

# Strategi Keberlanjutan Penanggulangan Bahaya Pencemaran Tumpahan Kargo Curah Kering Akibat Kecelakaan Kapal (Studi Kasus Kapal X di Perairan Pulau Bawean) = Sustainability Strategy of Pollution Threats from Dry Bulk Cargo Spill in Ship Accidents (Case Study of Vessel X at Water Territory of Bawean Islands)

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## Abstrak

Transportasi laut kapal berpotensi memberikan bahaya pencemaran melalui kecelakaan kapal. Kargo curah kering berbahaya yang diangkut dapat secara langsung memberikan paparan terhadap lingkungan laut. Kargo curah kering seperti batu bara dan bijih besi merupakan contoh jenis kargo curah kering berbahaya. Namun, saat ini informasi mengenai bahaya pencemaran dari tumpahan kargo curah kering masih terbatas. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bahaya pencemaran dari tumpahan kargo curah kering akibat kecelakaan kapal X, menganalisis kebijakan penanggulangan, serta menyusun strategi keberlanjutan penanggulangan. Metode yang digunakan adalah mixed methods kuantifikasi risiko bahaya pencemaran, dampak sosial ekonomi, analisis komparatif kebijakan, serta analisis SWOT untuk penyusunan strategi. Hasil yang didapatkan yaitu tumpahan kargo curah kering kapal X termasuk kategori risiko rendah. Tumpahan berdampak terhadap kondisi lingkungan laut, dengan estimasi sebaran tumpahan 874,187km<sup>2</sup>. Tidak terdapat dampak sosial ekonomi terhadap masyarakat di sekitar lokasi. Terdapat legal gap atas kebijakan yang berlaku. Strategi yang dapat dilakukan adalah menyusun contingency plan nasional dan mengoptimalkan monitoring kecelakaan kapal.

.....Marine transportation has the potential to pose a pollution threat through ship accidents. Dangerous dry bulk cargoes carried may provide direct exposure to the marine environment. Dry bulk cargoes such as coal and iron ore are examples of dangerous dry bulk cargoes. However, current information regarding the dangers of pollution from spilled dry bulk cargo is still very limited. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the pollution hazard from spills of dry bulk cargo due to the X ship accident, analyze prevention policies, and develop strategies for sustainability of countermeasures. The method used is a mixed methods descriptive analysis of hazards, socio-economic impacts, policy comparative analysis, and SWOT analysis for strategy formulation. The results obtained are that the dry bulk cargo spill has an impact on marine environmental conditions, with an estimated spill distribution of 874,187km<sup>2</sup>. There is no socio-economic impact on the community around the location. There is a legal gap over the applicable policies. The strategy that can be implemented is to develop a national contingency plan and to optimize monitoring of ship accidents.