

Analysis of West Sulawesi Provincial Government Policy on the Management of the Bala - Balakang Island

Citra N. Fariaty, Aco Nata Saputra, Asriani

Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sulawesi Barat

Correspondent Email : citranayasari@unsulbar.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the implementation of the West Sulawesi provincial government policy towards the ownership status of the Bala-balakang island and also the impact of the West Sulawesi provincial policy on the ownership status of the Bala-balakang island. The Provincial Government of West Sulawesi has attempted several programs to defend the Bala-balakang Island from lawsuits from East Kalimantan. The Bala-balakang Archipelago has enormous potential for natural resources including the potential for marine tourism and fisheries. However, until now the West Sulawesi government is still having problems continuing to intervene because of the long distance to the island.

Keywords: *Policy, Conflict, Ownership Status Of The Territory*

INTRODUCTION

Within the boundaries of the region is basically one of the efforts to improve and create a government that is more effective and can be used in realizing people's welfare. Thus, the welfare of the community is able to develop initiatives to increase new strengths from the community because regional borders are now the focus of the government's attention in managing the borders of the State's territory. With that, regional borders with other countries are able to encourage bureaucrats and policy makers to develop a regional arrangement so that regional border arrangements are complemented by a security system.

With the existence of Law No. 25 of 1999 concerning the balance of Central and Regional Finances it is more encouraging for the regions to clarify more about territorial boundary disputes, because the Law has important factors in population and area size because territorial boundaries will have potential implications for regional interests and can develop into conflicts or disputes based on territory. Territorial boundary disputes between regional governments have several unresolved cases, one of which is natural resources in the territorial dispute. With the increasing number of cases of territorial border disputes, there has been a very large number of cases since the era of regional autonomy, so that

conflicts in each region that have territorial boundary disputes are now a very big problem because each has different interests.

The process of settling boundaries between regions has been regulated in the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 1 of 2006 which has been amended by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulations Number 76 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Ratification of Regional Boundaries. Settlement of disputes over regency and regional boundaries is regulated in Article 25 Paragraph 2 where the governor has decided on the settlement of regional boundaries. If the governor is unable to make this decision, it will be submitted by the minister of home affairs to resolve this territorial boundary dispute which is final. In this case cited by (Jayanti p, (2020) regarding the settlement of territorial boundary disputes through reviewing laws in the Constitutional Court). To determine the points of the boundaries of the area which refers to the formation of the Law on the formation of regions often raises the problem that each party does not easily agree on the boundaries of the areas that have been determined. The problem of determining regional boundaries if there are objections to giving several regions to new regional heads is an issue that can lead to several conflicts between countries so that unclear territorial boundaries will more easily have an impact on the implementation of government administration that is less effective. This has been stipulated in the law regarding settlement of territorial boundary disputes where this regulation has been regulated in Law No. 23 of 2014 article 198, and confirmed by Permendagri No 76 of 2012. In this case the law on the formation of regions has been tested by the Court constitution where there is a dispute over territorial boundaries and reviewed again to the constitutional Court.

One of the cases of territorial boundaries such as the Bala-balakang Island in the provinces of West Sulawesi and East Kalimantan is still being discussed between West Sulawesi and East Kalimantan, because Bala-balakang Island is an archipelago of water conservation areas which are listed in the West Sulawesi provincial regional regulation No. 6 2017 regarding Zoning plans for coastal areas and small islands in West Sulawesi province 2017-2037. The area zoning in the regional regulation above, namely article 13 paragraph (1) concerning spatial allocation plans for coastal areas and small island, includes the determination of general use areas, conservation areas and sea lanes. The Bala-balakang Archipelago is an archipelago which previously bordered the Makassar Strait which borders the North Penajam Paser Regency (PPU), (Hasrul, 2022). Administratively, the management of small islands in Indonesia is prioritized for conversation. From the news from the Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the director general (Dirjen) of Marine Space Management of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) revealed that the percentage is designated for green open space or conservation. Judging from article 16 of Law no. 1 of 2014 concerning changes to Law no. 27/2007 concerning the management of coastal areas and small islands, it is emphasized that everyone who uses space from space that owns part of coastal waters and uses part of small islands that is permanent and must have a location permit. As in the Mamuju Regency area, there is now a lot of discussion because of the issue of selling one of the islands in the Bala-balakang archipelago. “ (Quran, 2021)

West Sulawesi province has two islands. The first is the Tonyman Islands, Mandar Bay, only a "Stone's Throw" from the mainland of Sulawesi Island. Second, the Bala-Balakang archipelago in the Makassar Strait, is tens of miles from the island of Sulawesi. The Tonyaman Islands are less than 10 km from South Sulawesi and are part of the Polewali Mandar (Polman) district, while the Bala-balakang Island are part of the Mamuju district, a distance of 60 km from East Kalimantan (East Kalimantan). Based on ancient maps, the Bala-balakang Islands are called the Lesser Paternoster Islands. Where the two islands named Paternoster are in the Makassar Strait. The large part is in the southern part of the Makassar Strait, while the small part is in the middle of the Makassar Strait, in this case the Bala-balakang Island.

The West Sulawesi provincial government will seek to defend the Bala-balakang island which has been claimed by the East Kalimantan province to the Ministry of Home Affairs so that the Bala-balakang islands are included in the East Kalimantan Province. Where the lawsuit was previously filed with the Minister of Home Affairs regarding decision Number 137 of 2017 concerning the code and data of the Government Administration area as amended by the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2019. The lawsuit was registered with the case register Number 12 P/HUM/2022 January 2, 2022 in the Supreme Court that the Provincial Government of East Kalimantan included the Bala-balakang Island as a lawsuit with the applicant the governor of East Kalimantan and the respondent to the Minister of Home Affairs.

METHOD

The study method in this research is a qualitative descriptive process, which describes, analyzes, and interprets the problem of the study in a descriptive way to try to find an appropriate description related to the object of study. The research data collected is through secondary data originating from literature reviews in the form of books, articles, reports, websites and others that are relevant to research studies, especially regarding the analysis of local government policies in managing provincial boundaries. Then the data collected is based on William Dunn's concept, namely:

a. Prospective policy analysis

Prospective policy analysis is a policy analysis that directs its study of the consequences of a policy before a policy is implemented.

b. Retrospective policy analysis

Retrospective policy analysis is a policy analysis conducted on the effects of a policy after a policy is implemented.

c. Integrated policy analysis

The most instructive policy analysis is a combination of prospective policies and retrospective policies. This form of prospective policy analysis has a weakness because it only focuses on policy analysis which directs attention to the consequences of policies before the policies are implemented. Whereas the retrospective form of policy analysis focuses only on the study of the consequences of policies after the policy is implemented,

policy analysis should use an integrated form of policy, namely combining prospective policy analysis and retrospective policy analysis.

A policy can be said as an effort to understand and interpret: (1) What is done (or not done) by the government regarding a problem, (2) What causes or influences it, and (3) What are the influences and impacts of these public policies (Kartasasmita, 1997:142).

Anderson (in Islamy, 1994:20-21) says that: a. Policies always have a goal or are oriented towards a particular goal. b. Policies contain actions or patterns of action of government officials. c. Policy is what the government actually does and not what it intends to do. d. Public policy is positive (is a government action on a particular problem) and negative (a decision of a government official not to do something). e. Public policy (positive) is always based on certain laws and regulations that are coercive (authoritative).

Policy issues are unfulfilled needs or values or opportunities that can be achieved through public action. The characteristics of policy problems (Dunn 2000:214-216):

1. The interdependence of policy issues, in the sense that one policy will affect other policies so that the problem of dependence requires an overall approach. Namely the binding that can be seen by the parts that cannot be separated from the whole system.
2. The subjectivity of policy issues means that policies are a matter of the results of thoughts made by thoughts in the environment itself.
3. The nature of the problem means that policy problems are only possible if humans make judgments about the desire to change some problems.
4. The dynamics of policy problems means that policies are in consistent change and therefore problems are not unsolvable. Solutions to problems can weaken the problem itself.

DISCUSSION

The management of territorial boundaries is contained in the regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) Number 141 of 2017, on the boundaries of the maritime area of the regulation which contains the determination of territorial boundaries that are built from basic points of the coastline, the principle of drawing decisions on the management of territorial boundaries on islands governed by the provisions of UNCLOS. Conflicts from the boundaries of these areas will more easily have an impact on social conflicts and conflicts over natural resources so that in order to have more of these areas to split the region, regional boundary conflicts have so far been triggered by policies towards regional expansion that were not planned properly, giving rise to several cases as a result of social conflict and its natural resources are getting weaker.

Conflicts occur where conflicts between regional interests will basically lead to misunderstandings so that in carrying out regional autonomy it has been regulated according to Law Number 5 of 1974, it is the rights and obligations of the regions in managing their households in accordance with regional regulations, so that regions are reluctant to intertwine in completing increasing regional competitiveness which has been regulated in a law that is perceived more negatively. Heru Nuswanto (2008:115)

Territorial boundary conflicts more easily have an impact on social conflicts and natural resource conflicts so that in order to have the Bala-balakang Archipelago area divide the area more, territorial boundary conflicts have so far been triggered by policies towards regional expansion which were not well planned, giving rise to several occurrences of social conflicts and conflicts over natural resources, such as the islands of Kalimantan and West Sulawesi which are still being debated and there are frequent conflicts between territorial boundaries so that the existence of the Bala-balakang island can be clearer.

Status of Bala–balakang Island

The Bala-balakang Archipelago is an island located between the islands of East Kalimantan and West Sulawesi, the two islands often have conflicts over fighting over the Bala-balakang Islands, according to history, it is clear that the Bala-balakang Island are included in the Mamuju Regency area, because Administratively, the Bala-balakang Islands are included in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi and the Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Area (KKP3K). -small island.

In addition, geographically Bala-balakang Island is included in the East Kalimantan region because the island is closer to East Kalimantan, so that is the basis for East Kalimantan to make regional regulations by referring to and stipulating in Regional Regulation number 1 of 2016 concerning Regional Spatial Plans (RTRW) this regulation has been approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri) that Bala-balakang Island is included in East Kalimantan, whereas in Law 5 of 2009 and the Dutch map and the majority of the population are Mandar and Mamuju tribes this forms the basis that Bala-balakang Island is part of the West Sulawesi.

Bala-balakang Island is a sub-district located in Mamuju district, West Sulawesi province, geographically the Bala-balakang island are located at 117012'45 BT-117059'23" E and 2009'36 LS-2036'35 LS. Bala-balakang Archipelago sub-district has several islands including: Ambo Island, Gusung Durian Island, Kamariang Kaeyyang Island, Kamariang Maranniq Island, Labia Island, Lalungang Island, Lamudaang Island, Malamber Kaeyyang Island, Malamber Maranniq Island, Popoongang Island, Sabakatang Island, Saboyang Island , Salissingang Island, Samataha Island, Seloang Island, Sumangaq Kaeyyang Island, Sumangaq Maranniq Island, Tapilagaang Island. The Bala-balakang archipelago has 2 (two) villages namely West Bala-balakang and east Bala-balakang. The Bala-balakang Island have a population of approximately 2,400 people.

The following is a table of inhabited and uninhabited Bala-balakang villages:

No.	East Bala-balakang	West Bala-balakang	Unpopulated
1.	Ambo	Popoongang	Tapilangaang
2.	Seloang	Saboyang	Lalungang
3.	Labia	Samatha	Sumangaq Maranniq
4.	Malamber Maranniq	Salissingan	Sumangaq Kaeyyang
5.	Malamber Kaeyang	Sabakatang	Kamariang kaeyyang
6.	Lamudaang		Kamariang Maranniq
7.			Gusung Durian

Retrospective Analysis of the Provincial Government of West Sulawesi

This retrospective policy analysis is to find out the circumstances and situations that occur with the consequences of the policy after the policy is implemented by the West Sulawesi provincial government. In supporting the implementation of Regional Regulation number 6 of 2017 the Provincial Government of West Sulawesi has made a RPIP (Provincial Industry Development Plan) in this regulation which has been determined by the provincial government on the policy itself. provinces and regencies can be in line with the policy because this policy is a regional regulation that will apply for 20 years because it has a target for the contribution of the industrial sector to the economy or GRDP, this has been determined and is already underway. This has been supported by the programs of all related OPDs. The assessment was obtained from the results of an interview with Mr. Saleh on (11 August 2022) as the Head of the Provincial Bappeda Economic PSDA sector:

"RPIP is a central directive so that the provincial government is directed to compile a RPIP (Provincial Industry Development Plan), this is already in the planning for industrial development, superiority which is a priority for RPIP such as natural resource processing in this case fish processing in the Bala-balakang Island. that's so big. But on the other hand, in the Bala-balakang Island, it is like the disaster aspect by building embankments to resist abrasion and all districts must prepare industrial designations that will be sporting, with policies on industrial development that will refer to commodity potential in West Sulawesi. This policy is already a regional regulation because this RPIP has been in effect for 20 years, has a timeline because there are targets that must be achieved, for example the contribution of the industrial sector to the economy or GRDP, this has been determined and is already underway. This has been supported by the programs of all related OPDs. The regional regulations that have been established are in place because the OPD is currently carrying out what is in the regional regulations. With that, the district follows the policy so that the district and province are in harmony."

In addition to the existence of the RPIP (Provincial Industry Development Plan), the West Sulawesi provincial government has also made several programs to support the survival of the residents of the Bala - Balakang island in the form of; Assistance for fishing boats, construction of embankments to hold waves, construction of solar power plants. In the education sector, the West Sulawesi provincial government is paying more attention by implementing several programs so that the community, especially students, can get easy access to learning, such as providing scholarships, meeting teaching staff, providing internet access and building shelters in the Bala-balakang Island.

Based on the results of the researcher's interview with Mr. Angga (11 August 2022) as the Head of the Provincial Bappeda Sector:

"The provincial government has made efforts through the education and culture office of West Sulawesi province to meet the needs of students in the Bala-balakang Island by providing scholarships and fulfilling teaching staff and building halfway houses for students so they can continue to study in the city especially Mamuju"

district so there is no need to go back and forth to the island because transportation costs are quite expensive."

Another thing that is being done by the Provincial Government of West Sulawesi to accelerate the acceleration of the Bala-Balakang island is to increase the number of national and international level tourism events, the latest is the "Sailing Sandeq Race Festival Towards IKN" which makes the Bala-Balakang island a shipping route. In fulfilling the demands of the West Sulawesi provincial regulation Number 6 of 2017 concerning zoning of coastal areas and small islands, the government has done many things to maximize potential. Of course, in the elaboration of this regional regulation, there are many challenges, such as distance and the availability of an adequate budget.

What is noteworthy is that the compliance aspect in implementing policies must be carried out in accordance with applicable rules and guidelines. Stakeholder apparatus or implementing agencies must understand and comply with the contents of the policy which will then take the form of assignments. Executors must be optimal in carrying out their duties and committed to implementing policies and doing whatever is considered appropriate as a personal decision in the face of external influences and non-organizational factors, or a factual approach.

Territory Boundary Conflict

Territory boundary conflicts occur because there is conflict between regions which will basically generate misunderstandings so that in resolving competitiveness it has been regulated in laws which are perceived more negatively. Heru Nuswanto (2008:115). The conflict referred to here is between the provincial government of West Sulawesi and the government of East Kalimantan regarding the defense of the Bala-balakang island which are being sued by the province of East Kalimantan because the East Kalimantan provincial government considers that the bala-balakang islands are geographically closer to East Kalimantan than West Sulawesi. This territorial boundary conflict has occurred since 2017, so the Sulawesi provincial government will continue to defend the Bala-balakang Island because historically and administratively the Bala-balakang Island are included in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province.

In connection with what was carried out by the West Sulawesi provincial government to defend the Bala-balakang Island, which are islands located between West Sulawesi and East Kalimantan provinces, the ownership status of the Bala-balakang Island is part of the West Sulawesi province, apart from the islands administratively in the Bala-balakang Islands. Behind the majority of people from Mamuju district. Therefore, after the provincial government visited the Kemenkopulhukam office regarding ownership of the Bala-balakang archipelago status, it was clear that the islands were included in the Mamuju district, West Sulawesi province according to history. Regarding regional regulation number 6 of 2017 concerning zoning of coastal areas and small islands, In this regional regulation it is noted that the Bala-balakang Island are administratively included in the Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province and the Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Area (KKP3K).

Some of the above information was confirmed through an interview with Mr. Angga (11 August 2022) as Head of the INFRASTRUCTURE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT Sector of the provincial Bappeda.

"The interest of the West Sulawesi provincial government is of course there, that interest in the sense that as long as the people there are still residents of Mamuju Majene and still have Sulbar citizen ID cards it is the responsibility of the provincial government of Sulbar and Mamuju district to be able to provide basic services to residents or residents of the Bala-balakang islands. already responsibility. However, on the other hand, aspects or potential of natural resources in the Bala-balakang Islands, of course, both sea and land as well as tourism potential in the Bala-balakang Islands, of course the West Sulawesi provincial government has an interest in exploring the Bala-balakang Islands, whether to develop a tourism destination. which of course will increase PAD, increase economic growth."

Potency

In connection with what was carried out by the West Sulawesi provincial government to defend the Bala-balakang island, which are islands that are between the provinces of West Sulawesi and the provinces of East Kalimantan, the ownership status of the Bala-balakang island is part of the province of West Sulawesi, apart from the islands administratively in the Bala-balakang island, behind the majority of people from Mamuju district. Therefore, after the provincial government visited the Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law, and Security of the Republic of Indonesia office regarding ownership of the status of the Bala-balakang island, it was clear that the island were historically included in the Mamuju district, West Sulawesi province. Regarding regional regulation number 6 of 2017 concerning zoning plans for coastal areas and small islands, this regional regulation notes that the Bala-balakang Archipelago is administratively included in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province and the Coastal and Small Islands Conservation Area (KKP3K). This regional regulation has been formed and has been socialized and then has gone through several stages starting with a public test. This has been implemented in the management of coastal areas and outer islands. The results of the researcher's interview with Mr. Jaenuddin (19 August 2022) as a community leader in Mamuju.

"Initially the formation of Bala-balakang village was under the auspices of the province of South Sulawesi with Simboro. After the formation of the Summare village, it was categorized as a hamlet, Bala-balakang village are two villages which are located under the sumare village which is still in the hamlet position so that the Bala-balakang islands are included in the Mamuju sub-district. , after being supervised by the village of Sumare, there will be a preparatory village."

From the statement above it can be concluded that the Bala-balakang Island are part of the Mamuju district. In this case, it can be seen from the beginning that Bala-balakang village was formed, it is still subordinated to Sumare village, which is still in the hamlet position, so that the Bala-balakang archipelago is now a preparatory village, which

is currently inhabited by people from Mamuju and Majene regencies, so that the majority of people in the bala-balakang island are from West Sulawesi. In addition, the Bala-balakang archipelago has enormous natural resources to be developed so that the East Kalimantan provincial government wants to claim the bala-balakang islands.

Bala-balakang village head's response to the provincial government claiming the bala-balakang islands. Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the village head, Mahmud Idris (24 August 2022):

"The people's response to the East Kalimantan government claiming the Bala-balakang Islands is of course pro and contract, because basically the people want progress, such as if the East Kalimantan government builds a facility on the Bala-balakang Islands, of course the people want this, even though not all of it can be fulfilled. It's the same as West Sulawesi, it's impossible to want to give up an area where there are people."

The community really wants attention from the government so that the islands are not claimed by the East Kalimantan provincial government because the Bala-balakang island are eroded every year by abrasion. However, if the East Kalimantan provincial government can meet the needs of the community, then of course the community really wants it. As an archipelago that is very close to Kalimantan, Bala-balakang will be a buffer for IKN (National Capital City) with large natural resources so that the government needs to pay attention to the community so that the islands can increase the economic growth of West Sulawesi Province. Based on the results of the researcher's interview with Mr. Hairunasrillah, the regional government as the head of the government section:

"The hope of the local government is that these bala-balakang can become a driving force for the economic sector, especially since the people there are growing or the majority are fisheries, the regional government hopes that the results that exist in the bala-balakang island can improve the welfare of the people themselves. Even though there are gaps experienced by the community due to local government financial factors." (15 August 2022)

The provincial government continues to provide support to district programs in community activities so that their security is maintained against abrasion, the government will continue to provide assistance according to the province's capabilities because the islands are part of the province of West Sulawesi.

The results of the interview with Mr. Sugianto (18 August 2022) as the district DPRD:

"The hope for the regency of the Bala-balakang archipelago is that it is clear that administratively the territory of the West Sulawesi provincial government, Mamuju district. So that at this time the district government is providing assistance to Bala-balakang Island both in fisheries because the community's source of income is in fisheries. Apart from that, they still need big help to encourage such catches so they can be marketed to buyers or to companies that help the Bala-balakang Island community. Apart from that, currently the most difficult thing in the islands is fuel such as diesel because currently many fishermen do not go to sea because there is

no fuel. The district government hopes that the central government handles or builds petrol stations, especially in the Bala-balakang Island."

From the statement of the informant above, the islands are part of the province of West Sulawesi, Mamuju district. The government will continue to provide assistance to the community so that their needs can be met because the community is mostly fishermen. So they still need fuel assistance such as diesel.

In this case it is meant that the district government as the successor of the province to the people who will be present to provide assistance that is distributed to the community according to their needs. results of interviews with Mr. Moh saleh Rachim and Samsul Samat (16 August 2022) as Karo. Governance & People's Welfare:

"Hopefully the Province will continue to support the Bala-balakang Island, in this case the people on the island, by allocating district government programs to support people's daily activities, as happened in abrasion. In this case, the district government implements a program to build embankments that can withstand abrasion, then the provincial government continues to support the district by providing assistance according to the province's capabilities to the Mamuju district because the ownership status of the Bala-balakang archipelago is the territory of the Mamuju district, the provincial government continues to support district as a provincial work program because in this case part of the responsibility of the province of West Sulawesi is to improve people's welfare and the community can also feel that the government is still paying attention to them."

From the explanation above it can be concluded that the provincial government will continue to provide support to district programs in community activities so that their security is maintained against abrasion, the government will continue to provide assistance according to the province's capabilities because the islands are part of the province of West Sulawesi.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the policies of the West Sulawesi provincial government has not gone well, related to the existence of programs as an extension of the regional and regional regulations. This is due to the constraints experienced by the West Sulawesi provincial government to socialize with more incentives to the Bala-balakang Archipelago community, namely limited transportation and long distances which are obstacles for local governments.

With conditions of limitations and distance, the West Sulawesi provincial government continues to make efforts by channeling the APBD and APBM which are quite large through programs such as assistance for fishermen, building shelters for students, providing scholarship assistance, to providing basic services as a form of government commitment to the Bala- back. These programs have political impacts related to building closeness with the community and the central government in terms of administration and social impacts related to facilitating the community in accessing services so that it is hoped that the island community will have an attachment to the Government of West Sulawesi.

REFERENCE

- Abdoellah, A. (2016). Public policy theory and analysis. London: Alphabet
- Alfira. (2017). Social Conflict in Modern Society (2017 ed.). (I. Novida, Ed.) Ponorogo, East Java: Wade Group.
- Dunn, W. (2003). Introduction to public policy analysis. In W. N. Dunn, Introduction to public policy analysis (S. authority, D. Asitahdani, A. H. Hadna, & E. P. Agus, Trans., pp. 95-97). Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Joko Widodo, J. (2021). Public Policy Analysis. Malang: MNC Publishing.
- Islamy, M. Irfan. (2000). Principles of State Policy Formulation. Jakarta: Graphics Light
- Kismartini. (2019). Public policy analysis (Basic Framework). Semarang: UNDIP PRESS SEMARANG.
- Moleong, L. (2018). Qualitative research methodology. Bandung: PT Juvenile Rosdakarya.
- Rachmatullah, Z. (2017). Legal review of the authority of the provincial regional government in managing coastal marine areas after the enactment of law number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government. Legal review of the authority of the provincial regional government in managing coastal marine areas after the enactment of law number 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, 7.
- Ediyanto, E. (2007). REVIEW OF SMALL ISLANDS LEGAL AND POLICIES. Fisheries economic bulding, VII, 1.
- Febrianti, S., Azizah, F. N., & Adi, D. P. (2020). Border disputes between Indonesia and Malaysia, a case study on the island of Sebatik from the perspective of constitutional law. Journal of Islamic Criminal Law, volume 2.
- Puspitaningrum, J. (2020). Settlement of Territorial Boundary Disputes through reviewing the Law in the Constitutional Court. Journal of the constitution, volume 17.
- Dian, H. S. (2017, December). Policy analysis in securing the island of Miagas, North Sulawesi province. populist, 2, 1-3.
- Theodora, G. (2013, April-June). Regional government authority in the management of the outermost coast and small islands in the province of West Sulawesi. Regional government authority in managing the outermost coast and small islands in the province of West Sulawesi, 1, 1.
- GOVERNOR OF WEST SULAWESI REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF WEST SULAWESI NUMBER 3 YEAR 2021. (2021, January 8). Retrieved June 1, 2022, from THE GOVERNOR OF WEST SULAWESI REGULATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF WEST SULAWESI NUMBER 3 OF 2021: <file:///C:/Users/ASUS/Downloads/PERGUB%20NOMOR%203%20TAHUN%202021.pdf>
- Alimuddin, M. R. (2022, February 22). A brief history of the Bala-balakang Archipelago Administration. Retrieved June 1, 2022, from Brief history of Bala-balakang Archipelago Administration: <https://radarsulbar.fajar.co.id/2022/02/22/sekilas-History-administrative-kepulauan-balabalakang/>

- Hasrul, R. (2022, 11 Friday). PROFILE of the Balabalakang Archipelago in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, Claimed to be East Kalimantan. (R. Hasrul, Editor, R. Hasrul, Producer, & Tribun-sulbar.com) Retrieved Tuesday 05, 2022, from PROFILE of the Balabalakang Islands in Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, Claimed East Kalimantan: <https://sulbar.tribunnews.com/2022/02/11/profile-balabalakang-is-island-mamuju-sulawesi-west-claimed-eastern-Kalimantan>
- Mubyarsah, L. R. (2022, February 23). Bala-balakang Archipelago Claimed by East Kalimantan, the West Sulawesi provincial government formed a team. Retrieved June 1, 2022, from Bala-balakang Archipelago Claimed by East Kalimantan, West Sulawesi provincial government forms a team: <https://www.jawapos.com/jpg-today/23/02/2022/kepulauan-balabalakang-diklaim-kaltim-pemprov-sulbar-form-team/>
- Qurani, H. (2021, march 13). Polemic buying and selling islands in Indonesia. Retrieved June 1, 2022, from Polemic buying and selling islands in Indonesia.: <https://www.Hukumonline.com/berita/a/polemik-jual-beli-pulau-di-indonesia--how-aturannya-lt604c67679329d>