



## Police Efforts in Handling the Crime of Fish Stirring

Renaldi Perdana Duda

Faculty Of Law, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Indonesia.

Correspondence E-mail: [renaldiperdanaduda@gmail.com](mailto:renaldiperdanaduda@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** The crime of “fish stirring” is one of the most serious problems faced by the fisheries sector in Indonesia. The police response to this crime involves various strategies and proactive measures to reduce the illegal practice. This study analyzes the efforts taken by the police to tackle fish stirring, including regular patrols in vulnerable areas, the use of monitoring technology such as GPS and drones, and increased cooperation with relevant agencies such as the Marine Security Agency and the fisheries department. In addition, the police also conduct undercover and intelligence operations to uncover networks of criminals and provide education and counseling to coastal communities on the negative impacts of this practice. Challenges faced in handling fish stirring crimes include limited human resources and technology, as well as weak coordination between agencies. This study concludes that the effectiveness of efforts to deal with fish stirring crimes can be improved through increasing the capacity of police officers, utilizing advanced technology, and forming better synergies between various related parties. Thus, it is expected to create a safer and more sustainable fisheries environment, as well as better protection for fishermen and marine ecosystems.

**Keywords :** Police Efforts; Criminal act; Fish Electrocutation

@2024 Renaldi Perdana Duda

Under License CC BY-SA 4.0

### **How to cite (Chicago Style) :**

Renaldi Perdana Duda. “Police Efforts in Handling the Crime of Fish Stirring” *Estudiante Law Journal*, 6 (2), (June 2024): 515-525. <https://doi.org/10.33756/eslaj.v6i2.20705>

## 1. Introduction

The development of technology and science has had such a big impact on the aspects of human life. The social life of the nation and state cannot be separated from the influence of these technological and scientific developments. Basically the development of science has an impact on changing patterns of life and even changes in behavior and changes in basic rules and legal values that exist in society. Legal developments in particular affect the government in terms of drafting and implementing newer and more effective and efficient legal regulations to provide a sense of justice, certainty and the benefits of the law itself. Every country must implement laws that can regulate its people. Indonesia is a country of laws. This cannot be doubted because it has been stated in the 1945 Constitution article 1, paragraph 3 which reads.<sup>1</sup>

"The State of Indonesia is a state of law"

With the law, justice can be upheld. So we need an understanding that can be started from the understanding of the law. The existence of law is very important for a country. Because law is the basic and main foundation and also the most important in regulating the running of government. The law will also create justice and public order. This will make the community not at a loss with others.

The development of law in Indonesia occurs in all aspects and branches of the science of law itself, one of which is the development of criminal law in Indonesia. The criminal law is the law that regulates violations and crimes against the public interest, actions which are punishable by punishment which constitutes suffering or torture. From this definition we can conclude that criminal law is not a law that contains new norms, but only regulates violations and crimes against legal norms concerning the public interest. Criminal law is also a series of provisions that regulate: prohibited or required behavior which (against the violator) is punishable by punishment, types and types of punishment and methods of investigating, prosecuting, trial examination and carrying out crimes.<sup>2</sup>

Criminal law in Indonesia is currently trying to reach every aspect of human life which has a major impact on many people. For example, regulations regarding the use of hazardous materials in catching fish, this is regulated in Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries. Where anyone who commits an act of catching fish using dangerous materials or tools is threatened with criminal law in the form of imprisonment for approximately six years in prison and a fine of 1.2 billion rupiah. This arrangement was made to provide a learning effect to the community on the importance of using non-hazardous materials in terms of fishing both at sea and in

---

<sup>1</sup> Ferri Dwi Tirta, "Penerapan Sanksi Pidana Bagi Pelaku Penyetruman Ikan Di Kecamatan Candi Laras Selatan Kabupaten Tapin Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 Jo Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perikanan" (Universitas Islam Kalimantan Mab, 2022).

<sup>2</sup> Nim Rapita, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penyetruman Ikan Di Perairan Umum Aceh Singkil" (Universitas Teuku Umar, 2021).

swamps or lakes. In addition, these legal arrangements are intended to be able to preserve the environment and natural ecosystems so that they are maintained and protected. The State of Indonesia, which does have large water areas, provides an opportunity for the community to use available fishery resources as a place or for their livelihood, in order to continue their lives and livelihoods. This is also based on the provisions of Article 33 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution, namely as follows:

"Earth, water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people"

The provisions of this article can be interpreted that the natural wealth in the territory of Indonesia can be utilized by the wider community to achieve prosperity, especially fishery natural resources. However, even so, people who use fishery resources are not given freedom to catch fish as they please, because it can have a negative impact on the lives of many people in the natural surroundings. So that the fisheries law was formed to provide limits to the community in utilizing the fishery resources around them.<sup>3</sup>

The Limboto Lake area is a conservation area that has a lot of fisheries resources and also germplasm. Limboto Lake is the place of livelihood for the majority of the population in the coastal areas of the lake. This community uses Lake Limboto as a place for fish cultivation, fish breeding. The role of Lake Limboto in supporting the life of the Lake coastal community is very important, considering that Lake Limboto has various functions that are able to provide income and a decent life for the people who inhabit the area. However, the sustainability and utilization of existing resources in Lake Limboto must also be considered. If left alone, it is predicted that in about 40 years the consistency of Lake Limboto will disappear. Currently Limboto Lake has a depth level of between 2 to 14 meters, even though around the 80s the Limboto Lake area had a depth of up to 40 meters. Of course, this should be a big concern for the government and society.

The problem that arises at this time is the widespread use of dangerous tools and materials used by the community to catch fish in the Limboto Lake area. For example, people on the shores of Limboto Lake use fish stun tools to catch fish. This is of course contrary to the provisions of Article 84 of Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Fisheries which states that catching fish with hazardous substances is punishable by a criminal penalty of 6 years in prison and a fine of 1.2 billion rupiah. In addition, the use of fish stun devices in catching fish has a risk that can damage the lake ecosystem, because by electrocuting fish, not only adult fish will die, but even small ones will die too. Besides that, the use of fish shocks is dangerous for its users, because the electricity

---

<sup>3</sup> Ahmad Muhammad Mirza dkk., "Peran PSDKP Lampulo Dalam Pengawasan dan Penanganan Kasus Destructive Fishing di Perairan Aceh Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *Jurnal Education And Development* 9, no. 3 (2021): 40–46.

used can electrocute users because the media of water conducts electricity very quickly.<sup>4</sup>

In addition, the role of the police in following up incidents of fishing using fish stun devices can be said to be not very visible, this can be seen from the many fishermen in the coastal areas of the lake who still use fish stun devices as a fishing tool. This is a serious problem that must be resolved so that it does not cause long-term adverse effects. This is where the role of the police is needed in handling cases/criminal acts of electrocuting fish, especially those in the coastal area of Lake Limboto, because there have been cases of fishing using electric shocks/equipment which of course can endanger natural ecosystems and people around the fishing area.<sup>5</sup>

## **2. Research Method**

The type of research used is normative empirical research that is, the writer will seek and find information that will later be used as the substance of this research by means of observation or conducting field studies at the place used as the object of this research and conducting literary studies.<sup>6</sup>

## **3. Police Efforts in Handling the Crime of Shocking Fish**

### **3.1. Building Cooperation and Coordination with Relevant Agencies Such as PNS Investigators from the Fisheries Service**

Cooperation is a form of social interaction. According to Abdulsyani, cooperation is a form of social process, in which certain activities are shown to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities. Collaboration is also interpreted as activities carried out jointly by various parties to achieve common goals. As cited by Abdulsyani, Roucek and Warren, said that collaboration means together to achieve common goals. It is one of the most basic social processes. Usually collaboration involves the division of tasks, where everyone does every job which is their responsibility in order to achieve the goals of the Joint Police, in this case the Gorontalo Police in an effort to deal with the crime of electrocuting fish in Lake Limboto, to form collaboration and coordination with related agencies such as PNS investigators from the Department of Fisheries.<sup>7</sup>

This aims to make it easier for the police to thoroughly investigate the practice of fishing using stun tools. Collaboration and coordination between the police and the

---

<sup>4</sup> Alvis Januari, "Reaksi Masyarakat Atas Penyetruman Ikan (studi Kasus Desa Mentulik Kecamatan Kampar Kiri Hilir)" (Universitas Islam Riau, 2018).

<sup>5</sup> Wiro Chaniago, "Peran Tokoh Agama Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Menggunakan Potassium dan Setrum di Sungai Ogan Desa Munggu Kecamatan Muara Kuang Kabupaten Ogan Ilir" (UPT Perpustakaan UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, 2018).

<sup>6</sup> Zainuddin Ali, *Metode penelitian hukum* (Sinar Grafika, 2021).

<sup>7</sup> perairan Umum Daratan Kabupaten Bantul Dan Yudi Guntoro, "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Illegal Fishing Di," t.t.

Fisheries Service will provide great hope and free space for various parties to deal with the crime of electrocuting fish in Lake Limboto. This is in line with what was conveyed by Kanit 1 Satreskrim Polres Gorontalo, where it is very difficult for them to carry out investigations regarding the practice of fishing using stun tools, with the collaboration with PNS investigators from the Fisheries Service it is hoped that it will help the performance of the Gorontalo Police Police to be able to deal with this problem. Considering that the practice of fishing using fish stun tools is a classic problem that continues to occur and requires proper handling, so as to produce satisfactory results.<sup>8</sup>

### **3.2. Approaching the Community to Make It a Witness**

Approach is a process, act and way of approaching, an attitude or view of something, which is usually in the form of assumptions or a set of assumptions that are interrelated. Based on the obstacles experienced by the Gorontalo Police in dealing with the crime of electrocuting fish in Lake Limboto, namely the lack of witnesses who want to provide information. This has become the focus of the Gorontalo Police to approach the public who know or have seen and experienced first-hand the practice of fishing using electrocution devices to be able and willing to provide information to the police. The approach taken was in the form of a persuasive approach in which the Gorontalo Police Police invited the public to become witnesses of the incident. Apart from that, the Gorontalo Police also seeks to provide protection to witnesses, so that witnesses are protected from intimidation or intervention by any party. With the guarantee of protection for witnesses, it is hoped that it will open up the opportunity and willingness of the public to become witnesses and provide information needed to support the investigation and investigative process to deal with the practice of fishing using stun tools in the Limboto Lake area.<sup>9</sup>

### **3.3. Develop a Needs Plan for Handling**

The preparation of a plan for needs in handling the practice of fishing using a stun device is an action taken by the Gorontalo Police to increase its role in solving this problem. One of the functions of law as stated by Soerjono Soekanto is law as a social control mechanism, which is a function that has been planned and is coercive so that members of the public comply with legal norms or the current legal order. Furthermore, this form of social control is classified into two, namely preventive efforts and repressive efforts.<sup>10</sup>

#### **a. Preventive Efforts**

---

<sup>8</sup> Dwi Tirta, "Penerapan Sanksi Pidana Bagi Pelaku Penyetruman Ikan Di Kecamatan Candi Laras Selatan Kabupaten Tapin Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 Jo Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perikanan."

<sup>9</sup> firman Maulana, "Pengrusakan Lingkungan (Studi Penyetruman Ikan Di Desa Sendir)" (Universitas Wiraraja, 2020).

<sup>10</sup> HARY GUNARSO, "Analisis Yuridis Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Menggunakan Alat Setrum dan Putas" (Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB, 2021).

Etymologically, preventive comes from the Latin *praevenire* which means 'anticipate' or prevent something from happening. In short, preventive efforts are social control efforts in the form of prevention against disturbances. Nurdjana in the Criminal Law System and the Latent Danger of Corruption explained that preventive actions or efforts are preventive actions so that there are no violations of applicable norms, namely by making sure that the factors of intention and opportunity do not meet so that the situation of security and public order is maintained, safe, and under control. Referring to this definition, it can be concluded that what is included as a preventive effort is everything that is attempted to prevent something from happening. In the legal context, preventive efforts are efforts made to prevent violations of the law. Some examples of preventive efforts that are generally carried out in law enforcement include: Counseling on the dangers of narcotics, Appeals for a particular case, Recommendations from the government, agencies, or authorities, Prohibitions and sanctions as contained in legislation

b. Repressive Efforts

KBBI interprets repressive efforts as efforts that are repressive in nature (suppress, restrain, restrain, or oppress; and are curative. If interpreted in a simple way, repressive efforts aim to restore the balance that has been disturbed. Preventive efforts are efforts to prevent violations of the law. Meanwhile, efforts repressive is an effort to restore disturbances. The Gorontalo Police have attempted to compile a handling plan in the form of preventive measures, namely efforts to deal with before the incident of fishing using a stun tool and repressive efforts, namely efforts to deal with when there has been a practice of fishing using a stun tool<sup>11</sup>

### **3.4. Recruiting Investigators in Handling the Crime of Shocking Fish**

Investigators are officials of the state police of the Republic of Indonesia who are authorized by this law to conduct investigations. Investigation is a series of investigative actions to seek and find an event that is suspected of being a crime in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out according to the method stipulated in this law. The Gorontalo Police are trying to recruit reliable investigators to assist the police in dealing with fishing problems using this stun device. Apart from recruiting investigators from the police themselves, the police are also working with civil servant investigators from the Fisheries Service to help expedite the problem-solving process. With the addition of personnel, the Gorontalo Police are confident of being able to solve problems regarding fishing using stun devices in the coastal area of Lake Limboto.<sup>12</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup> Eka Syafriana Dewi, "Sanksi Pidana Adat Bagi Pelaku Pencemaran Lingkungan di Gampong Kampung Paya Kecamatan Kluet Utara Kabupaten Aceh Selatan." (UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, 2018).

<sup>12</sup> Abraham Jonathan dkk., *Mengungkap Kejahatan dengan Kejahatan: Suroey Penyiksaan di Tingkat Kepolosian Wilayah Jakarta dan Sekitarnya Tahun 2008* (Jakarta Legal Aid Institute, 2008).

Below is the handling of recruiting investigators in handling the crime of electrocuting fish:

1. Need for special investigators: The crime of electrocuting fish is a complex issue and requires coordinated and focused treatment. Recruiting specialized investigators in this field is critical to ensuring the effective and successful handling of cases. Investigators who are trained and experienced in fisheries law, investigative techniques, and an understanding of marine ecosystems can make a valuable contribution to law enforcement efforts.
2. Required skills and knowledge: Investigators recruited must have in-depth knowledge of fisheries laws, environmental laws, and fisheries-related regulations. They should also have an understanding of the methods and techniques used in electrocution, including an understanding of illegal fishing gear and common illegal practices. Expertise in investigative techniques such as evidence gathering, forensic analysis, and the use of modern technology is also essential.
3. Collaboration and coordination: Recruited investigators must be able to work collaboratively with other law enforcement agencies, such as the police, fisheries agencies, and environmental agencies. Strong collaboration and good coordination between investigators and other agencies will strengthen effective law enforcement efforts, exchange of information, and collection of evidence.
4. Capacity building and training: Recruiting new investigators in handling the crime of electrocuting fish also needs to be accompanied by continuous capacity building and training. Regular training on the latest fishing laws, the latest investigation techniques, and relevant technological developments is essential to update investigators' knowledge and skills. Thus, investigators can remain competent and effective in carrying out their duties.
5. Support and resources: Recruiting additional investigators in handling the crime of electrocuting fish must also be supported with adequate resources. Resources include sufficient operational budget, necessary investigative equipment, access to laboratory and forensic analysis facilities, and administrative support needed to manage complex cases.

Recruiting investigators in handling the crime of electrocuting fish is an important step in increasing law enforcement capabilities and protecting marine resources. By having investigators who are trained and experienced, as well as adequate support, it is hoped that it will increase effectiveness in uncovering and

prosecuting criminal acts of electrocution and provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators of these crimes.<sup>13</sup>

### **3.5. Increasing Public Awareness by Providing Information and Outreach to the Community**

Counseling is an activity of educating something to individuals or groups, providing knowledge, information and various abilities so that they can shape the attitudes and behavior of life that should be. In essence, counseling is a non-formal activity in order to change society towards a better condition as aspired to. According to Maclever, socialization is the process of studying norms, values, roles, and all other requirements needed to enable effective participation in social life (2013: 175 ), The benefits of socialization in society are divided into two stages. For individuals, socialization serves as a guide in learning to recognize and adapt to their environment, both values, norms and social structures that exist in the community in that environment. For the community, socialization serves as a tool for preserving, spreading, and passing on the values, norms, and beliefs that exist in society. learning carried out by individuals in knowing their environment, both physical and social environment.

While the notion of socialization in a broad sense is a process of interaction and learning carried out by a person from birth to the end of his life in a cultural society. Through the socialization process, a person can understand and carry out his rights and obligations based on their respective status roles according to the culture of society. In other words, individuals learn and develop patterns of social behavior in the process of self-maturity. That way, these values, norms, and beliefs can be maintained by all members of society.<sup>14</sup>

1. Counseling and outreach aims: Counseling and outreach aims to provide understanding to the public about the importance of conserving marine resources and the negative impacts of the crime of electrocuting fish. This includes damage to marine ecosystems, threats to the sustainability of the fishing industry, as well as the social and economic implications of these illegal activities. Another goal is to raise public awareness about the fisheries law and related regulations against electrocution of fish.
2. Content of counseling and socialization: In counseling and socialization, it is important to explain clearly and in detail the concept of electrocution, the illegal fishing gear used, and how it works. Information can also be conveyed about the species most vulnerable to electrocution and the importance of

---

<sup>13</sup> wahyu Ade Saputri Nim, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penyetruman Ikan Dan Udang Di Pontianak," *Jurnal Fatwa Hukum* 2, no. 3 (t.t.).

<sup>14</sup> Andry Syaifullah dan Rizanizarli Rizanizarli, "PENANGGULANGAN TINDAK PIDANA PENANGKAPAN IKAN TANPA SURAT IZIN (Suatu Penelitian di Wilayah Hukum Pengadilan Negeri Lhokseumawe)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Bidang Hukum Pidana* 6, no. 1 (2022): 18–26.



conservation to maintain the sustainability of marine resources. Apart from that, it can also be discussed about the role of the community in reporting illegal activities and the importance of active participation in the protection of marine resources.

3. Extension and outreach methods: Effective methods of outreach and outreach include organizing seminars, workshops, group discussions, and social campaigns. Extension materials can be delivered through presentations, exhibitions, brochures, educational videos, or the use of social media. Involving relevant stakeholders such as fishermen, coastal community representatives, and environmental organizations can also increase the success of extension.
4. Target audience: Counseling and outreach can be targeted at various community groups, including fishermen, fishery business actors, coastal communities, students, local communities, and other relevant stakeholders. Adapting educational materials according to the needs and level of understanding of the audience is the key to success in raising awareness.
5. Monitoring and evaluation: It is important to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the extension and socialization programs carried out. This can be done through surveys, interviews, or monitoring community participation after counseling. By conducting an evaluation, the extension strategy can be improved and improved so that it is more effective and has a long-term impact.

Raising public awareness through counseling and outreach is a long-term investment in protecting marine resources. With increased public understanding and awareness, it is hoped that there will be changes in behavior that are better in maintaining the sustainability of marine ecosystems and preventing the crime of electrocuting fish. Another effort made by the Gorontalo Police is to increase public awareness. This effort is carried out by holding outreach and outreach to the community. With the socialization and counseling regarding the prohibition of using fish stun devices to the community, it is hoped that it will be able to increase public legal awareness in complying with applicable laws and regulations.<sup>15</sup>

#### **4. Conclusion**

Police efforts in dealing with fish electrocution crime include raising public awareness about its negative impacts, stricter law enforcement with heavy sanctions, and increased surveillance and patrols using advanced technology. In addition, the police establish international cooperation with law enforcement agencies and environmental organizations to combat this transnational crime. Community empowerment is also carried out through marine resource conservation education and the provision of illegal activity complaint channels. Overall, these efforts demonstrate the police's

---

<sup>15</sup> jelita Septiani Aprisal, "Tinjauan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Secara Destruktif Di Kepulauan Spermonde Kabupaten Pangkajene Dan Kepulauan (Studi Kasus Putusan No. 82/Pid. Sus/2020/PN. Pkj)" (Universitas Hasanuddin, 2021).

commitment to protecting the marine environment and preventing fish electrocution crimes through strict law enforcement, effective surveillance, international cooperation and active community participation.

## References

- Ali, Zainuddin. *Metode penelitian hukum*. Sinar Grafika, 2021.
- Aprisal, Jelita Septiani. "Tinjauan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Secara Destruktif Di Kepulauan Spermonde Kabupaten Pangkajene Dan Kepulauan (Studi Kasus Putusan No. 82/Pid. Sus/2020/PN. Pkj)." Universitas Hasanuddin, 2021.
- Bantul, Perairan Umum Daratan Kabupaten, Dan Yudi Guntoro. "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Illegal Fishing di," t.t.
- Chaniago, Wiro. "Peran Tokoh Agama Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Menggunakan Potassium dan Setrum di Sungai Ogan Desa Munggu Kecamatan Muara Kuang Kabupaten Ogan Ilir." UPT Perpustakaan UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, 2018.
- Dewi, Eka Syafriana. "Sanksi Pidana Adat Bagi Pelaku Pencemaran Lingkungan di Gampong Kampung Paya Kecamatan Kluet Utara Kabupaten Aceh Selatan." UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, 2018.
- Dwi Tirta, Ferri. "Penerapan Sanksi Pidana Bagi Pelaku Penyetruman Ikan Di Kecamatan Candi Laras Selatan Kabupaten Tapin Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004 Jo Undang-Undang Nomor 45 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perikanan." Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB, 2022.
- GUNARSO, HARY. "Analisis Yuridis Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Menggunakan Alat Setrum dan Putas." Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB, 2021.
- Januari, Alvis. "Reaksi Masyarakat Atas Penyetruman Ikan (studi Kasus Desa Mentulik Kecamatan Kampar Kiri Hilir)." Universitas Islam Riau, 2018.
- Jonathan, Abraham, Edy Halomoan Gurning, Febi Yonesta, Kiagus Ahmad Bellasati, Nurkholis Hidayat, Restaria F. Hutabarat, Theodora Subyantoro, Tunggul Sri Haryanti, dan Yoanita Eliseba. *Mengungkap Kejahatan dengan Kejahatan: Survey Penyiksaan di Tingkat Kepolosian Wilayah Jakarta dan Sekitarnya Tahun 2008*. Jakarta Legal Aid Institute, 2008.
- Maulana, Firman. "Pengrusakan Lingkungan (Studi Penyetruman Ikan Di Desa Sendir)." Universitas Wiraraja, 2020.
- Mirza, Ahmad Muhammad, Ade Irma Suryani Nasution, Yudhawira Bhaskara Sembiring, Moch Jurianto, Rudiyanto Rudiyanto, dan Panji Suwarno. "Peran PSDKP Lampulo Dalam Pengawasan dan Penanganan Kasus Destructive Fishing di Perairan Aceh Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19." *Jurnal Education And Development* 9, no. 3 (2021): 40-46.
- Wahyu Ade Saputri. "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penyetruman Ikan Dan Udang Di Pontianak." *Jurnal Fatwa Hukum* 2, no. 3 (t.t.).
- Rapita, Nim. "penegakan hukum terhadap pelaku tindak pidana penyetruman ikan di perairan umum aceh singkil." Universitas teuku umar, 2021.
- Syaifullah, Andry, dan Rizanizarli Rizanizarli. "Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penangkapan Ikan Tanpa Surat Izin (Suatu Penelitian di Wilayah Hukum

Pengadilan Negeri Lhokseumawe)." *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Bidang Hukum Pidana* 6, no. 1 (2022): 18-26.