just legal certainty.

DISCUSSION

Illegal fishing by fishermen

Unlawful acts, can be interpreted when a person's actions are done is an act that is prohibited by law ⁷. Meanwhile, according to Simon the act against the law "there is a contradictory conduct with the law, without law has any other meaning than is against the law, and the term against the law has a different meaning than is against the law, and the unlawful term refers only to the last meaning. The law aimed by the act does not have to be a subjective right but can also be a right in general, whichever is true, depends on the nature of the criminal act and depends on the formulation of the law for the term ",⁸ The unlawful nature has four meanings

1. Nature against the common law;
Elements of criminal action that meet the elements of offense, against the law and can be blamed, against the law as an element of criminal acts can be regarded as nature against the common law.
2. Unlawful nature;
The nature of the special law, usually included in the formulation of offense. Thus the unlawful nature of the law is a written requirement for the commission of a deed.
3. Nature against the formal law;
The unlawful nature of formal law or *formeel wedderechtelijkheid* implies that all parts (elements) of the formulation of offense have been fulfilled, according to Simon "in order to be convicted an act must match the formula of offense in a written provision in the criminal law. If it is so no longer need to be investigated whether the action is against the law or not. "
4. Natural against the material law;
The unlawful nature of material has two views. first, the unlawful nature is seen from the point of his actions. This implies an act which is infringed or endangers the legal interest that the legislator intends to protect in a particular offense. Usually the nature of this material law against itself is attached to material formulations. second, the unlawful nature is seen from its legal source. This implies contradictory to the unwritten or living laws of society, the principles of propriety or the values of justice and social life in society.⁹

⁶ pasca.unhas.ac.id/jurnal/files/3d80664efc4698c4678651441a42bcdc.pdf

⁷ Eddy O. S Hariej, 2014, *principles of criminal law*, Yogyakarta, Cahaya Atma Pustaka, hlm 190

⁸ *Ibid*, hlm 191

⁹ *Ibid*, hlm 198

Crime in the field of fishery is not solely limited to fishing crimes that do not meet the criteria of legislation (illegal fishing), but many fisheries criminal classification includes, criminal acts that intentionally use fishing equipment that interfere with and damage fish resources on fishing vessels, criminal acts related to conducting fishery business without Fishery Business License (SIUP), Criminal Act of fishing without possessing Fishing License (SIPI), criminal act of not registering vessels, crime without having letter sailing approval and other criminal offenses in the field of fisheries.¹⁰ Forms of illegal fishing crime pursuant to Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law Number 31 Year 2004 regarding fishery as follows:

1. Article 84 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law Number 31 Year 2004 regarding Fisheries, "Every person who intentionally in fishery management territory of Republic of Indonesia conduct fish catch and / or fish farmer by using chemicals, biological materials, explosives, tools and / or ways, and / or buildings which could harm and / or endanger the preservation of fish and / or environmental resources "as referred to in Article 8 Paragraph (1) shall be imprisoned no later than 6 (six) years and a fine of not more than Rp. 1,200,000,000.00 (one billion two hundred million Rupiah). This Article arranges for the person or company to make a reasonable fishing so that fish resources and the environment remain healthy and environmentally sustainable
2. Article 85 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law Number 31 Year 2004 concerning fisheries, "any person who intentionally owns, controls, carries and / or uses fishing gear and / or capture aids fish that interfere with and damage the sustainability of fish resources in fishing vessels in the fishery management area of the State of the Republic of Indonesia "as referred to in Article 9 shall be liable to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah). This article regulates the protection of fish resources in the waters of Indonesia's fishery management area, in order to be sustainable and sustainable so that it can be enjoyed until the next generation.
3. Article 92 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law Number 31 Year 2004 regarding Fisheries, "Every person who intentionally in the territory of fishery management of Republic of Indonesia conducts fishery business in the field of arrest, cultivation, transportation, management and marketing fish, which do not have SIUP "as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of maximum 8 (eight) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1.500.000.000,00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah). The above criminal provisions with the aim that there is order and regularity in carrying out the fishery business. There is no seizure in fishing, cultivation, transportation, transportation and marketing of fish. To prevent the management of illegal fisheries by irresponsible persons harming the public and the State.
4. Article 93 Paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law Number 31 Year 2004 concerning fishery "any person owning and / or operating Indonesian-flagged fishing vessels fishing in the territory of Republic of fisheries management Indonesia and / or offshore, which does not have SIPI "as referred to in Article 27 Paragraph (1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiahs). SIPI (Fish Permit License) is an inseparable part of SIUP (Business License of Fisheries), has SIUP but does not have SIPI resulted in not allowed to fish in fisheries management area, with the aim of preventing irresponsible management.
5. Article 94 Paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law Number 31 Year 2004 concerning fisheries, "any person owning and / or operating a fishing vessel in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia carrying fish transportation or related activities that do not have SIKPI "as referred to in Article 28 Paragraph (1) shall be subject to imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1.500.000.000,00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah). The law instructs the person to bring original SIKPI (fishing permit) when hauling the haul, although having SIKPI and only carrying a photocopy while carrying or expiring, it can be criminal to the perpetrator and categorized as a crime in the field fishery.

Based on the description of the above articles in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 Year 2009 amendment to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 Year 2004 regarding fishery writers to conclude, the absence of limits governing between large and small fishermen, in handling all equated, not distinguished according to the portion of this matter only prioritizes legal certainty, without considering the principle of expediency and justice so that contrary to the fifth precept is social justice for all Indonesian people.

The theory of justice according to John Rawls in his theory of justice, in principle of inequality principle, social and economic inequality is arranged in such a way as to obtain the greatest benefit for the most disadvantaged members of society, the truth is fairness (justice as fairness) community is a collection of individuals who on the one hand want unity because of the bond to

¹⁰ Laksamana, Efendi, 2015, journal on line studen. Media.neliti.com

fulfill the individual, but on the other hand, each individual has a different nature and rights which can not be merged in social life, rights and traits on the one hand with the desire to be together for the sake of the fulfillment of common needs, this is the basic principle of justice according to John Rawls.¹¹ According to the theory of distributive justice by Aristotle, this justice is better known for economic justice, where justice focuses on the achievements, tasks and responsibilities afforded to him, then derived by Aristotle again with the birth of the principle of equality of proportionality that gives each person what is his right according to ability, achievement.¹²

Regulatory Constraints Governing The Illegal Fishing.

The potential of fish resources in Indonesian waters is very large, the public is now opened to the mind and the eyes that the potential has been dominated by big companies affiliated with foreign companies, these companies are the actors behind the practice of IUU (Illegal, Unregulated, Unreported) fishery crimes committed through fishing vessels built abroad.¹³ In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 45 of 2009 amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fishery has not touched the corporation as a legal subject, corporations in criminal offenses in the field of fishery are only shown to the board only, while the corporation can not be punished such a regulation will cause many weaknesses. Logically, for certain cases where the profits of the company are so great and / or the losses to the public are so large, the imposition of imprisonment / penalty only to the corporate management will be disproportionate, in addition to the imposition of criminal to corporate executives is also not enough provides assurance that the corporation does not take similar action in the future, it impressed that the corporation is immune to criminal sanctions and will have an impact on the repetition of its actions.¹⁴ Understanding corporations by Carl von Savigny, C.W. Opzoomer, A.N. Houwing and Langemeyer declare that a legal entity or corporation is a *persona ficta* or person created by law as *persona*.¹⁵

According to Muladi and Dwidja Priyatno, corporations of the word *corporatio* are a noun (*substantivum*) derived from the *corporare* verb in Indonesian meaning "body" or it can be concluded that the corporation can be defined as the process of providing the body or the process of matching. Thus, the *corporatio* means the result of comparable work, in other words, it can be said that the corporation is a body made into persons, bodies obtained by human actions as opposed to the human body, which occurs according to nature.¹⁶

Corporations according to Satjipto Rahardjo, in his book entitled "legal science" argued that the corporation is a body that created it consists of the *corpus*, namely its physical structure and law ink incorporates elements of the *animus* that makes the body has a personality, therefore legal entity this is the creation of the law, except that its creation, its death is determined by law.¹⁷

According to the author's opinion should be the Law of the Republic of Indonesia. 45 of 2009 amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries should be immediately amended and incorporate the corporation as a legal subject and shall be penalized for the purpose of causing a deterrent effect in order not to repeat the act.

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Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 45 of 2009 amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fishery has not yet entered the special rules governing small fishermen / traditional, all generalized either by large or foreign ship, this according to the authors in the applicative stage caused the commotion and *kerjuan hukum*, where the small fishermen in doing activities just to meet daily needs. *Idea des recht* mentions the existence of three elements of legal ideals that must exist proportionally, namely legal certainty (*rechtssicherheit*), justice (*gerechtigkeits*), and expediency (*zweckmasigkeit*). If it is associated with law enforcement theory as presented by Gustav Radbruch, in the *idee des recht* that law enforcement must meet these three principles.

¹¹ <https://ilmahendra.wordpress.com> theory of justice john rawls, simple understanding of the book a theory justice

¹² <https://m3lly.wordpress.com> fairness in business

¹³ Mas Ahmad Santosa, 2016, *nature also need law & justice*, Jakarta, as@ Prima Pustaka, hlm 50

¹⁴ Gatot Supramono, 2011, *criminal procedure law & criminal law in the field of fisheries*, Jakarta, Rieneka Cipta, hlm 185

¹⁵ Kristian, 2016, *corporate criminal responsibility system, theoretical review and comparative law in various countries*, Bandung, PT. Refika Aditama, hlm 21

¹⁶ *Ibid*, hlm 23

¹⁷ *Ibid*, hlm 25

Principle is something that becomes the focus of thinking or opinion, the principle can also mean the basic law. Principle is a general proposition expressed in general terms without requiring specific ways of implementation applied to a series of deeds to be a good guide to the action. The principle of common law is the basic norm outlined by the positive law and which by law is not considered to come from the more general rules. The principle of law should not be regarded as the norms of concrete law, but it should be regarded as the general basis or legal guidelines in force.¹⁸

Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 45 of 2009 amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2004 on Fisheries still put forward legal certainty alone, while the principle of justice and benefit has not materialized in accordance with the considerations of the law.

The Reconstruction Regulations of Illegal Fishing Based on Justice Value.

The process of illegal fishing must be in accordance with the existing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), so that in the implementation it is measurable, clear, effective and efficient, so that in its implementation can be justified juridically and procedural, the formation of the same action for the executor and able to minimize the things undesirable.

The process of illegal fishing upholds dignified justice emphasizes the difference in handling, for large vessels either foreign fishing vessels or large Indonesian fishing vessels are conducted with existing criminal justice system, in accordance with the Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of the Year 2014 on Standard of Implementation Procedures of Criminal Investigation include:

1. Report / complaint;
2. Check and Hold;
3. Police Reports;
4. Investigation;
 - a. Letter of Command for Beginning of Investigation;
 - b. Investigation continued;
 - c. Forced Effort;
 - 1) Calling;
 - 2) Arrest;
 - 3) Detention;
 - 4) Searches;
 - 5) Foreclosure;
 - 6) Examination.
 - a) Witnesses;
 - b) Suspect;
 - c) Expert
 - d. Settlement of Case Files;
 - e. Offering the Court Files to the Public Prosecutor;
 - 1) Phase I (Submission of case files to be examined), after being declared complete/ P21;
 - 2) Phase II (Dispatch of Suspects and Evidence).
5. Public Prosecutor.
 - a. File Research;
 - b. Making Letter of Dakwan;
 - c. Delegation to the Court.
6. Court.
 - a. Trial in Court;
 - b. Settlement of Cases;
 - c. Proof of Case;
 - d. Decision.

This is the basis for conducting investigations in the handling of any criminal act, with the aim of ensuring consistency of performance within the Indonesian National Police.

The process of traditional ships or small boats, based on lettergram: 380 / VIII / 2016 dated August 3, 2016 concerning the protection of small fishermen and the enforcement of large ships and foreign vessels that illegally fish fishing (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing), this is a breakthrough / new policy, the Police tried to encourage themselves to find a solution to how the handling of small vessels with emphasis on justice with dignity, policy can be interpreted how to achieve a

¹⁸ Jurnal *dinamikahukum.fh.unsoed.ac.id*

goal by considering the things that are good . Internal policies may also be defined as attempts or actions to violate existing rules and regulations to solve a problem without harming the other party.

Such situations can occur when regulations are made without a study that represents all the interests of the community, or the regulation is left behind one step with the existing development, so it is not relevant to be implemented, then the Police ranks agreed through *Kabaharkam Polri rechtsvinding* (legal discovery) , but still needs to be explored and found.¹⁹ In essence legal certainty can be realized by the law, but on the other hand the law also has weaknesses, that is static and rigid, so that sometimes not relevant to the development of society. As we know that the written law (legislation) is always left out of the event (*het recht hink achter de feiten aan*).²⁰ Into the creation of justice with dignity of ability and acting as law enforcement beyond written law without injuring the value of justice, criticizing law and practice of law to find what should be done as law enforcement.karena ability to be fair demands courage to practice not just knowing justice. a handling mechanism that upholds dignified justice is as follows:

1. Report / complaint;
2. Check and Hold;
3. Police Reports;
4. investigation;
5. Letter of Assignment to the Office of Marine and Fisheries;
6. Department of Marine and Fisheries;
 - a. The suspect has admitted the error;
 - b. Willing not to repeat again;
 - c. Promise to comply with all existing fisheries legislation.
7. Letter of administrative strike
8. News release event.

The process of traditional / small fishermen prioritizes pre-emptive, preventive and educative efforts, this difference is the benchmark, foreign ships / large ships directly dipidanakan, while small vessels / traditional coaching first, this is in accordance with the understanding of the task of a modern state which is not only as a night watchman and state order (classic) but is responsible for the welfare of the society / welfare state (welfare state), this step is already in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian law that is social justice for all the people of Indonesia Social justice according to the Indonesian nation is justice which is listed in the Pancasila sila second and fifth and the 1945 Constitution. That justice is an assessment by giving to anyone in accordance with what is his right, namely acting proportionally and not violating the law.²¹ In law enforcement should pay attention to the benefit or usefulness for the community, because the implementation and law enforcement must provide benefits for the community so do not let the implementation of enforcement harm society in the end cause unrest.

According to Teguh Prasetyo, Legal reform or often called law reform in Indonesia is not merely changing, adding, correcting, reviewing, replacing or removing at all terms, rules and legal principles in law and the provisions of laws and regulations prevailing in the legal system . Law renewal is more a spirit in law, manifested through the alteration, addition, substitution or abolition of a provision, rule or legal principle in the laws and regulations applicable to a legal system concerned to be better, fairer, more useful and become more lawful by law.

In the theory of justice in dignity is enough to be a matter of course, because, in the concept of justice (justice) has been covered equally, useful and there is a soul that there is a legal law (*volksgeist*) is a law that can really humanize (man to man) in society.

The law has a character as a minister who serves, he must follow the existing development of man in society, the law serves the interests of society, that is the basic task of the law. Performing such a task is not easy, indeed in performing legal service tasks, the law seems frustrated in the eyes of laity, whereas layman who is upset with the law, the law also seems to be staggering in the pursuit of development that takes place in society. But that does not mean the law has no stance and is ever-changing (chameleon). But on the contrary the law always dictates the changes in society, so that people remain human beings who are not undermined their dignity or dignity or as creatures *imago dei*, the creatures of the glorious god of the noble one.²²

Legal certainty is also important Because certainty is also a legal goal in addition to justice and usefulness. If the law is not a certainty then the law will lose its identity and meaning, and if the law has no identity, then the law is no longer used as a

¹⁹ Bambang Sutyoso, 2015, *methods of legal discovery,efforts to bring about a definite and just law*, Yogyakarta, UIII Press, hlm 51

²⁰ *Ibid*, hlm 53

²¹ <https://jamaludinmahari.wordpress.com/2012/04/22/justice>

²² Teguh Praseto, 2017, *legal reform, the perspective of a dignified justice theory*, Jatim, Setara Press, hlm v

guideline of everyone's behavior, because we are obliged to run intergenerational justice, that the present generation controls the natural resources exist in the earth as in trust for future generations. Each generation is the trustee or custodian of the planet for the benefit of future generations as well as beneficiaries of the previous generation.²³ It is this principle that demands the present generation to care for the earth and the rest, in this case the marine resources, just as we enjoy the inheritance of the previous generation.

Attendance Lettergram: 380 / VIII / 2016 Date 3 August 2016 on protection of small fishermen and the enforcement of large ships and illegal fishing vessels (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing), in accordance with the Preamble of the Constitution of the State Republic of Indonesia, the fourth paragraph "The State protects the whole nation of Indonesia and the entire blood of Indonesia, promotes the common prosperity, the intellectual life of the nation, and participates in the implementation of world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice".²⁴

In Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states that "Earth, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people", based on the above principles, Polri is not wrong to make such a breakthrough / policy , it is very ironical that Indonesia's 2/3 territory is the sea and the potential use of marine resources should be better able to meet the needs, but in tarap reality still many coastal communities live below the poverty line or equal 32.14% of the total poor population of Indonesia, this problematic problems need serious handling is not as simple as what we see in front of the eyes, coastal communities to meet the needs of daily living is very difficult, where the job is very difficult, the situation is difficult in the added situation of the sea today is not difficult predicted, that is often the emergence suddenly extreme weather that potentially complicate the local fishermen or small I scavenge rizki at sea. Such conditions are the triggers of illegal fishing activities, even fishermen often ignore the existing regulations just to get enough results to meet daily needs, with such a situation, that the Police was born according to his identity to create peace and accommodate all the problems in the community, with the ultimate goal of finding solutions that are wise and remain high in law of justice and inequality, in accordance with the Third Reform of the Police Bureaucracy on points on the establishment of legislation.

CONCLUSION

The process of illegal fishing on large vessels using the existing CJS judicial system, while small vessels in handling based on Lettergram: 380 / VIII / 2016 dated August 3, 2016 concerning the protection of small fishermen and the enforcement of large ships and foreign ships illegal fishing (Illegal, Unreported, Unregulated Fishing), although contrary to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 45 of 2009 amendment to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries but proven to be efficient to realize justice of dignity, benefit and legal certainty in accordance with the end of the law objectives.

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²³ Mas Ahmad Santosa, *Opcit*, hlm 5

²⁴ Dyah Adriatini Shinta Dewi, 2017, *summary of the dissertation, the implementation model of the ombudsman's recommendations in order to realize substantive justice*, Semarang, UNDIP, hlm 3

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