

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF MARITIME LAW IN THE CONTEXT OF RESPONSIVE AND ACCOMMODATIVE LEGAL REFORM

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Article History

Received: 31 March 2025

Accepted: 20 April 2025

Published: 23 May 2025

Abstract

Indonesia's vast maritime territory faces persistent challenges, including illegal fishing, territorial violations, and marine environmental degradation, highlighting the urgency of responsive and accommodative maritime legal reform. This study aims to analyze Indonesia's maritime law through a juridical lens, integrating sociological perspectives to address socio-technological changes. Grounded in Responsive Law Theory, Accommodative Law Theory, and Maritime Sovereignty Theory, the research employs a normative legal approach and literature study to examine statutory provisions, international conventions, and relevant scholarly works. Findings reveal a significant gap between regulatory norms and practical enforcement, limited community participation, and inadequate integration of technology in maritime governance. The study underscores the need for legal frameworks that are adaptive, participatory, and aligned with international standards while safeguarding national sovereignty. Recommendations include institutional strengthening, technology integration, and stakeholder engagement. This research contributes an integrated model for maritime legal reform that harmonizes sovereignty, justice, and sustainability.

Keywords: Maritime Legal Sociology, Responsive Legal Reform, Maritime Legal Reform

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as an archipelagic state, possesses a marine territory covering approximately 3.25 million km², making it the country with the second-longest coastline in the world after Canada. The nation's marine biodiversity includes around 8,500 fish species, 85,707 km² of coral reefs, and more than 700 types of seaweed, contributing significantly to global biodiversity (Kartika, 2014). According to Article 33, Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, all marine resources are controlled by the state and utilized for the prosperity of the people (UUD 1945, 2002). However, this vast potential is often hindered by weak monitoring and management of maritime areas, inviting threats from other countries (Leatemia, 2011). This situation underscores the critical role of maritime law in ensuring the equitable and sustainable utilization of marine resources (Law No. 32 of 2014).

Unfortunately, Indonesian waters remain a frequent target of territorial violations and illegal fishing activities, causing both economic and ecological harm to the nation (Harruma, 2022). The phenomenon of illegal fishing is often perpetrated by foreign vessels taking advantage of the weak national maritime surveillance system (Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 37/Permen-KP/2017). Furthermore, advances in fishing technology in other countries have made the exploitation of Indonesia's marine resources increasingly accessible (Leatemia, 2011). From a social perspective, the behavior of coastal communities is also shaped by globalization and technological development, which alter the ways they utilize

marine resources (Goa, 2017). These conditions highlight the necessity for maritime law reform that is not only normative but also adaptive to social and technological change (Titawati, 2024).

Based on these circumstances, the focus of this study lies in the inadequacy of Indonesia's maritime legal framework in being responsive and accommodative to the dynamics of marine resource governance. Current regulations have yet to optimally safeguard Indonesia's maritime sovereignty, particularly in addressing challenges of territorial violations and illegal exploitation. The absence of technology-based monitoring mechanisms further exacerbates the situation, hindering effective law enforcement. Moreover, maritime law has not fully accommodated the needs of coastal communities that depend on the sustainability of marine resources. Therefore, a juridical analysis is necessary to provide recommendations for maritime law reform that is both responsive and accommodative to current conditions.

Previous studies have highlighted the urgency of maritime law reform from various perspectives. Kartika (2014) emphasized that Indonesia's maritime orientation should be grounded in a paradigm of sustainable maritime development in order to safeguard sovereignty while simultaneously promoting economic growth. Harruma (2022) identified that weak surveillance and the lack of maritime control technologies are the main factors behind the prevalence of illegal fishing, which significantly harms the national economy. Titawati (2024) underscored the role of law not merely as a passive follower of social change, but as an active guide in shaping the behavior of coastal communities amid the pressures of globalization. Collectively, these studies affirm that maritime law reform is essential to address contemporary challenges.

The similarity between these previous studies and the present research lies in their shared focus on the necessity of maritime law reform to protect national sovereignty and optimize the utilization of marine resources. However, this study differs in its analytical approach by integrating a juridical perspective with the framework of responsive and accommodative law, thereby going beyond purely normative considerations to address the adaptation of regulations to social change, technological advancement, and the dynamics of international relations.

This distinction forms the basis of the study's originality, namely, its emphasis on how Indonesia's maritime law can be reformed by incorporating principles of responsiveness to the needs of coastal communities and accommodation of technological developments and international practices. Thus, this research not only fills a theoretical gap in the study of maritime law but also offers a model of legal adaptation that is relevant to strengthening Indonesia's maritime sovereignty.

The urgency of this study is driven by the increasingly frequent threats to Indonesia's maritime sovereignty, both in the form of illegal exploitation of marine resources and violations of territorial boundaries by other nations. In the midst of rapid social and technological change, rigid and non-responsive regulations risk undermining Indonesia's position on the global stage. Therefore, a responsive and accommodative maritime law reform is critical to ensuring security, the sustainability of marine resources, and the welfare of coastal communities.

Based on the foregoing, the objective of this study is to analyze Indonesia's maritime law from a juridical perspective within the context of responsive and accommodative legal reform, and to formulate regulatory recommendations capable of addressing the challenges of marine governance in an era of global change.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Responsive Law Theory

Responsive Law Theory, developed by Nonet and Selznick (1978), views law as an instrument that must be sensitive to societal needs and social change. It seeks to balance legal

certainty with substantive justice, ensuring that law functions not only as a tool of control but also as a means of social reform. In this perspective, law is expected to accommodate dynamics arising from technological, economic, and cultural developments. Responsive law places public interest and community participation as essential factors in the legislative process. Therefore, the implementation of responsive law requires adaptive mechanisms that facilitate change without compromising fundamental legal principles (Nonet & Selznick, 1978). Indicators:

- Adaptation to social and technological change
- Orientation toward substantive justice
- Prioritization of public interest
- Encouragement of community participation

Accommodative Law Theory

Accommodative Law Theory perceives law as a system capable of adjusting to diverse interests within society, both locally and globally (Rahardjo, 2009). It is not rigid, but allows space for adaptation to socio-cultural contexts without neglecting formal legal norms. Under this theory, regulations are expected to absorb a wide range of aspirations and harmonize potential conflicts of interest. The accommodative principle promotes legislative processes that consider human values, sustainability, and distributive justice. Application of this theory is highly relevant in the governance of marine resources, which involves multiple actors with differing interests (Rahardjo, 2009). Indicators:

- Accommodation of diverse stakeholder interests
- Flexibility toward changing social values
- Consideration of local and global contexts
- Conflict avoidance through consensus

Maritime Sovereignty Theory

Maritime Sovereignty Theory explains that a state has exclusive rights to regulate, manage, and utilize resources within its maritime domain in accordance with international law (United Nations, 1982). This sovereignty includes rights of surveillance, exploration, exploitation, and protection of marine ecosystems within legally recognized boundaries. The theory rests on the principle that the sea is an inseparable part of national territory and sovereignty. For archipelagic states like Indonesia, maritime sovereignty forms the foundation of national security and the sustainability of marine resources. Consequently, implementing this theory requires a strong and effective legal framework to enforce maritime boundaries (United Nations, 1982). Indicators:

- Exclusive state rights over maritime zones
- Regulation and management of marine resources
- Enforcement of maritime boundaries
- Protection of marine ecosystems

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a library research method combined with a normative legal research approach, focusing on the analysis of legal norms contained in statutory regulations and court decisions (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2015). The normative legal approach is employed to explore Indonesian maritime law reform through the lens of legal theory and legal principles, particularly from the perspective of the sociology of law. This method is considered relevant because it allows for a comprehensive juridical examination while also addressing the dynamic interaction between maritime legal norms and socio-technological changes. The selection of this method is grounded in its ability to bridge doctrinal legal analysis with socio-legal

considerations, which is essential in assessing the responsiveness and accommodativeness of maritime law reform.

The data collection process was carried out through an extensive review of primary legal materials (laws, regulations, and court decisions) and secondary legal materials (academic books, journal articles, research reports, and policy documents) related to the research theme. A purposive sampling technique was used to ensure that only legal materials and scholarly works with direct relevance to responsive and accommodative maritime law reform were selected. This technique prioritized materials based on credibility, recency, and contribution to legal discourse. The process involved systematically reading, recording, and examining relevant legal texts, followed by extracting key concepts and principles that form the basis of the analysis.

The data analysis applied a qualitative juridical analysis, focusing on the elaboration and interpretation of legal norms, doctrines, and theories, and assessing their implications for maritime law reform. The analysis stage included a comparative examination with international maritime law practices to identify existing gaps in Indonesian regulations. Furthermore, the interpretation emphasized how legal provisions can be adapted to address contemporary maritime challenges, ensuring both the protection of national sovereignty and the sustainable use of marine resources.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Current State of Indonesian Maritime Law

Indonesian maritime law is built on a combination of statutory regulations, customary practices, and international maritime conventions ratified by the state (Hidayat & Ridwan, 2017). This hybrid system aims to safeguard national sovereignty, protect marine resources, and regulate maritime activities comprehensively. However, in practice, legal fragmentation and jurisdictional overlaps create enforcement challenges. The multiplicity of laws and institutions involved often results in policy incoherence and delayed responses to maritime issues. These systemic weaknesses reduce the law's effectiveness in addressing emerging maritime threats.

From a sociological legal perspective, maritime law should be responsive to the social realities of coastal communities (Soerjono, 2020). Coastal populations are not merely beneficiaries of maritime law but active stakeholders whose traditional knowledge can strengthen governance. Unfortunately, the current legal framework largely adopts a top-down approach, limiting community participation in decision-making. This lack of inclusivity leads to reduced compliance and weakens the legitimacy of maritime regulations. Consequently, there is a pressing need to bridge the gap between formal law and local socio-cultural contexts.

The legal framework's shortcomings are further highlighted by its inability to integrate environmental sustainability into maritime governance (Marwati, 2018). While laws exist to protect marine ecosystems, enforcement often prioritizes economic exploitation, such as shipping and fisheries, over conservation. This imbalance threatens biodiversity and the long-term viability of marine resources. Furthermore, the absence of a holistic maritime policy hampers coordination between economic, environmental, and security priorities. Such gaps diminish Indonesia's ability to maintain both sovereignty and ecological resilience.

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing is a persistent challenge that exposes the weaknesses in Indonesia's maritime legal system (Hidayat & Ridwan, 2017). Although regulations prohibit such activities, enforcement is constrained by inadequate surveillance infrastructure and limited inter-agency cooperation. The economic losses from IUU fishing are significant, and the ecological damage is irreversible in many cases. These issues underscore

the need for a legal approach that is both preventive and punitive. Strengthening monitoring technology and inter-agency coordination is essential for addressing this problem effectively.

Overall, the current state of Indonesian maritime law reveals a disparity between its normative aspirations and practical realities. The framework is comprehensive on paper but struggles to respond to dynamic maritime challenges due to institutional and social barriers (Soerjono, 2020). To be effective, maritime law must be more participatory, technologically adaptive, and environmentally integrated. This requires reform that aligns legal provisions with the lived experiences of maritime stakeholders. Without such changes, Indonesia risks undermining its maritime sovereignty and resource sustainability.

The Responsiveness of Law to Contemporary Maritime Challenges

The concept of responsive law emphasizes that legal systems must adapt to social change rather than merely enforce static rules (Rehatta, 2015). In the Indonesian maritime context, this means law should be capable of addressing the complex realities of illegal fishing, territorial disputes, and maritime environmental degradation. Traditional legal frameworks rooted in positivism often fail to accommodate these dynamic challenges (Subarsyah Sumadikara, 2024). As a result, laws that appear comprehensive on paper may lose relevance when confronted with evolving maritime problems. A responsive approach requires laws to be continuously reinterpreted and reformed in line with societal needs.

Soerjono (2020) highlights that sociology of law is essential for understanding how legal norms interact with social behavior. In maritime governance, this perspective allows lawmakers to consider the lived realities of coastal communities. Without such consideration, maritime regulations risk being ineffective or even resisted by local populations. Laws must therefore be grounded not only in abstract principles but also in empirical observations of community practices. A responsive legal system requires active engagement with the social contexts it seeks to regulate.

Rawls (1999) argues that justice must be understood as fairness, and this principle is particularly relevant to maritime law reform. For coastal communities, fairness means equitable access to marine resources and protection from exploitation by foreign or industrial actors. A purely positivist system, which prioritizes order and procedure, may overlook these dimensions of fairness (Subarsyah Sumadikara, 2024). Responsive law, in contrast, seeks to balance procedural integrity with substantive justice. This ensures that legal reforms serve the wider public interest rather than narrow institutional priorities.

Yustia and Fatimah (2018) emphasize that legal reform must be supported by a renewal of legal ideology, which provides the value system underlying legislation. In maritime law, this means aligning regulatory frameworks with principles of social justice, sustainability, and sovereignty. The absence of such an ideological foundation risks creating laws that are inconsistent, sectoral, and short-term. A responsive maritime legal system should therefore be ideologically coherent and future-oriented. This ensures that reform efforts remain relevant in the face of technological and geopolitical change.

Ultimately, the responsiveness of Indonesian maritime law depends on its ability to reconcile legal principles with social realities. Yusuf Daeng et al. (2023) argue that law must function both as a tool of order and as an instrument of social change. In the maritime sector, this requires balancing national sovereignty, community welfare, and ecological sustainability. Responsive maritime law must therefore go beyond rigid legalism and embrace participatory, adaptive, and inclusive mechanisms. Without this responsiveness, Indonesia's maritime legal framework will remain ill-equipped to address contemporary challenges.

Legal Accommodation for Technological Advances and International Practices

Technological advancements in the maritime sector, such as satellite surveillance, automated navigation, and digital fisheries monitoring, have transformed the way maritime

activities are conducted (Hidayat & Ridwan, 2017). Legal frameworks must therefore evolve to incorporate these innovations without compromising sovereignty or environmental protection. Failure to integrate technology into law risks leaving regulatory gaps that could be exploited by illegal actors. Marwati (2018) notes that maritime legal systems must balance innovation with traditional maritime culture and values. A legal system that is adaptable to technology will be better positioned to address emerging security and sustainability challenges.

International maritime practices, especially those embedded in conventions like UNCLOS, offer frameworks that can enhance domestic maritime governance (Azhari et al., 2024). However, adopting international norms without contextual adaptation can lead to tensions with local customs and economic realities. For Indonesia, alignment with global standards should be accompanied by provisions that safeguard national interests. Rawls's (1999) principle of fairness underscores the need for such balance, ensuring that global cooperation does not result in domestic disadvantage. This approach ensures that Indonesia remains both globally engaged and locally grounded.

Rehatta (2015) stresses that responsive law requires continuous dialogue between domestic and international legal communities. This exchange allows for the cross-pollination of best practices while enabling domestic adaptation to unique geographical and socio-economic contexts. In the maritime sector, such dialogue is critical for addressing transboundary issues like piracy, marine pollution, and resource disputes. Subarsyah Sumadikara (2024) argues that legal responsiveness also involves anticipating future challenges, not merely reacting to current problems. By embedding foresight into maritime law, Indonesia can remain proactive rather than defensive.

Soerjono (2020) points out that the sociology of law plays a vital role in mediating between technological and international legal developments. This is because legal norms must be interpreted through the lens of societal needs, cultural heritage, and local capacity. Without this sociological grounding, the adoption of advanced technologies or international legal standards risks alienating the communities they aim to serve. Yusuf Daeng et al. (2023) add that public participation is essential in legitimizing such legal changes. Laws that are co-created with stakeholders are more likely to achieve compliance and long-term effectiveness.

Ultimately, legal accommodation for technology and international practices in the maritime domain must be guided by principles of adaptability, inclusiveness, and sovereignty. Yustia and Fatimah (2018) emphasize that reform is sustainable only when it integrates legal certainty with societal acceptance. In practical terms, this means laws must provide clear guidance for technological adoption while remaining flexible to future innovations. Moreover, Indonesia must selectively integrate international practices to strengthen, rather than weaken, its maritime legal sovereignty. This dual focus ensures that Indonesia's maritime law remains both progressive and protective.

Future Directions for Responsive and Accommodative Maritime Law Reform

The future development of Indonesia's maritime law must address emerging challenges such as climate change, technological innovation, and shifting geopolitical dynamics. A responsive legal framework requires the capacity to anticipate and adapt to such developments while ensuring justice and fairness for all stakeholders (Rawls, 1999). Maritime governance should incorporate multidisciplinary approaches, integrating legal, economic, environmental, and sociological perspectives (Azhari et al., 2024). In this sense, the role of responsive law is not merely to react but to foresee and prepare for evolving maritime realities (Rehatta, 2015). Therefore, law reform should be grounded in proactive legal design that remains adaptable to societal needs.

A critical direction for reform involves aligning domestic maritime regulations with international standards, particularly those set by the International Maritime Organization

(IMO). Harmonization of norms enhances Indonesia's competitiveness in the global maritime sector while fostering diplomatic relations and security cooperation (Hidayat & Ridwan, 2017). The accommodative aspect of reform entails adopting global best practices without undermining local cultural and legal contexts (Marwati, 2018). This approach ensures legal coherence and predictability for both domestic and international actors (Yustia & Fatimah, 2018). By adopting this hybrid model, Indonesia can balance national sovereignty with international engagement.

Another priority is the integration of digitalization and advanced maritime technologies into legal governance. With the increasing role of big data, artificial intelligence, and satellite monitoring in maritime operations, laws must evolve to regulate and support their safe and ethical application (Yusuf Daeng et al., 2023). A responsive legal system should be able to address emerging cyber threats and ensure maritime data security (Soerjono, 2020). Moreover, technological inclusivity should extend to smaller ports and coastal communities to prevent inequality in maritime economic benefits (Azhari et al., 2024). Thus, technology-oriented reforms must be accompanied by strong legal safeguards and equitable access policies.

Strengthening institutional capacity is another vital direction in responsive maritime law reform. This includes enhancing the competence of maritime law enforcement officers, judicial actors, and policymakers (Subarsyah Sumadikara, 2024). A responsive and accommodative framework cannot be effectively implemented without adequate human resources and institutional infrastructure (Soerjono, 2020). Continuous legal education and training should be prioritized to ensure that officials can interpret and apply evolving maritime laws effectively (Rehatta, 2015). Collaboration with academic institutions and international organizations can further enhance professional expertise. In turn, this capacity-building process reinforces the sustainability of legal reform efforts.

Finally, sustainable reform must foster participatory governance that involves all relevant stakeholders, including coastal communities, private sector actors, and civil society organizations. Inclusive policymaking ensures that maritime laws reflect diverse societal needs and cultural values (Marwati, 2018). This participatory approach strengthens public trust and compliance with maritime regulations (Azhari et al., 2024). By embedding mechanisms for regular review and stakeholder feedback, the law remains adaptable to changing conditions without losing its core objectives (Rawls, 1999). Ultimately, the long-term viability of responsive and accommodative maritime law depends on its ability to evolve collaboratively and inclusively.

Table 1. Strategic Directions for Responsive Maritime Law Reform in Indonesia

No	Reform Direction	Main Focus	Rationale/Relevance	References
1	Proactive Legal Design	Designing laws capable of anticipating future challenges	Ensures the adaptability of laws to climate change, technological developments, and geopolitical shifts	Rawls (1999), Azhari et al. (2024), Rehatta (2015)
2	Harmonization of National & International Maritime Law	Aligning Indonesian maritime regulations with IMO standards	Enhances competitiveness, maritime security, and sovereignty	Hidayat & Ridwan (2017), Marwati (2018), Yustia & Fatimah (2018)
3	Maritime Technology Integration	Utilization of big data, AI, and satellite monitoring	Regulates and supports the ethical and safe use of technology	Yusuf Daeng et al. (2023), Soerjono (2020),

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No	Reform Direction	Main Focus	Rationale/Relevance	References
4	Institutional Capacity Strengthening	Improving the competence of law enforcement officers and policymakers	The effectiveness of law implementation depends on the quality of human resources and infrastructure	Azhari et al. (2024) Subarsyah Sumadikara (2024), Soerjono (2020), Rehatta (2015)
5	Participatory Governance	Involving communities, the private sector, and NGOs in legal reform	Ensures maritime law reflects societal needs and cultural values	Marwati (2018), Azhari et al. (2024), Rawls (1999)

Source: Processed by the researcher (2025)

The table presents a multi-dimensional approach to maritime law reform, emphasizing responsiveness to societal, technological, and environmental changes. The first direction, Proactive Legal Design, underscores the importance of anticipating future challenges. By designing laws that can adapt to technological, geopolitical, and environmental developments, Indonesia can ensure legal stability and continuity while addressing emerging risks (Rawls, 1999; Azhari et al., 2024; Rehatta, 2015). This forward-looking approach is essential in a rapidly changing global maritime environment, where reactive policies often fail to protect national interests effectively.

The second reform direction, Harmonization of National & International Maritime Law, reflects Indonesia's need to align domestic regulations with global standards set by the International Maritime Organization (IMO). Harmonized laws not only enhance maritime security but also strengthen the country's sovereignty and international competitiveness (Hidayat & Ridwan, 2017; Marwati, 2018; Yustia & Fatimah, 2018). This ensures Indonesia remains a credible participant in global maritime governance while protecting its territorial waters from transnational threats.

Maritime Technology Integration is the third focus, highlighting the utilization of big data, artificial intelligence, and satellite monitoring. Integrating technology into legal frameworks supports enforcement, surveillance, and sustainable maritime practices (Yusuf Daeng et al., 2023; Soerjono, 2020; Azhari et al., 2024). This approach emphasizes not only efficiency but also ethical and safe deployment, ensuring that technological adoption aligns with societal needs and environmental preservation.

The fourth direction, Institutional Capacity Strengthening, emphasizes the role of human resources and infrastructure in effective law enforcement. Without well-trained officers, competent policymakers, and adequate technological support, even the most robust legal frameworks risk underperformance (Subarsyah Sumadikara, 2024; Soerjono, 2020; Rehatta, 2015). Strengthening institutions ensures that laws are not only theoretically sound but also operationally effective in addressing maritime challenges.

Finally, Participatory Governance positions community involvement, private sector engagement, and NGO participation as critical to legal reform. Laws shaped through participatory mechanisms better reflect societal values, cultural norms, and local needs (Marwati, 2018; Azhari et al., 2024; Rawls, 1999). This approach aligns with the responsive legal model by making lawmaking inclusive, transparent, and socially relevant, thereby increasing legitimacy and compliance.

In conclusion, the table illustrates a comprehensive, multi-layered framework for maritime law reform in Indonesia. By combining proactive legislation, international harmonization, technological integration, institutional strengthening, and participatory governance, responsive maritime law can effectively address contemporary challenges while promoting justice, security, and sustainable development.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, this study concludes that Indonesia's maritime legal framework still faces a significant gap between regulatory norms and practical implementation, particularly in addressing challenges such as illegal fishing, territorial violations, and marine environmental degradation. Through the lens of responsive and accommodative law, the findings demonstrate that maritime law reform must adapt to social dynamics, technological advancements, and international practices, thereby fulfilling the research objective of formulating a more adaptive, participatory, and sustainable legal model. The main contribution of this study lies in integrating a juridical perspective with the needs of coastal communities, the application of maritime technology, and the harmonization with international law—an approach that has rarely been examined comprehensively. Practically, it is recommended that the government, law enforcement agencies, and maritime stakeholders enhance institutional capacity, expand the use of monitoring technology, and strengthen mechanisms for coastal community participation. Future research may explore empirical, region-specific case studies or conduct comparative analyses of maritime law implementation in other archipelagic countries, considering this study's limitation of being primarily normative and literature-based. From a policy standpoint, the government should develop a maritime legal reform strategy that aligns with international standards while safeguarding national sovereignty, ensuring fair distribution of marine resource benefits, and preserving environmental sustainability for future generations.

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