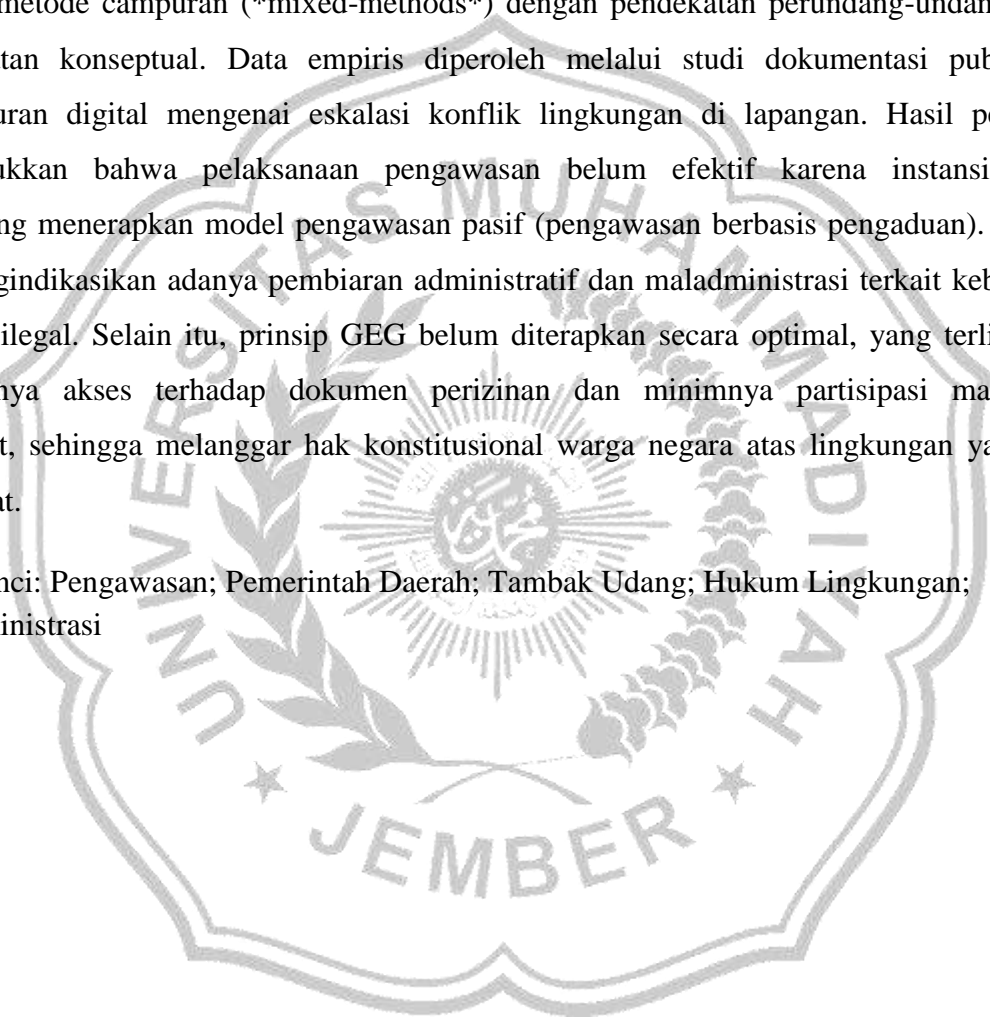


ABSTRAK

Kegiatan budidaya udang di Kecamatan Gumukmas, Kabupaten Jember, memberikan manfaat ekonomi namun menimbulkan masalah pencemaran lingkungan yang merugikan masyarakat pesisir. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelaksanaan pengawasan oleh Pemerintah Daerah berdasarkan Pasal 71 Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 serta mengkaji relevansi penerapan prinsip *Good Environmental Governance* (GEG) dalam pengelolaan tambak udang tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan penelitian hukum metode campuran (*mixed-methods*) dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan konseptual. Data empiris diperoleh melalui studi dokumentasi publik dan penelusuran digital mengenai eskalasi konflik lingkungan di lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan pengawasan belum efektif karena instansi terkait cenderung menerapkan model pengawasan pasif (pengawasan berbasis pengaduan). Kondisi ini mengindikasikan adanya pembiaran administratif dan maladministrasi terkait keberadaan tambak ilegal. Selain itu, prinsip GEG belum diterapkan secara optimal, yang terlihat dari tertutupnya akses terhadap dokumen perizinan dan minimnya partisipasi masyarakat setempat, sehingga melanggar hak konstitusional warga negara atas lingkungan yang baik dan sehat.

Kata kunci: Pengawasan; Pemerintah Daerah; Tambak Udang; Hukum Lingkungan; Maladministrasi



ABSTRACT

Shrimp farming activities in Gumukmas District, Jember Regency, provide economic benefits but raise issues of environmental pollution that harm coastal communities. This study aims to analyze the implementation of supervision by the Regional Government based on Article 71 of Law Number 32 of 2009 and to examine the relevance of applying the Good Environmental Governance (GEG) principles in the management of these shrimp farms. This study uses a mixed-methods legal research approach with a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. Empirical data were obtained through public documentation studies and digital tracking of the escalation of environmental conflicts in the field. Research results show that the implementation of supervision has not been effective because the relevant agencies tend to apply a passive supervision model (complaint-based supervision). This condition indicates administrative omission and maladministration regarding the existence of illegal ponds. In addition, the GEG principle has not been optimally applied, as seen from the closed access to licensing documents and minimal local community participation, thus violating citizens' constitutional rights to a good and healthy environment.

Keywords: Supervision; Regional Government; Shrimp Ponds; Environmental Law; Maladministration

