

Evaluasi dampak kebijakan moratorium perizinan survei dan pengangkatan benda berharga asal muatan kapal tenggelam =  
Evaluation of the impact of the moratorium policy on licensing survey and appointment of valuable items from the shiploads which are sinked

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Abstrak

**ABSTRAK**

Potensi Benda Berharga Asal Muatan Kapal Tenggelam di perairan Indonesia sangatlah besar. Dalam memanfaatkan potensi tersebut, Pemerintah Indonesia telah mengeluarkan Keppres tentang Panitia Nasional Pengangkatan dan Pemanfaatan BMKT pada tahun 1989. Kemudian pada tahun 1992, Pemerintah Indonesia juga telah mengeluarkan UU tentang Benda Cagar Budaya, yang pada tahun 2010 dicabut dengan UU Cagar Budaya. Pengaturan antara kebijakan tersebut ternyata tidak mudah untuk diimplementasikan. Hal ini memaksa Pemerintah Indonesia untuk mengeluarkan kebijakan moratorium perizinan survei dan pengangkatan BMKT pada tahun 2011. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan post positivis dengan metode kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan moratorium tersebut telah menimbulkan dampak bagi pemerintah dan pengusaha, baik dari aspek sosial, ekonomi, dan pertahanan keamanan. Selain itu juga telah menimbulkan opportunity cost berupa hilangnya kesempatan untuk mendapatkan pemasukan ke kas negara, di sisi lain kesempatan untuk menjaga kelestarian BMKT, kesempatan untuk menjadikan nilai sejarah BMKT sebagai alat untuk meningkatkan jati diri bangsa, dan kesempatan menjadikan BMKT sebagai media pembelajaran juga hilang.

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**ABSTRACT**

The Potential of valuable items from the shiploads which are sinked in Indonesian waters is enormous. In taking advantages of this potency, the Government of Indonesia has issued Presidential Decree on National Committee of Appointment and Utilization of Valuable Items from The Shiploads which are Sinked in 1989. Then in 1992, the Government of Indonesia has also issued Law on Heritage Objects, in 2010 which is revoked by Cultural Heritage Act. The arrangement between the policies were not easy to implement. It forces the Government of Indonesian to issued a moratorium policy on survey licensing and the appointment of valuable items from the shiploads which are sinked in 2011. This research uses post positivist approach with qualitative method through in depth interview and literature study. The results show that the moratorium policy has had an impact on the government and entrepreneurs from social, economic, and defense aspects of security. In addition, it has also created an opportunity cost in the form of loss of opportunity to get income into the state treasury, on the other hand the opportunity to maintain the sustainability of valuable items from the shiploads which are sinked, the opportunity to make the historical value of valuable items from the shiploads which are sinked as a tool for improving the national identity, and the opportunity to make valuable items from the shiploads which are sinked as a learning media is also lost