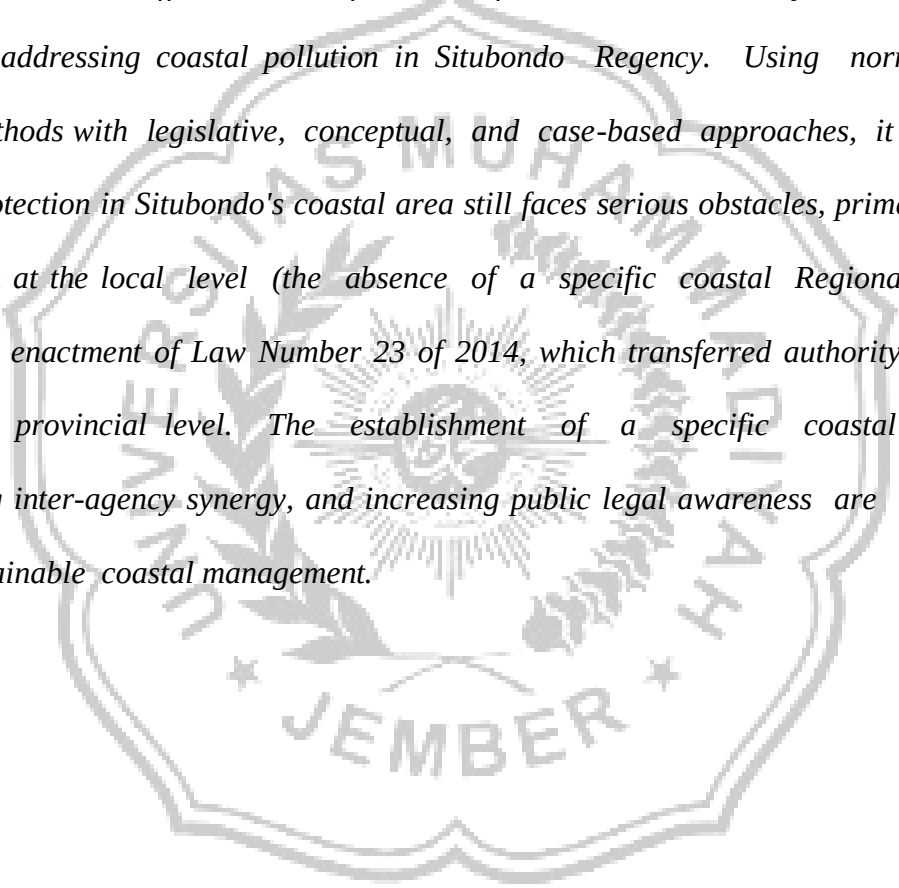


ABSTRACT

The coastal area of Situbondo Regency, stretching approximately 150 kilometers, plays a vital role in supporting the social, economic, and ecological life of the community. However, massive anthropogenic activity and weak environmental management have triggered environmental degradation in the form of coastal pollution. This study examines the forms of legal protection, the effectiveness of law enforcement, and the juridical-sociological obstacles in addressing coastal pollution in Situbondo Regency. Using normative legal research methods with legislative, conceptual, and case-based approaches, it is concluded that legal protection in Situbondo's coastal area still faces serious obstacles, primarily due to a legal vacuum at the local level (the absence of a specific coastal Regional Regulation) following the enactment of Law Number 23 of 2014, which transferred authority over marine space to the provincial level. The establishment of a specific coastal regulation, strengthening inter-agency synergy, and increasing public legal awareness are necessary to achieve sustainable coastal management.



ABSTRAK

Wilayah pesisir Kabupaten Situbondo yang membentang sepanjang kurang lebih 150 kilometer memiliki fungsi vital dalam menunjang kehidupan sosial, ekonomi, dan ekologis masyarakat. Namun, masifnya aktivitas antropogenik serta lemahnya pengelolaan lingkungan memicu degradasi kualitas lingkungan berupa pencemaran pesisir. Penelitian ini mengkaji bentuk perlindungan hukum, efektivitas penegakan hukum, serta hambatan yuridis-sosiologis dalam menanggulangi pencemaran wilayah pesisir di Kabupaten Situbondo. Menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan, konseptual, dan kasus, disimpulkan bahwa perlindungan hukum di wilayah pesisir Situbondo masih menghadapi kendala serius, terutama akibat kekosongan hukum di tingkat lokal (belum adanya Peraturan Daerah khusus pesisir) pasca-pemberlakuan Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 yang menarik kewenangan ruang laut ke tingkat provinsi. Diperlukan pembentukan Perda khusus pesisir, penguatan sinergi lintas instansi, serta peningkatan kesadaran hukum masyarakat guna mewujudkan pengelolaan pesisir yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Perlindungan Hukum, Pencemaran Pesisir, Kabupaten Situbondo, Otonomi Daerah, Lingkungan Hidup.