

Proof of Correspondence

Journal Name:

Law Reform

Publisher: Profi Magister Ilmu Hukum, Fakultas Hukum UNDIP

Country: Indonesia

Link: <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform/article/view/76139>

Scopus: <https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21101146387>

Scimago:

<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21101146387&tip=sid&clean=0>

ISSN: 18584810, 25808508

CiteScore: 3,4

H Index: 10

SJR: 0.404

Quartile: Q2

SCOPE:

LAW REFORM as one of the national journals to become a forum for publicizing ideas and thoughts on legal reform in the form of research articles and review articles from academics, analysts, practitioners and those interested in providing literature on Legal Reform in all aspects. Scientific articles in the areas of Criminal Law Reform, Economic and Business Law, Constitutional Law, State Administration Law, Law and Human Rights, Intellectual Property Rights, Law of the Sea, International Law are openly accepted in this journal.

Author(s): Ida Kurnia

Article Title: Inequality Between The Potential of Fishery Resources and The Poverty Level of Fisherman Communities in Coastal Areas

Volume: 22 No: 1

Pages: 1-17 **Year:** 2026

Submission: 17 Juli 2025

Decisoned: 5 Januari 2026

In Review & Peer Review Process : 17 Juli 2025 – 21 Desember 2025

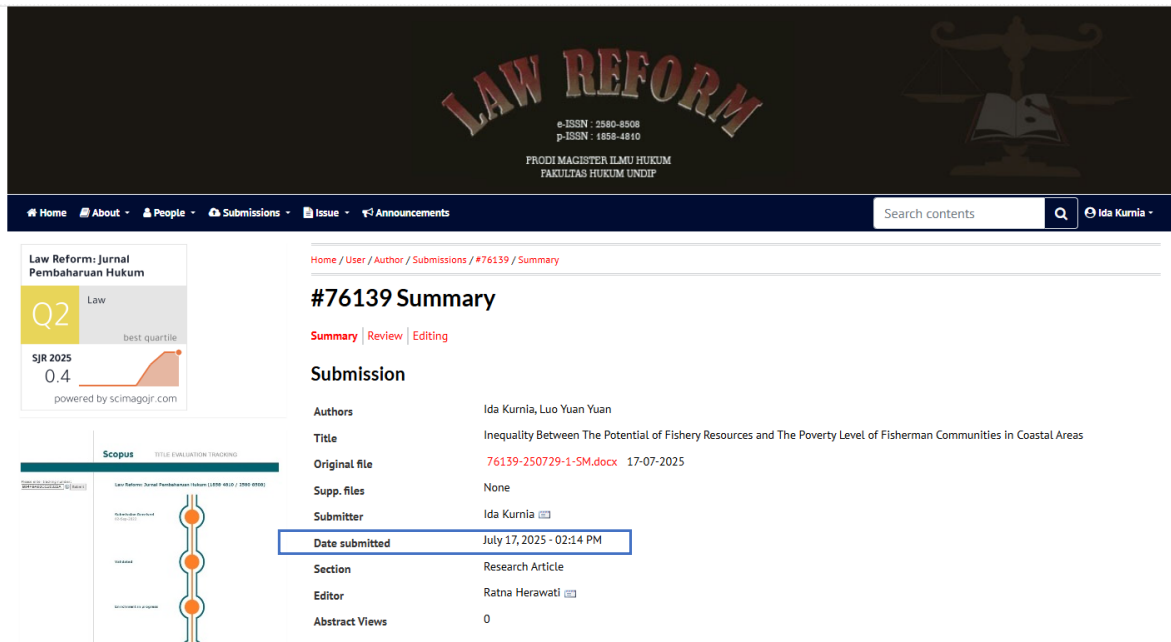
Published: 5 Januari 2026

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<https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform/article/view/76139>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v22i1.76139>

1. Bukti *submit* artikel di OJS LAW REFORM pada 17 Juli 2025 dan konfirmasi disampaikan melalui email.



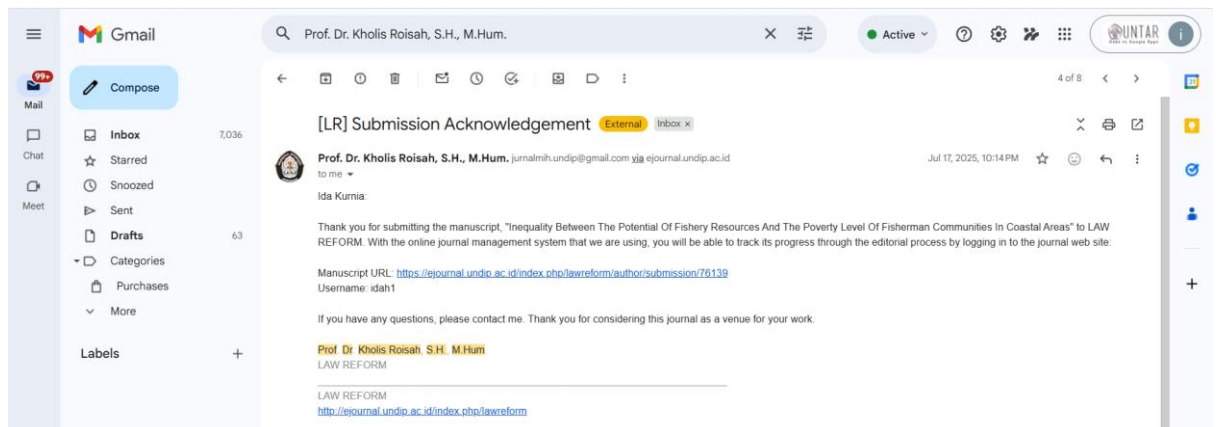
The screenshot shows the OJS LAW REFORM website interface. At the top, the journal title "LAW REFORM" is displayed in a stylized font, with e-ISSN: 2580-8508 and p-ISSN: 1858-4840. Below the title, the journal is identified as "PRODI MAGISTER ILMU HUKUM FAKULTAS HUKUM UNDIP". The navigation menu includes Home, About, People, Submissions, Issue, and Announcements. A search bar and a user profile for "Ida Kurnia" are visible in the top right.

On the left side, there is a widget for "Law Reform: Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum" showing a Q2 ranking and an SJR 2025 score of 0.4. Below this is a Scopus logo and a citation diagram.

The main content area displays the "#76139 Summary" page. The submission details are as follows:

Authors	Ida Kurnia, Luo Yuan Yuan
Title	Inequality Between The Potential of Fishery Resources and The Poverty Level of Fisherman Communities in Coastal Areas
Original file	76139-250729-1-5M.docx 17-07-2025
Supp. files	None
Submitter	Ida Kurnia
Date submitted	July 17, 2025 - 02:14 PM
Section	Research Article
Editor	Ratna Herawati
Abstract Views	0

Bukti *submit* pada OJS LAW REFORM



The screenshot shows a Gmail inbox with an email titled "[LR] Submission Acknowledgement" from Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, S.H., M.Hum. The email content is as follows:

Thank you for submitting the manuscript, "Inequality Between The Potential Of Fishery Resources And The Poverty Level Of Fisherman Communities In Coastal Areas" to LAW REFORM. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site.

Manuscript URL: <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform/author/submission/76139>
Username: idah1

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, S.H., M.Hum.
LAW REFORM

LAW REFORM
<http://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform>

Bukti konfirmasi *submission* melalui Email

2. Bukti konfirmasi *review* dan hasil *review* pertama.
 Revisi dari Reviewer A disampaikan pada 14 Agustus 2025 dan Reviewer B pada 13 September 2025.

Pemberitahuan penerimaan artikel dengan revisi dari Reviewer dan Editor disampaikan melalui OJS LAW REFORM pada 10 Oktober 2025.

Peer Review
 Round 1

Review Version	76139-250731-1-RV.docx	17-07-2025
Initiated		14-08-2025
Last modified		18-12-2025
Uploaded file	Reviewer A 76139-253771-1-RV.docx	14-08-2025
	Reviewer B 76139-256389-1-RV.pdf	13-09-2025

Editor Decision

Decision	Accept Submission 05-01-2026
Notify Editor	Editor/Author Email Record 07-01-2026
Editor Version	76139-258793-1-ED.docx 10-10-2025
	76139-258793-2-ED.docx 11-11-2025
	76139-258793-3-ED.docx 18-12-2025
Author Version	76139-260613-1-ED.docx 29-10-2025
	76139-260613-2-ED.docx 30-11-2025
	76139-260613-3-ED.docx 21-12-2025
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ACCEPTED IN SCOPUS 01-MAR-2023

S1

Bukti konfirmasi *review* melalui OJS LAW REFORM

Feedback reviewer 1 dan Editor sebagai berikut:

(Versi lengkap: [76139-258793-1-ED.docx](#))

(FOR THE RESULTS OF THE EXTERNAL REVIEWER'S REVIEW, THEY ARE AT THE END OF THE ARTICLE, PLEASE CORRECT THEM ALSO)

Inequality Between The Potential Of Fishery Resources And The Poverty Level Of Fisherman Communities In Coastal Areas

ABSTRACT

Indonesia, as a maritime nation, has one of the largest capture fisheries productions in the world, reaching 7.7 million tons in 2023. Despite its abundant marine resource potential, the welfare of fishing communities in coastal areas has not been fully achieved. This phenomenon reflects a significant imbalance between the enormous economic potential of the fisheries sector and the low social welfare experienced by fishing communities. Fishing communities live in conditions of extreme poverty, largely due to various factors, including inadequate policies in fisheries resource management, overexploitation, and a lack of infrastructure and basic services such as education and healthcare. Furthermore, exploitative and oppressive practices by parties with economic and political power often further marginalize fishing communities. Complex bureaucracy and corruption at both the local and national levels also hinder the improvement of the welfare of fishing communities. This imbalance can result in significant economic losses for countries and regions dependent on the fisheries sector, as well as potentially damaging the marine environment and threatening the future sustainability of fisheries resources. Comprehensive and coordinated measures are needed to address this imbalance and ensure the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of coastal areas. Based on this, the researcher/author studied this problem using the juridical-empirical method by digging up data from policies and analyzing it by interviewing fishermen to obtain the latest data related to the conditions of inequality between the potential of marine fishery resources in Indonesia and the poverty level of fishing communities in coastal areas.

Keywords: Fisheries; Poverty, Fishermen; Coastal Areas

ABSTRAK

Indonesia sebagai negara maritim menjadi salah satu negara dengan produksi perikanan tangkap terbesar di dunia, mencapai 7,7 juta ton pada tahun 2023. Meskipun memiliki potensi sumber daya laut yang melimpah, kesejahteraan masyarakat nelayan di wilayah pesisir belum sepenuhnya tercapai. Fenomena ini mencerminkan ketimpangan yang signifikan antara potensi ekonomi yang besar dalam sektor perikanan dengan kesejahteraan sosial yang rendah yang dialami oleh masyarakat nelayan. Masyarakat nelayan hidup dalam kondisi kemiskinan yang ekstrem, yang disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor seperti masalah kebijakan yang tidak memadai dalam pengelolaan sumber daya perikanan,

- Author**
Please include the research location, for example in Indonesia.
- Author**
Following the revision of Indonesian abstracts
- Author**
It is recommended to enter the latest data in 2024
- Author**
consists of a maximum of 200 words, contains the background of the problem, urgency / purpose of writing, research methods (for research articles) and research results and conclusions
- THE 5 ITEMS ABOVE ARE WRITTEN EXPLICITLY
Example:
The purpose of this research is...
The method used...
The results obtained...
Conclusions that can be drawn...
- Author**
It is recommended to enter the latest data in 2024

Bukti Revisi ke-1 (1)

Kata Kunci: Perikanan; Kemiskinan; Nelayan; Pesisir.

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as the largest archipelagic nation in the world. Indonesia's legal status as an archipelagic state is stipulated in the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS 1982) in Chapter IV, Articles 46 to 54. Article 46 reads as follows: "archipelago" as a group of islands, including parts of islands, waters between them, and other natural forms whose relationship is so close that the islands, waters and other natural forms are an essential geographical, economic and political entity, or which have historically been considered as such. Based on the determination of Indonesia as an Archipelagic State, it is inevitable that the size of Indonesia's territory will increase, as this is due to the application of a different method of drawing baselines from the method of drawing baselines of other countries, for example, coastal

In a study conducted by the author, Indonesia is said to be a country with great potential. The enormous and diverse fisheries potential it possesses is an economic potential that can be utilized for the future of the nation, as the backbone of national development. Optimal utilization is directed at the utilization of fish resources by taking into account the existing carrying capacity and their sustainability to improve the welfare of the people, namely improving animal protein nutrition for the people, improving the standard of living of fishermen or increasing fishermen's income, increasing foreign exchange revenues from the export of marine fishery commodities, providing expansion and employment opportunities, increasing productivity, added value and competitiveness of fishery products, and ensuring the sustainability of fish resources.

Bukti Revisi ke-1 (2)

volume of Siro fish landings occurred in the first quarter, namely 71.97 tons, with a production value of IDR 1.04 billion. It should be noted that PPIs are located in 26 provinces in Indonesia, with the largest number of PPI in Central Sulawesi (173 PPI), Southeast Sulawesi (164 PPI), West Kalimantan (39 PPI), and Bali (36 PPI) (Mutia, 2022).

Based on estimates by December 30, 2021, Indonesia's population will increase by 2,529,861 people compared to 2020, bringing the total population to 273,879,750. According to the Director General of Civil Registration and Population, Zudan Arif Fakrulloh, males make up 50.5% of the total population, or 138,303,472 people, while females make up 49.5%, or 135,576,278 people (Medistara, 2022). The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) reported that the national fish consumption rate in 2021 was 55.37 kg per capita. According to this data, there was a 1.48% increase compared to the previous year, which was 54.56 kg/capita. The highest increase in fish consumption in Indonesia was recorded in 2014, at 8.32%, reaching 38.14 kg per capita. The smallest decline in fish

resources and high fish consumption. In 2021, the extreme poverty rate in coastal areas was 4.19%, higher than the national extreme poverty rate of 4%. It's also worth noting that of the total national poverty rate of 10.86 million people, approximately 1.3 million, or 12.5%, live in coastal areas (Indraswari, 2023).

In response to this disparity, the government has taken steps to implement policies and regulations aimed at alleviating poverty in fishing communities. Some relevant regulations are as follows:

1. Law Number 45 of 2009 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries.
2. Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.
3. Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers. Several articles in Law Number 7 of 2016 have been amended by Law Number 11 of 2016 2020 concerning Job Creation. Law Number 11 of

Bukti Revisi ke-1 (3)

A

Author

A. INTRODUCTION consists of:

Problem Background

[Arial Narrow 12, justify, 1.5 spaces, the first paragraph indents 1 cm, writing sentences between paragraphs with no spaces (no before and after space). Contains a description of the background of the problem to be studied along with the problems written in the Gap Analysis and Problems].

Theoretical Framework

[Arial Narrow 12, justify, 1.5 spaces, the first paragraph indents 1 cm, writing sentences between paragraphs with no spaces (no before and after space). Contains a description of the theories used in the article. All theories should be cited in the Results and Discussion chapter].

Gap Analysis and Problems

[Arial Narrow 12, justify, 1.5 spaces, the first paragraph indents 1 cm, writing sentences between paragraphs with no spaces (no before and after space). Contains about the gap between the provisions, principles, applicable legal doctrine and the facts (a description of empirical facts) and also contains a description of why research needs to be carried out, and or what is unique about this research compared to other research, previously. In addition, there must also be a research objective].

State of the art (Recent Research Results)

[Arial Narrow 12, justify, 1.5 spaces, the first paragraph indents 1 cm, writing sentences between paragraphs with no spaces (no before and after space). Contains a description of the research study compared to previous research studies published in the Journal (referring to at least 5 articles in 3 Nationally Accredited Journals and 2 International Journals indexed Scopus)].

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Author

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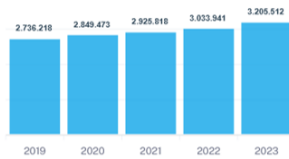
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Author

The year written is not correct.

culture of working only one day a week. Consequently, government policies, such as programs to increase vessel size and change fishing patterns from one day to multiple days, appear to be challenging to implement. These conditions pose obstacles to data collection and guidance provided by the central/regional government.

To find out more about the standard of living of fishermen living in coastal areas, below is the Statistical Data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), related to the number of fishermen, as follows:



Picture 2. Distribution of Fishermen
(Source: Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan, 2024)



Bukti Revisi ke-1 (4)

(PPI) in Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, in 2020-2021 was IDR 1,216,901.10 (Sahidu, 2024). In addition, it moved to Muara Gading Mas Village, East Lampung in 2022 with the main catch production of kurisi fish and ribbon fish with a selling price of IDR 25,000 - IDR 40,000 / kg and the income of the master fishermen in one trip to sea reached IDR 2,462,304 and IDR 625,576 for ABK fishermen (Istiana et al., 2023). Meanwhile, in the Tangkolak Coastal area of East Karawang, in 2022, the average monthly income for boat-owning fishermen was Rp17,336,607, with the highest income ranging from Rp5,000,000.00 to Rp15,000,000.00 (Fitri, 2023). Bunga Bali Village, Pantar Timur District, Alor Regency. The projected average income of fishermen in March 2023 is 1,473,302 thousand or Rp. 1,473,302 or approximately Rp. 1,473,000 (Puling Tang, 2022). Based on the results of direct interviews and citing research conducted by previous researchers, it can be concluded that there has been a decline in fishermen's income.

Furthermore, based on the sample data above, Indonesia's abundant fisheries potential is

Picture 1. Number of Fishermen
(Source: Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024)

Based on KKP statistical data, the number of marine fishermen in the capture fisheries sub-sector in 2021 was 2,925,818, in 2022: 3,033,941, and in 2023: 3,205,512. The large number of fishermen indicates the high dependence of coastal communities on marine resources, and based on these statistical data also shows a tendency for the number of fishermen to increase from year to year, meaning that the number of fishing communities who are increasingly dependent on marine resources to meet their living needs is increasing.

Next, the distribution data for fishermen can be seen below:

imbalance between fishery resource potential and the poverty level of fishing communities in coastal areas, the author agrees with Yanto Yulianto, which was then formulated in detail by the relevant agency, namely the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. Furthermore, it is important to understand that the survival of fishing communities is highly dependent on the utilization of available natural resources. Through sustainable efforts, it can be ensured that fishing communities can not only overcome economic challenges but also maintain environmental sustainability. In this context, the implementation of concrete steps is crucial to achieving the common goal of creating a balance between fishery resource utilization and the welfare of fishing communities. One important aspect that requires attention is the sustainable management of fishery resources. Fishery resource management aims to maintain the sustainability of ecosystems and fish stocks by controlling fishing effort. As part of this effort, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas has formulated methods for implementing sustainable fisheries

Bukti Revisi ke-1 (5)

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-if author 1-3: write all last names
-if author 4 or more use et al., after the last name of author 1;

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-if author 4 or more use et al., after the last name of author 1;

Author
bodynote style quotation not footnote;
Bodynote citation (Last Name, Year)
-if author 1-3: write all last names
-if author 4 or more use et al., after the last name of author 1;

Listyawati, A. (2021). Strategi Nelayan Mempertahankan Kelangsungan Hidup Di Tengah Jerat Kemiskinan. *Journal of Indonesian Rural and Regional Government (JIRReG)*, 5(2), 165. <https://jurnal.apmd.ac.id/index.php/JIRReG/article/view/143>

Prasetya, B. P. (2024). Peran Literasi Keuangan Nelayan Dan Perilaku Rumah Tangga Serta Implikasinya Terhadap Ketahanan Ekonomi Keluarga (Studi Pada Keluarga Nelayan Di Pelabuhan Sadeng, Gunungkidul Yogyakarta). *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, 30(1), 128.

Puling Tang, M. I. et al. (2022). Estimasi Pendapatan Nelayan Tradisional Desa Bunga Bali Bulan Maret 2023 Menggunakan Model Eksponensial. *Jurnal Sains Matematika Dan Statistika*, 8(2), 120.

Putri, C. R. L. (2021). Strategi Peningkatan Pendapatan Masyarakat Pesisir dalam Memenuhi Kebutuhan Hidup. *Jurnal Al-Tatwir*, 8(2). <https://altatwir.uinkhas.ac.id/index.php/altatwir/article/download/40/34/305>

BOOKS

ONLINE SOURCES

Adhi, A. (2021). Pemerintah Targetkan Hapus Kemiskinan Ekstrem di Wilayah Pesisir. Retrieved from <https://www.kominfo.go.id/content/detail/38902/pemerintah-targetkan-hapus-kemiskinan-ekstrem-di-wilayah-pesisir/0/berita>

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Annur, C. M. (2022). KKP: Angka Konsumsi Ikan RI Capai 55,37 Kg per Kapita pada 2021. Retrieved from <https://databoks.katadata.go.id/databoks/2022/06/23/kkp-angka-konsumsi-ikan-ri-capai-5537-kg-per-kapita-pada-2021>

Chandra, E. F., Chandra, K. L., Pardede, Z. A., Eliani, C., & Joanita, D. Q. (2022). Why Indonesian fishermen remain poor. Retrieved from <https://junctionjournalism.com/2022/12/13/indonesia-is-a-maritime-nation-but-fishermen-remain-poor-heres-why/>

Commission IV of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia. (2021). Hari Nelayan Perlu Jadi Momentum Bukti Revisi ke-1 (6)

Author
compare with this: <https://www.kominfo.go.id/berita/berita-pemerintahan/detail/pemerintah-targetkan-hapus-kemiskinan-ekstrem-di-wilayah-pesisir>

Author
Can you find another link because this link cannot be accessed? Or change the source

Author
all author names are written (and the writing is still reversed)

Author
cannot be accessed, the source can be replaced as follows:
<https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/2083350/hari-nelayan-perlu-jadi-momentum-tingkatkan-kesejahteraan->

Feedback reviewer 2 (eksternal) sebagai berikut:

Dear Authors,
Thank you for the opportunity to read this article. I enjoyed it; the author presented a good overview of marine issues in Indonesia. However, I have not found any empirical data that explains the problems faced by fishermen, their relationship to the poverty of coastal fishermen, the sustainability of the marine environment, or the adequacy of legal analysis.

Some specific comments are provided in the table below:

Line	manuscript	Comment
23-27	Based on this, the researcher/author studied this problem using the juridical-empirical method by digging up data from policies and analyzing it by interviewing fishermen to obtain the latest data related to the conditions of inequality between the potential of marine fishery resources in Indonesia and the poverty level of fishing communities in coastal areas.	More specific data is needed, especially regarding where the researchers collected the data. Almost all province in Indonesia has coastlines, except for Papua Penguungan.

99-100	with more than 17,000 islands and over 99,000 km of coastline,	Data from official sources (Bappenas, KKP, Bakosurtanal) is needed.
105-137	...the total volume of marine fisheries	Data updates are necessary due to differences in fish production and depreciation of the exchange rate (years). Scholars and international audiences will have access to this article, and Author must convert rupiah (IDR) to USD to determine the value of fishery products.
139	Some relevant regulations are as follows:	Moved to another section
179	What causes...	This phrase is unclear because it is not in the discussion and conclusion sections.
194-195	Primary data is data obtained directly in the field through interviews with informants.	Who are they? fishermen? or policy maker?
195-198	Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from the Faculty of Law Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, the Faculty of Law Library of Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, the Faculty of Law Library of the University of Indonesia, Depok, and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Library.	The names of these places are irrelevant; however, the sources referenced and cited from them are valuable.
219	The Inequality	The inequality or causes of the imbalance. See, comment on line 179
224	These regulations are as follows:...	These provisions are analyzed using the collected data. Analysis is necessary to examine the relationship between norms and the implementation of regulations.
275	Poverty rates among coastal communities remain extremely high.	References are required or empirical data
293-294	The results of interviews with fishermen conducted by the author are in line with what Indara has stated in the Agronesia journal published in 2017	The author should provide this empirical data.

454-455	Planning/Bappenas has formulated methods for implementing sustainable fisheries management, namely: (Julianto, 2019)	The data source is unclear
517-518	The disparity between the potential of fishery resources in Indonesia's coastal areas and the sources of income of traditional fishermen is quite significant.	There are differences between the research questions and the conclusions. An explanation is requiring the causes of poverty among fishermen in coastal areas.
526-528	the author concludes that the appropriate solution to achieve a balance between fisheries resource utilization and community welfare is to empower fishing communities using a holistic and sustainable approach.	There needs to be an explanation in the discussion section about " <i>...a holistic and sustainable approach</i> " and how to implement it.
534	References	Requires reference support (reputable journals) from scholars who are related to this research issue.

Conclusion: Major revision

3. Bukti konfirmasi *submit* revisi pertama, respon kepada *reviewer*, dan artikel yang di-*resubmit* dilakukan di laman OJS LAW REFORM pada 29 Oktober 2025. Konfirmasi pengiriman revisi disampaikan melalui *email*.

The image shows a submission process flowchart on the left with five stages: Submitted, Submitted to reviewer, Reviewer completed, Ready to be reviewed by Editor, and Decision made by Editor. Below the flowchart, it says "ACCEPTED IN SCOPUS 01-MAR-2023". To the right, under "Peer Review Round 1", the following details are listed:

- Review Version: 76139-250731-1-RV.docx 17-07-2025
- Initiated: 14-08-2025
- Last modified: 18-12-2025
- Uploaded file: Reviewer A 76139-253771-1-RV.docx 14-08-2025; Reviewer B 76139-256389-1-RV.pdf 13-09-2025

Under "Editor Decision", the following details are listed:

- Decision: Accept Submission 05-01-2026
- Notify Editor: Editor/Author Email Record 07-01-2026
- Editor Version: 76139-258793-1-ED.docx 10-10-2025; 76139-258793-2-ED.docx 11-11-2025; 76139-258793-3-ED.docx 18-12-2025
- Author Version: 76139-260613-1-ED.docx 29-10-2025; 76139-260613-2-ED.docx 30-11-2025; 76139-260613-3-ED.docx 21-12-2025
- Upload Author Version: Choose File No file chosen Upload

A blue circle with "S1" and a logo are also visible in the image.

Bukti *upload* revisi pertama melalui OJS LAW REFORM

The image shows a screenshot of a Gmail email. The email is from Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, S.H., M.Hum. (jurnalmih.undip@gmail.com) to Ida Kurnia. The subject is "[LR] [ID-76139] Revised Version Acknowledgement". The email content includes a thank you message for submitting the revision of the manuscript, "Inequality Between The Potential Of Fishery Resources And The Poverty Level Of Fisherman Communities In Coastal Areas" to LAW REFORM. It also provides the manuscript URL: <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform/author/submission/76139>, the username idah1, and the editor's name, Ratna Herawati. The email is dated October 30, 2025, at 12:17 AM.

Bukti konfirmasi *upload* revisi pertama melalui email

Hasil revisi pertama diantaranya sebagai berikut:

(Versi lengkap: [76139-260613-1-ED.docx](#))

Inequality Between the Potential of Fishery Resources and the Poverty Level of Fisherman Communities in Coastal Areas of Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia, as a maritime nation, recorded capture fisheries production of 7.7 million tons in 2023, making it one of the largest in the world. However, the welfare of fishing communities in coastal areas remains low, revealing a sharp imbalance between the enormous economic potential of the fisheries sector and the low social welfare experienced by fishing communities. Many fishing households live under vulnerable conditions due to inadequate fisheries management policies, overexploitation of resources, and limited access to infrastructure and basic services such as education and healthcare. Exploitative practices by economically and politically powerful actors further marginalize these communities, while bureaucracy and corruption at both local and national levels obstruct efforts to improve their welfare. This disparity not only undermines social and economic development but also risks ecological damage and threatens the sustainability of marine resources. Addressing these challenges requires comprehensive and coordinated measures to integrate economic, social, and environmental objectives in coastal development. In this study, author employs a juridical-empirical approach by reviewing policies and conducting interviews with fishermen in Pekalongan, Juwana, and Tegal, aiming to provide an updated analysis of inequality between Indonesia's marine resource potential and the poverty experienced by coastal fishing communities.

KEYWORDS

Fisheries; Poverty; Fishermen; Coastal Areas

Ahmad Redi

Please include the research location, for example in Indonesia.

Ahmad Redi

It is recommended to enter the latest data in 2024

Ida Kurnia

The FAO's *SOFIA 2024* report, released in mid-2024, provides finalized data up to 2022, while its FishStat database already includes preliminary figures for 2023—the most recent available.

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-1 (1)

at only 0.11%, resulting in 54.56 kg per capita (Annur, 2022).

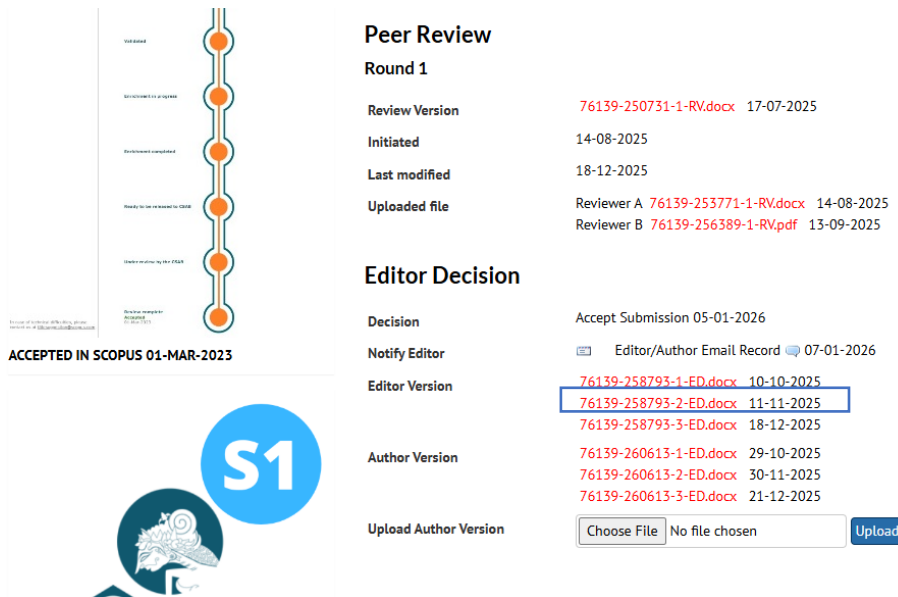
According to data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, Indonesia has a total of 1,459,874 fishermen (Commission IV of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). It's important to note that the welfare of fishermen is not always guaranteed, despite Indonesia's rich fisheries resources and high fish consumption. In 2021, the extreme poverty rate in coastal areas was 4.19%, higher than the national extreme poverty

3. Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers. Several articles in Law Number 7 of 2016 have been amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation has been revoked and replaced with Government Regulation in place of Law (Perppu) Number 2 of 2022, which was later ratified as Law Number 6 of 2023.

Ahmad Redi August 14, 2025
The year written is not correct.

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-1 (2)

4. Bukti konfirmasi *review* dan hasil *review* kedua.
Feedback revisi editor ke dua disampaikan melalui OJS LAW REFORM pada 11 November 2025.



Bukti konfirmasi *review* kedua melalui OJS LAW REFORM

Feedback revisi kedua diantaranya sebagai berikut:
 (Versi lengkap: [76139-258793-2-ED.docx](#))

been incorporated into regulations, both in the form of laws and subordinate regulations, as well as other policies that support the welfare of the community, particularly fishing communities.

Poverty among coastal fishing communities remains a major issue in economic development. The poverty of coastal fishermen remains a concerning condition, and their hopes remain unrealistic. This is characterized by uncertain or fluctuating income, consumptive spending, underutilization of their family's labor

investigation into the underlying factors and the provision of appropriate solutions to address the problem.

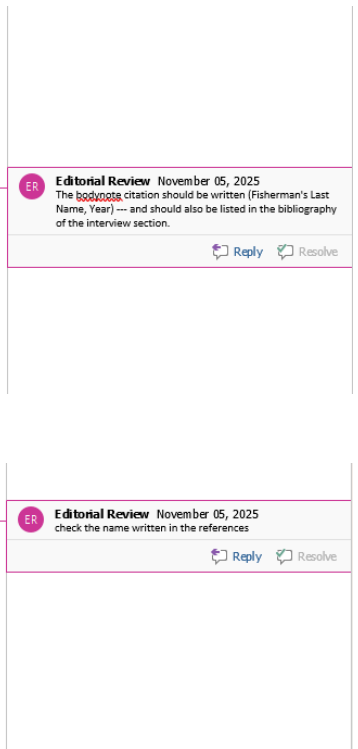
Considering the lives of fishermen in their efforts to meet their own needs and those of their families, they face significant risks, such as the risk of natural factors. Based on direct interviews with fishermen, it was stated that the income they receive is not commensurate with the risks/challenges they

The data obtained from interviews conducted by the author with fishermen in three coastal regions Pekalongan, Juwana, and Tegal revealed that during each fishing trip, the fishermen caught no more than 7 kilograms of fish, with an average selling price of IDR 12,000 per kilogram (Interview Findings, 8 & 15 February 2025). As a comparison, the researcher also referred to several studies conducted by previous scholars in various regions of Indonesia to examine fishermen's sources of income. According to an interview published by The Junction with a fisherman in Cirebon, Suswanto stated that during

Bukti Revisi ke-2 (1)

income reached IDR 2,500,000, which must be allocated for household expenses, diesel fuel, fishing nets, and boat maintenance (Chandra, 2022). Meanwhile, the average income of fishermen at PPI Kranji, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, in the 2020–2021 period was IDR 1,216,901.10 (Sahidu, 2024). In Muara Gading Mas Village, East Lampung, in 2022, the main fishing products were threadfin bream (ikan kurisi) and belfish (ikan layur), with selling prices

Bukti Revisi ke-2 (2)



kilogram. The income earned per fishing trip was recorded at IDR 2,462,304 for boat owners and IDR 625,576 for fishing crew members (Istiani, 2023). Furthermore, in the Tangkolak coastal area, East Karawang, in 2022, fishermen who owned their boats earned an average monthly income of IDR

A fisherman owner (boss) is a person or individual who carries out a fishing business, with the right or authority over the ship/boat and/or fishing gear used to catch fish. A fisherman (laborer or worker) is someone who provides his labor or works to catch fish, which generally constitutes/forms a unit with others by receiving

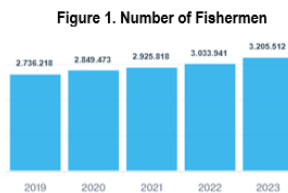
Bukti Revisi ke-2 (3)

earned between IDR 5,000,000 and IDR 15,000,000 (Fitri, 2022). In Bunga Bali Village, East Pantar District, Alor Regency, the projected average income of fishermen in March 2023 was IDR 1,473,302 (approximately IDR 1.47 million) (Tang et al., 2022). Based on direct interview findings and

the fish caught. Traditional fishermen are individuals whose work is fishing using boats and simple (traditional) fishing gear. With the limitations of boats and fishing gear, the reach of their fishing area is also limited, usually only 6 nautical miles from the coastline. These traditional fishermen are usually hereditary fishermen who fish to meet their

Bukti Revisi ke-2 (4)

on fishermen, particularly small-scale and traditional fishermen, their standard of living is also greatly influenced by their work system. Generally, their working hours are relatively short, usually just one day (one day of fishing). These conditions or habits result in suboptimal catches, resulting in low production levels and suboptimal incomes, resulting in low levels of welfare. Work system, one day fishing is due, among other things, to the vessels and equipment they use as well as the nature of marine resources



(Source: Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia, 2024)

Based on KKP statistical data, the number of marine fishermen in the capture fisheries sub-sector in 2021 was 2,925,818, in 2022: 3,033,941,

Bukti Revisi ke-2 (5)

according to the latest Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries data, capture fisheries production in the first semester of 2024 exceeded the target by 111.33%, or 3.34 million tons (Humas Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, 2024). This means that the natural resources found in Indonesia's seas are highly potential and can be utilized through skills and expertise (education and training)

2023). The fleet size is the sum of three types of vessels: non-motorized boats, outboard motorboats, and motorized boats. Data from the Directorate General of Capture Fisheries at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (2009) shows that 90% of Indonesian fishermen are small-scale fishermen with vessels under 30 GT deadweight who fish for subsistence purposes. The remainder are fishing companies with

Bukti Revisi ke-2 (6)

D. CONCLUSION

1. The disparity between the potential of fishery resources in Indonesia's coastal areas and the sources of income of traditional fishermen is quite significant. The majority of small-scale or traditional

achieve a balance between fisheries resource utilization and community welfare is to empower fishing communities using a holistic and sustainable approach. The government, relevant institutions, and fishing communities themselves need to work together to create effective and targeted programs.

Bukti Revisi ke-2 (7)

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
not in the literature references??
all bodynotes must be listed in the references
Reply Resolve

ER Editorial Review November 11, 2025
Bodynote citation (Last Name, Year)
-if author 1-3: write all last names
-if author 4 or more use et al., after the last name of author 2;
Reply Resolve

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
not in the literature references??
all source must be listed in the references
Reply Resolve

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
not in the literature references??
all bodynotes must be listed in the references
Reply Resolve

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
Contains the conclusions of the answers from the formulation of the problem so that the writing is adjusted to the order of the research problems
and in the form of flowing paragraphs, not 1,2,3 etc.
Reply Resolve

Kerentanan Pulau Lelu Dalam Meniaga Kedaulatan Negara Dalam Kerangka Hukum Laut Internasional. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 4(3),447-458.

<https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i3.447-458>

Listyawati, A. (2021). Strategi nelayan mempertahankan kelangsungan hidup di tengah erat kemiskinan. *Journal of Indonesian Rural and Regional Government*, 5(2),165.

<https://jurnal.apmd.ac.id/index.php/JIRR/article/view/143>

Marimin, M., Setyawan, L. T., & Sularto, R. B. (2022). Criminal Law Policy in The Field

<https://doi.org/10.22146/jkn.93613>

Puling Tang, M. I., et al. (2022). Estimasi Pendapatan Nelayan Tradisional Desa Bunga Bali Bulan Maret 2023 Menggunakan Model Eksponensial. *Jurnal Sains Matematika dan Statistika*, 8(2),120. <https://ejournal.uin-suska.ac.id/index.php/JSMS/article/view/17290>

Purwanti, A., Wijaningsih, D., Mahfud, M. A., & Natalis, A. (2023). Gender Inequality Against Women Fishers in Indonesia. *Indonesia Law Review*, 12(3),122-136.

<https://doi.org/10.15742/ilrev.v12n3.5>

Purwanti, A., Wijaningsih, D., & Mahfud, M. A. (2021). Assessing Fishery Legislation for Gender Equality and Empowerment in Fishery Communities in Indonesia.

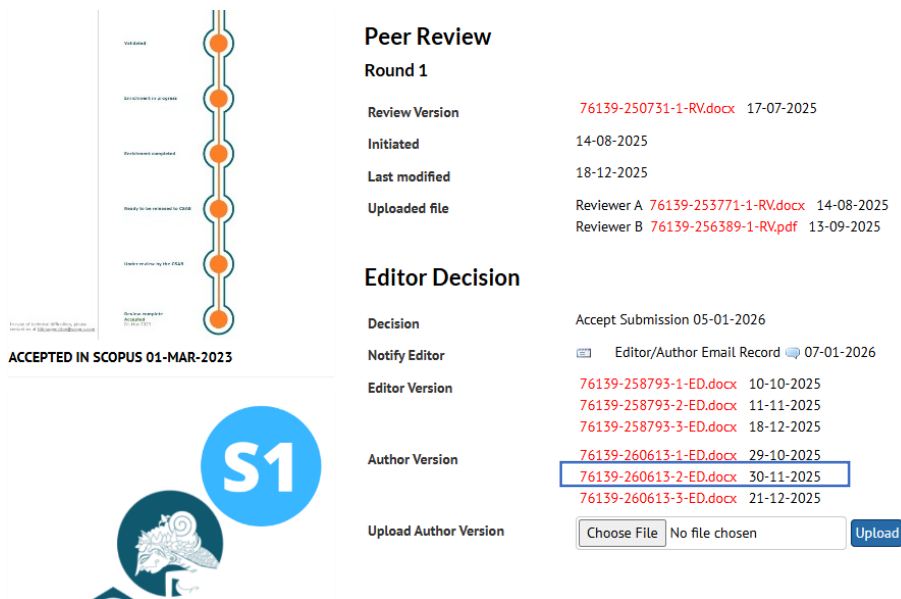
Bukti Revisi ke-2 (8)

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
When writing literature in the references, there should not be et al., all the authors' names must be written.

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

ER Editorial Review
Author no. 4.22

5. Bukti konfirmasi *submit* revisi kedua, respon kepada *reviewer*, dan artikel yang *di-resubmit* dilakukan di laman OJS LAW REFORM pada 30 November 2025. Konfirmasi pengiriman revisi disampaikan melalui *email*.



The image shows a submission progress flowchart on the left with stages: Submitted to system, Review completed, Ready to be reviewed by Editor, Editor review by the Editor, and Author response. Below it, a blue circle with 'S1' is visible. The main content is the 'Peer Review' and 'Editor Decision' sections.

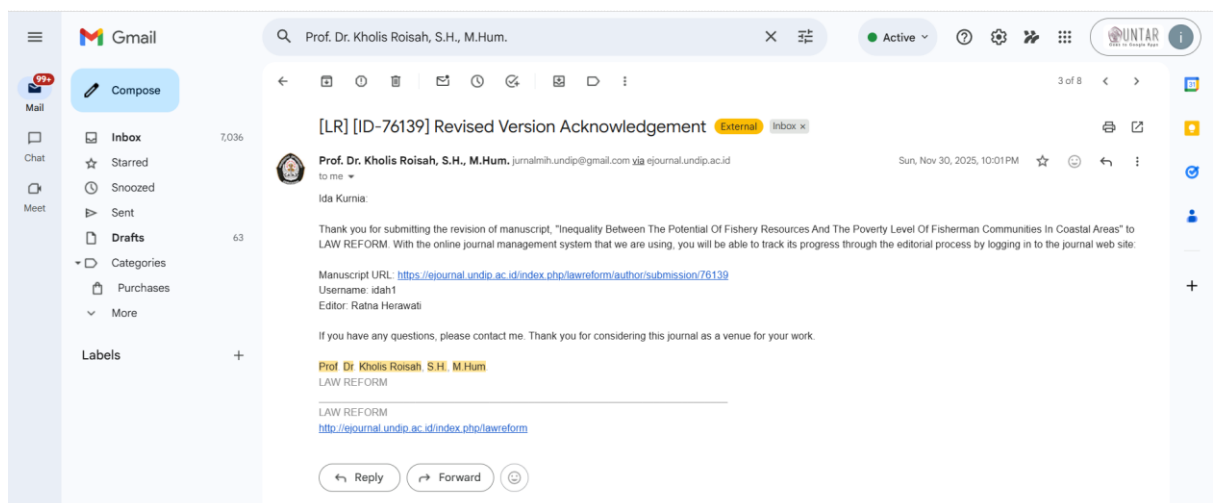
Peer Review
Round 1

Review Version	76139-250731-1-RV.docx	17-07-2025
Initiated		14-08-2025
Last modified		18-12-2025
Uploaded file	Reviewer A 76139-253771-1-RV.docx	14-08-2025
	Reviewer B 76139-256389-1-RV.pdf	13-09-2025

Editor Decision

Decision	Accept Submission	05-01-2026
Notify Editor	Editor/Author Email Record	07-01-2026
Editor Version	76139-258793-1-ED.docx	10-10-2025
	76139-258793-2-ED.docx	11-11-2025
	76139-258793-3-ED.docx	18-12-2025
Author Version	76139-260613-1-ED.docx	29-10-2025
	76139-260613-2-ED.docx	30-11-2025
	76139-260613-3-ED.docx	21-12-2025
Upload Author Version	Choose File	No file chosen

Bukti *upload* revisi kedua melalui OJS LAW REFORM



The image shows a Gmail interface with an email from Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, S.H., M.Hum. The subject is "[LR] [ID-76139] Revised Version Acknowledgement". The email content includes a thank you message for submitting a revision of the manuscript titled "Inequality Between The Potential Of Fishery Resources And The Poverty Level Of Fisherman Communities In Coastal Areas" to LAW REFORM. It provides the manuscript URL, username (idah1), and editor (Ratna Herawati). The email is dated Sun, Nov 30, 2025, 10:01 PM.

Bukti konfirmasi *upload* revisi kedua melalui email

Hasil revisi kedua diantaranya sebagai berikut:

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significant innovation or skills upgrading. This intergenerational pattern, in which children of fishermen often follow the same occupational trajectory as their parents, reinforces low adaptability and limits opportunities for upward mobility (Riyani, Soemarni & Herawati, 2016). Therefore, this condition, referred to as multidimensional poverty, requires an investigation into the underlying factors and the provision of appropriate solutions to address the problem. Within this broader context of multidimensional vulnerability, it is also crucial to note that fishing itself is a high-risk occupation. The act of venturing into the sea exposes fishermen to substantial occupational hazards (Dzulqarnain, Wisnaeni, & Diamantina, 2022). These inherent risks further intensify their

The data obtained from interviews conducted by the author with fishermen in three coastal regions Pekalongan, Juwana, and Tegal revealed that during each fishing trip, the fishermen caught no more than 7 kilograms of fish, with an average selling price of IDR 12,000 per kilogram (Interview Findings, 8 & 15 February 2025). As a comparison, the researcher also referred to several studies conducted by previous scholars in various regions of Indonesia to examine fishermen's sources of income. According to an interview published by The Junction with a fisherman in Cirebon, Suswanto stated that during the fishing season, he could catch between 5 and 10 kilograms of fish per trip, with a selling price of IDR 15,000 per kilogram. His average monthly income reached IDR

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
The bodynote citation should be written (Fisherman's Last Name, Year) -- and should also be listed in the bibliography of the interview section.

IK Ida Kurnia November 30, 2025
Thank you for the comment. The interviewed fishers requested that their real names not be disclosed.

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (1)

2,500,000, which must be allocated for household expenses, diesel fuel, fishing nets, and boat maintenance (Chandra et al., 2022). Meanwhile, the average income of fishermen at PPI Kranji, Paciran District, Lamongan Regency, in the 2020–2021 period was IDR 1,216,901.10

Discussion about fishermen at the level of reality, based on the author's observations, fishermen are divided or grouped into:

1. fisherman owner (boss),
2. fisherman (laborer/worker),
3. small fishermen,

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
check the name written in the references

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (2)

were threadfin bream (ikan kurisi) and bellfish (ikan layur), with selling prices ranging from IDR 25,000 to IDR 40,000 per kilogram. The income earned per fishing trip was recorded at IDR 2,462,304 for boat owners and IDR 625,576 for fishing crew members (Istiana, 2024). Furthermore, in the Tangkolok coastal area, East Karawang, in 2022, fishermen who owned their

6. fishing companies/industry.
A fisherman owner (boss) is a person or individual who carries out a fishing business, with the right or authority over the ship/boat and/or fishing gear used to catch fish. A fisherman (laborer or worker) is someone who provides his labor or works to catch fish, which generally constitutes/forms a unit with others by receiving

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
not in the literature references??
all bodynotes must be listed in the references

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

ER Editorial Review
Bodynote citation (Last Name, Year)
-if author 1-3: write all last names
-if author 4 or more use et al., after the last name of author 1;

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (3)

2,462,304 for boat owners and IDR 625,576 for fishing crew members (Istiana, 2024). Furthermore, in the Tangkolok coastal area, East Karawang, in 2022, fishermen who owned their boats earned an average monthly income of IDR 17,336,607 at the highest level, while others earned between IDR 5,000,000 and IDR 15,000,000 (Fitri & Sulandjari, 2023). In Bunga Bali Village, East Pantar District, Alor Regency,

fishing gear used to catch fish. A fisherman (laborer or worker) is someone who provides his labor or works to catch fish, which generally constitutes/forms a unit with others by receiving wages based on the profit sharing of the sale of the fish caught. Traditional fishermen are individuals whose work is fishing using boats and simple (traditional) fishing gear. With the limitations of boats and fishing gear, the reach of

ER Editorial Review November 11, 2025
Bodynote citation (Last Name, Year)
-if author 1-3: write all last names
-if author 4 or more use et al., after the last name of author 1;

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

ER Editorial Review
This literature writing has been corrected editorially in review-1, why is this wrong again???

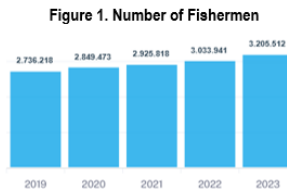
Fitri, I. N., Abadi, S., & Sulandjari, K. (2023). Analisis Pendapatan Beserta Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Serta Kesejahteraan Nelayan Pamilik Perahu /Sturi di Pacisir Tangkolok Desa

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (4)

fishing gear (Halim, et.al. 2020). Therefore, carrier fishermen or transport fishermen only provide capital, usually from the boss. After purchasing fish at sea, they then resell them on land, acting as intermediaries. Meanwhile, the term "fishing company" or "fishing industry" refers to the economic sector encompassing various activities related to fish and fishery products, such as processing, preserving, storing, distributing, and marketing fishery products.

Furthermore, regarding the discussion on fishermen, particularly small-scale and traditional fishermen, their standard of living is also greatly

Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), related to the number of fishermen, as follows:



(Source: **Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia, 2023**)

Based on KKP statistical data, the number of marine fishermen in the capture fisheries sub-

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
not in the literature references??

all source must be listed in the references

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (5)

reference data, capture fisheries production in the first semester of 2024 exceeded the target by 111.33%, or 3.34 million tons (Humas Ditjen Perikanan Tangkap, 2024). This means that the natural resources found in Indonesia's sea are highly potential and can be utilized through skills and expertise (education and training) and, of course, the use of technologically advanced

General of Capture Fisheries at the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (2009) shows that 90% of Indonesian fishermen are small-scale fishermen with vessels under 30 GT deadweight who fish for subsistence purposes. The remainder are fishing companies with commercial or commercial purposes using vessels over 30 GT (Arsandi, Afrivanto, &

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
not in the literature references??

all bodynotes must be listed in the references

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (6)

all poor fishermen receive this assistance because they do not meet the requirements.

Beyond these social assistance programs, the government also implements a broader set of structural protection measures designed to enhance the socio-economic resilience of fishermen. These measures include the provision of fisheries and salt-farming infrastructure, assurance of business certainty, risk-mitigation schemes for fishing, aquaculture, and salt production, as well as efforts to eliminate high-cost economic practices. The government further regulates the importation of fisheries and salt

D. CONCLUSION

The disparity between the potential of fishery resources in Indonesia's coastal areas and the sources of income of traditional fishermen is quite significant. The majority of small-scale or traditional fishermen living in Indonesia's coastal areas suffer from substandard or poor livelihoods, despite abundant fish resources. This condition is not solely attributable to the potential availability of fishery resources, but is influenced by a variety of underlying factors. Therefore, efforts to improve

ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
Contains the conclusions of the answers from the formulation of the problem so that the writing is adjusted to the order of the research problems

and in the form of flowing paragraphs, not 1,2,3 etc.

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (7)

(2024). Livelihood sustainability of small-scale fishing households: an empirical analysis of U Minh wetland, Ca Mau province, Vietnam. *Fish Aquat Sci* 27(9):552-564. <https://doi.org/10.47853/FAS.2024.e52>

Tang, M. I. P., Lutang, I. P., & Dollu, L. F. U. (2022). *Estimasi Pendapatan Nelayan Tradisional Desa Bunga Bali Bulan Maret 2023 Menggunakan Model Eksponensial. Jurnal Sains Matematika dan Statistika*, 8(2), 120. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/jsms.v8i2.17290>.

Empirical evidence from small-scale fishers in Indonesia. *Sustainability*, 13(14). <https://doi.org/10.3390/su13147905>

Riantini, M., Mardiharini, M., Saotana, Sudjarmoko, B., Kasymir, E., Nuraini, L. G., Anindita, S. H., Syukur, M., Zulham, A., Wardono, B., Ardana, I. K., & Wahyudi, Agus. (2024). Livelihood Vulnerability of Household Fishermen Due to Climate Change in Lampung Province, Indonesia. *PLoS ONE*, 19(12). <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0315051>.

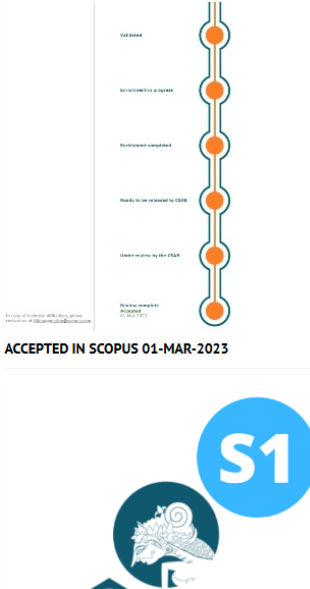
ER Editorial Review November 05, 2025
When writing literature in the references, there should not be et al., all the authors' names must be written.

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

ER Editorial Review
When writing literature in the references, there should not be et al., all the authors' names must be written.

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-2 (8)

6. *Feedback* revisi ketiga disampaikan melalui OJS LAW REFORM pada 18 Desember 2025.



Peer Review

Round 1

Review Version [76139-250731-1-RV.docx](#) 17-07-2025

Initiated 14-08-2025

Last modified 18-12-2025

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 Reviewer B [76139-256389-1-RV.pdf](#) 13-09-2025

Editor Decision

Decision Accept Submission 05-01-2026

Notify Editor Editor/Author Email Record 07-01-2026

Editor Version
[76139-258793-1-ED.docx](#) 10-10-2025
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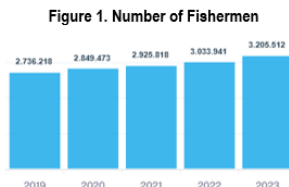
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Feedback revisi ketiga sebagai berikut:
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programs to increase vessel size and change fishing patterns from one day to multiple days, appear to be challenging to implement. These conditions pose obstacles to data collection and guidance provided by the central/regional government.

To find out more about the standard of living of fishermen living in coastal areas, below is the Statistical Data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), related to the number of fishermen, as follows:



(Source: Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia, 2024)

number of marine fishermen in the capture fisheries sub-sector in 2021 was 2,925,818, in 2022: 3,033,941, and in 2023: 3,205,512. The large number of fishermen indicates the high dependence of coastal communities on marine resources, and based on these statistical data also shows a tendency for the number of fishermen to increase from year to year, meaning that the number of fishing communities who are increasingly dependent on marine resources to meet their living needs is increasing.

Bukti Revisi ke-3 (1)

Next, the distribution data for fishermen can be seen below:

Bukti Revisi ke-3 (2)

Editorial Review December 18, 2025
 Letak gambar harus diperbaiki dan disesuaikan.


[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

Editorial Review December 18, 2025
 place under the Figure.1

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

- Halim, A., Wirawan, B., Loneragan, N. R., Hordyk, A., Sondita, M. F. A., White, A. T., & Koeshendrajana, S. (2019). Developing A Functional Definition of Small-Scale Fisheries in Support of Marine Capture Fisheries Management in Indonesia. *Marine Policy*, 100, 238–248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.11.044>
- Handayani, P., Nasih, A. M., Susilowati, I., Idris, I., Nayak, P. K., & Narmaditya, B. S. (2025). From vulnerable to resilience: an assessment of small-scale fisheries livelihood in South Malang of Indonesia. *Discover Sustainability*, 6(17), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-025-00810-z>
- Imron, M. (2003). Kemiskinan dalam masyarakat nelayan. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya*, 5(1), 63–64.
- Sugi, L. (2023). Poverty in Golden Fishing: A Regulatory Impact Assessment of Fishermen Poverty in Indonesia. *Policy & Governance Review*, 7(1), 54-71. <https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr.v7i1.623>.
- Listyawati, A. (2021). Strategi nelayan mempertahankan kelangsungan hidup di tengah jerat kemiskinan. *Journal of Indonesian Rural and Regional Government*, 5(2), 165. <https://jurnal.apmd.ac.id/index.php/JIRReG/article/view/143>
- Lucas, V., Serra, S. B., Qoteman, M., Petti, M. (2024). Fisher poverty, value chain equity, and resilience: The case of the Indonesian blue swimming crab and the Peruvian mahi-mahi. *Marine Policy*, 170. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2024.106409>

Bukti Revisi ke-3 (3)

 **Editorial Review** December 18, 2025
not written in the body of the citation?

[Reply](#) [Resolve](#)

7. Bukti konfirmasi *submit* revisi ketiga, respon kepada *reviewer*, dan artikel yang di-*resubmit* dilakukan di laman OJS LAW REFORM pada 21 Desember 2025. Konfirmasi pengiriman revisi disampaikan melalui *email*.

Peer Review
Round 1

Review Version 76139-250731-1-RV.docx 17-07-2025
Initiated 14-08-2025
Last modified 18-12-2025
Uploaded file Reviewer A 76139-253771-1-RV.docx 14-08-2025
Reviewer B 76139-256389-1-RV.pdf 13-09-2025

Editor Decision

Decision Accept Submission 05-01-2026
Notify Editor Editor/Author Email Record 07-01-2026
Editor Version 76139-258793-1-ED.docx 10-10-2025
76139-258793-2-ED.docx 11-11-2025
76139-258793-3-ED.docx 18-12-2025
Author Version 76139-260613-1-ED.docx 29-10-2025
76139-260613-2-ED.docx 30-11-2025
76139-260613-3-ED.docx 21-12-2025
Upload Author Version Choose File No file chosen Upload

Bukti *upload* revisi ketiga melalui OJS LAW REFORM

Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah, S.H., M.Hum. jurnalmih.undip@gmail.com via ejournal.undip.ac.id

Sun, Dec 21, 2025, 11:51 AM

Ida Kurnia:

Thank you for submitting the revision of manuscript, "Inequality Between The Potential Of Fishery Resources And The Poverty Level Of Fisherman Communities In Coastal Areas" to LAW REFORM. With the online journal management system that we are using, you will be able to track its progress through the editorial process by logging in to the journal web site:

Manuscript URL: <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform/author/submission/76139>
Username: idah1
Editor: Ratna Herawati

If you have any questions, please contact me. Thank you for considering this journal as a venue for your work.

Prof. Dr. Kholis Roisah S.H. M.Hum
LAW REFORM

LAW REFORM
<http://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform>

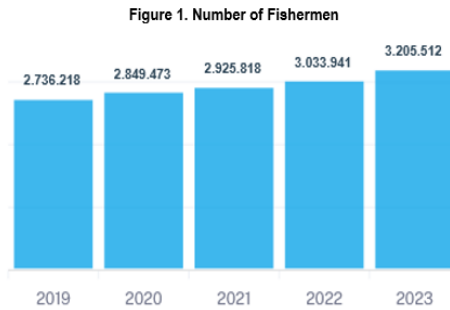
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programs to increase vessel size and change fishing patterns from one day to multiple days, appear to be challenging to implement. These conditions pose obstacles to data collection and guidance provided by the central/regional government.

To find out more about the standard of living of fishermen living in coastal areas, below is the Statistical Data from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), related to the number of fishermen, as follows:



Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-3 (1)

[Source: Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan Republik Indonesia, 2024]

Based on KKP statistical data, the number of marine fishermen in the capture fisheries sub-sector in 2021 was 2,925,818, in 2022: 3,033,941, and in 2023: 3,205,512. The large number of fishermen indicates the high dependence of coastal communities on marine resources, and based on these statistical data also shows a tendency for the number of fishermen to increase from year to year, meaning that the number of fishing communities who are increasingly dependent on marine resources to meet their living needs is increasing.

Next, the distribution data for fishermen can be seen below:

Bukti Perbaikan Revisi ke-3 (2)

developments in Southeast Asia. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 91, 184–194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2022.02.006>

Fitriah, N. S. (2023). Peranian, Sewa Menyewa Kapal Penangkap Ikan Nelayan Tradisional (Kajian Sosiologi Hukum). *Jurnal Ilmiah Kutei*, 22(1), 63. <https://doi.org/10.33369/jkutei.v22i1.28584>

Fitri, I. N., Abadi, S., & Sulandjari, K. (2023). Analisis pendapatan beserta faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi serta kesejahteraan nelayan pemilik perahu (Studi di pesisir Tengkolak Desa Sukakarta Kecamatan Cilamaya Wetan Kabupaten Karawang). *Agroinfo Galuh: Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa*, 2(2), 44-57.

assessment of small-scale fisheries livelihood in South Malang of Indonesia. *Discover Sustainability*, 6(17), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s43621-025-00810-z>

Imron, M. (2003). Kemiskinan dalam masyarakat nelayan. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya*, 5(1), 63–64. <https://ejournal.brin.go.id/jmb/article/view/10367>

Istiana, I., Ivan's, E., & Utami, E. S. (2024). Analisis Produksi dan Pendapatan Hasil Tangkap Nelayan Di Desa Muara Gading Mas Kecamatan Labuhan Marinogai Lampung Timur. *Jurnal Agribisnis Nusantara*, 2(2), 43. <https://jurnal.unulampun.ac.id/index.php/agribisnis/article/view/100>

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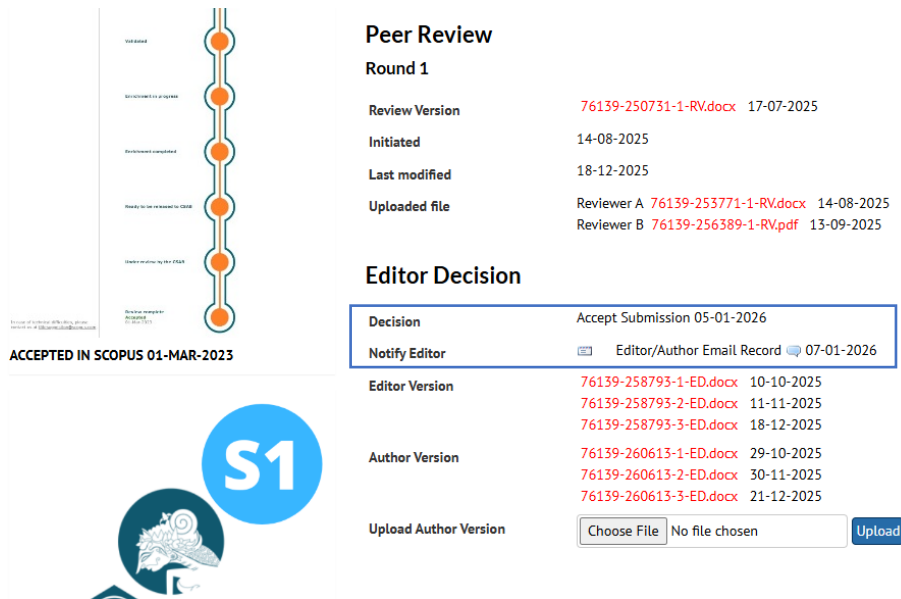
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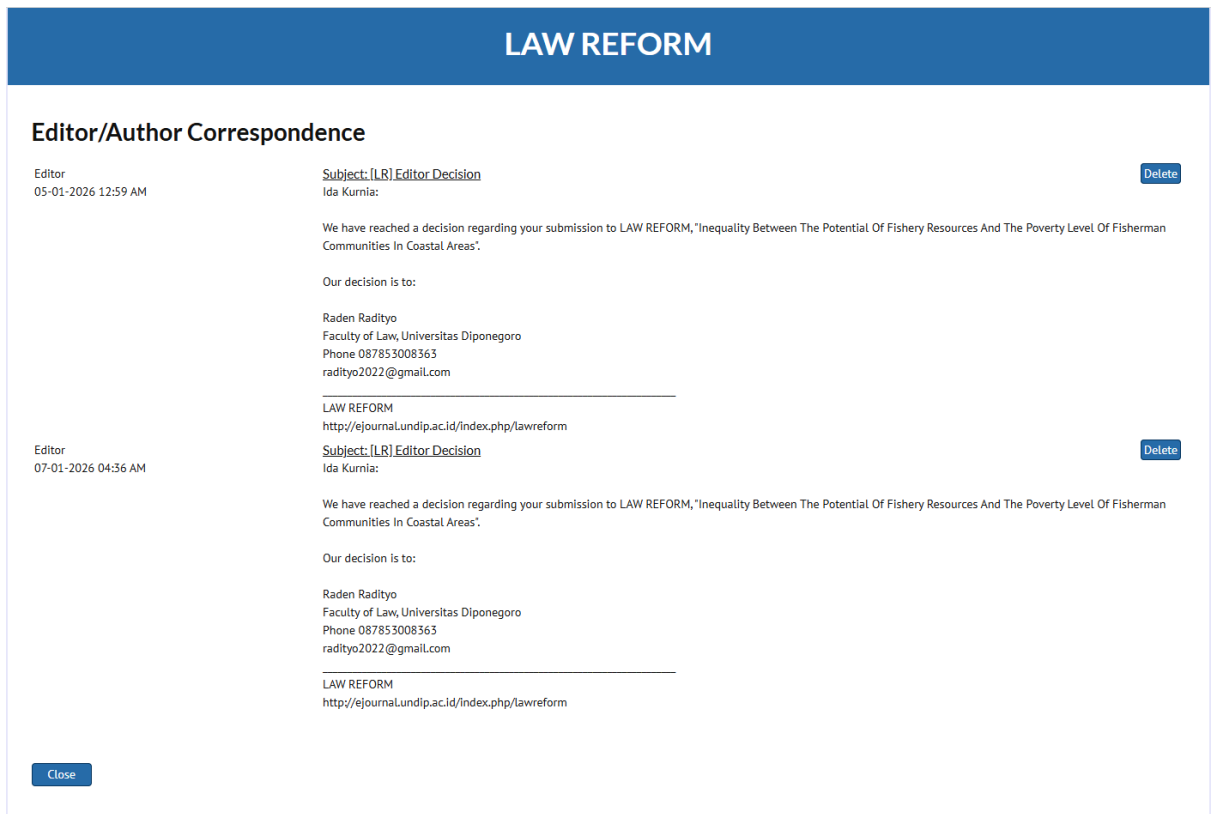
Ida Kumia
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8. Bukti konfirmasi artikel *accepted* dan *published online*. Artikel diterima dan terbit pada 5 Januari 2026 di laman <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/lawreform/article/view/76139>



The screenshot displays the submission status for article 76139. On the left, a vertical progress bar shows stages: Submitted, Under Review, Decision Made, Ready for Review, and Accepted. Below it, a circular badge indicates 'ACCEPTED IN SCOPUS 01-MAR-2023'. The main section is titled 'Peer Review Round 1' and lists: Review Version (76139-250731-1-RV.docx, 17-07-2025), Initiated (14-08-2025), Last modified (18-12-2025), and Uploaded file (Reviewer A: 76139-253771-1-RV.docx, 14-08-2025; Reviewer B: 76139-256389-1-RV.pdf, 13-09-2025). Below this is the 'Editor Decision' section, which shows a decision to 'Accept Submission' on 05-01-2026. A 'Notify Editor' button is active, with an email record on 07-01-2026. The 'Editor Version' section lists three versions (76139-258793-1-ED.docx to 3-ED.docx) from 10-10-2025 to 18-12-2025. The 'Author Version' section lists three versions (76139-260613-1-ED.docx to 3-ED.docx) from 29-10-2025 to 21-12-2025. An 'Upload Author Version' section has a 'Choose File' button (no file chosen) and an 'Upload' button.

Bukti konfirmasi artikel *accepted* melalui OJS LAW REFORM



The screenshot shows the 'Editor/Author Correspondence' page for article 76139. The page header is 'LAW REFORM'. The correspondence is divided into two messages. The first message is from the Editor on 05-01-2026 at 12:59 AM, with the subject '[LR] Editor Decision' and sender Ida Kurnia. The message content states: 'We have reached a decision regarding your submission to LAW REFORM, "Inequality Between The Potential Of Fishery Resources And The Poverty Level Of Fisherman Communities In Coastal Areas". Our decision is to: Raden Radityo, Faculty of Law, Universitas Diponegoro, Phone 087853008363, radityo2022@gmail.com'. The second message is from the Editor on 07-01-2026 at 04:36 AM, with the same subject and sender. The content is identical to the first message. Each message has a 'Delete' button. A 'Close' button is located at the bottom left of the correspondence area.

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/lrv22i1.76139>

Inequality Between The Potential of Fishery Resources and The Poverty Level of Fisherman Communities in Coastal Areas

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Luo Yuan Yuan - China-ASEAN Legal Research Center, Southwest University of Political Science & Law, China
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Abstract

Indonesia, recognized as a significant maritime nation, documented a capture fisheries output of 7.7 million tonnes in the year 2023, positioning it among the foremost producers globally. Notwithstanding its substantial economic prospects, the well-being of coastal fishing communities remains suboptimal, signifying an enduring disparity between the wealth derived from marine resources and the prevailing social conditions. This research endeavors to furnish a contemporary examination of this incongruity by exploring the divergence between Indonesia's fisheries potential and the impoverishment faced by fishermen. Employing a legal-empirical framework, this investigation scrutinizes pertinent policies and integrates interviews with fishers from the Pekalongan, Juwana, and Tegal locales. The findings indicate that numerous fishing households exist in vulnerable conditions attributable to inadequate fisheries governance, resource overexploitation, and limited access to essential infrastructure and services, including education and healthcare. The activities of economically and politically hegemonic entities exacerbate the marginalization of fishers, while bureaucratic inefficiencies and corruption at both local and national strata obstruct enhancements in welfare. These inequities hinder social and economic advancement, posing a threat of ecological degradation and jeopardizing the long-term sustainability of marine resources. The research posits that the resolution of these challenges necessitates comprehensive and coordinated strategies that amalgamate economic, social, and environmental objectives within the paradigm of coastal development.

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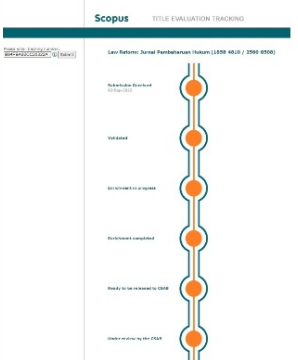
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