

Social Mapping in the Development of Border Area: Case Study of Batu Ampar Village

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Abstract: Social mapping is something important to do before empowering society. The activities of dedication to society are identified with various potential and problems that exist in society. The purpose of this service activity is to map the actors, potential and problems that exist in the village of Batu Ampar in the Anambas Islands. The results of the dedication, based on the data obtained on social maps in the village of Batu Ampar, are analyzed on the interaction between actors involved both individuals and sufficiently good organizational groups that are dominated by interactions that are associative or relationships that potentially produce cooperation and synergies.

INTRODUCTION

This article is presented as part of an effort to enhance the understanding of the society related to the picture of who he "is", and also what problems he faces. Then also what resources are available to deal with the problem, so that the data displayed will specifically be used as a material to make a decision or activity planning. This process is simply called the term social mapping.

Indonesia is an island country that is mostly surrounded by oceans. An island state has a fairly long border line of land, sea or neighboring states (state borders) that separates the sovereignty of a country according to international law. This territory can cover various states that stretch along the Indonesian border with neighboring countries. Border areas have strategic values including land, economy, defense, social and so on. The optimization that can be made of the potential of these border areas, the people should be increasingly aware of the existence of this border area as the leading guard of the country's sovereignty and will be managed well. The development of the border area is also a priority forning the integrity of the country based on the implementation of the third point of nawacita that is to build Indonesia from the suburbs by strengthening the territory and villages within the framework of the united state. (Setyaningrum, 2019). Various stakeholders involved in the border or local governments have made various efforts to build this maritime border area. Strengthening border areas, so that the public can coordinate the attention of the government and feel the protection provided by the government to ensure the stability of maritime security in rural and remote areas in the border with other countries.in the city.

The geographical position of a region located between two continents and two oceans results in a strategic area for national or international shipping traffic. The issue of security in the North Sea, formerly known as the South China Sea, has recently received serious attention, especially in Southeast Asia, even the United States is involved because the North sea is a region with good economic, political and security sectors. In order for China to claim, based on its past history, that the North Sea/South China Sea is China's territory, security operations are needed to address the threat to the border region. In addition, the Sea of Natuna is a very busy and busy international trade route, with merchant ships sailing through the Strait of Singapore through the Sea Of Natuna to the European continent. The

geographical location of the Sea of Natuna borders with other countries such as Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, and Vietnam, making it vulnerable to crimes such as illegal fishing and human trafficking (Nugroho et al., 2020). The issue of national border areas has become one of the issues of defence policy at the national and bilateral levels, and has now become a multilateral international issue. These problems arise due to economic, political and technological developments, the development of national globalization and the interests of border states. (Fibrianto et al., 2022). Indonesia's border management is faced with two strategic issues, namely the management of national borders and border control. Unoptimal development, potential exploitation and lack of basic services/infrastructure in the border area are common problems that exist and occur in almost all border areas of the Indonesian territory. As a result, border areas are always behind and isolated, the level of well-being of communities is low, and accessibility is less, especially access to the border area of the central government, to public service centers. (Firdaus, 2018).

In certain places along the border, there is traditional traffic between Indonesian citizens and neighboring citizens. Sheingga, there is a need for cross-border postal services to serve every person and goods that cross out or enter the territory of the national border in order to maintain the sovereignty of the country Indonesia. The importance of strengthening in the construction of the state border post is expected massive infrastructure will provide an increase in the number of new tourists or trade so as to boost the most prosperous economy in Serasan, Natuna. It is the foundation of the government's program to build the 3T area as the leading guard of the NKRI and become the forefront of Indonesian pride. (Setyaningrum, 2019). President's Instruction (Inpres) No. 1 of 2019 on Accelerating the Development of 11 Integrated State Cross Border Posts and Penunjang Prasarana Sarana in the Border Area built in Natuna County will be the economic growth center in the 3T region (*Terdepan, Terluar dan Tertinggal*). PLBN Serasan is designed as a sea PLBN category so it is accessible through water. But no such PLBN was designed for Anambas Islands Regency.

Various stakeholder efforts enhance the arithmetic capacity of central and regional governments to make border-oriented outworking looking areas or gates of economic activity and trade with neighboring countries. The formation of the National Border Management Agency (BNPP) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is one of the efforts carried out by the government in order to accelerate the settlement and development in the border area is the State Border and Border Area Management Agency based on Law No. 43 of 2008 on the State Territory. The existence of the BNPP Center gives authority to the region through the Regional Border Management Agency (BPPD) of the Riau Islands Province because this area is through the international trade route. The vision of BNPP and BPPD is the same: to realize the administration of national borders and border areas that are safe, orderly, advanced and become the center of economic growth as well as to ensure the well-being of the people and the integrity of the United States of the Republic of Indonesia (Putra et al., 2021).

Cross-border activity has increased, while the proportion of activities overseen and regulated by each government has decreased. National borders are becoming less important, while the number of cross-border flows threatens to go beyond state control. The previously undisputed principle of national sovereignty is rooted in the daily manifestation of global interdependence. Even if several national borders can be crossed, no country is truly an island. The same applies to culture, communication and technology (Weiss, 2013). Expansion of cross-border economic activities, the existence of interdependent relationships through increased amounts and variations of financial flows, investment, transboundary goods and services, and rapid and extensive technological development. Global governance regulates cooperative problem solving that may be seen in informal (e.g., practices or guidelines) but informal or the result of a temporary unit (e.g, available coalition). In the formally regulated forms such as law and international treaties. Actors at all levels such as state, governance, IGO, NGOs, the private sector and other civil society. Improving good governance requires collaboration between actors involved in border issues both on a regional and international level. Good governance will optimize the involvement between actors at the state, regional, and global levels, and between states, intergovernments, and non-governmental organizations.

Pambudi Handoyo and Arief Sudrajat (2016) provide an explanation regarding social mapping as a very important activity to implement in order to understand the social conditions

of local communities, because each community has different social conditions that can result in communities having different problems and needs. In addition to knowing the basic needs of the community, the potential resources and social capital of the company, it is also done to know the stakeholders in connection with the existence and activities of the perpetrators in the program, identify the problems perceived by the community in improving its well-being and analyze the potential conflict in the community.

Furthermore, according to Gunawan (2018), social mapping can be understood as a form of activity implemented to understand the social conditions of local communities. This is then considered to be important for development planning because each society has different social conditions that then cause society to have different problems and needs.

Social mapping is defined as a process of systematic imaging of a society and also involves the collection of data and information about a society including profiles and social problems that exist in that society. Referring to Netting, Kettner and McMurtry (1993), social mapping can also be referred to as social profiling or "profiling of a community". Social mapping can be viewed as one of the approaches in Society Management which Twelvetrees (1991:1) defined as "the process of assisting ordinary people to improve their own communities by undertaking collective actions." The final form or result of social mapping is usually a group of territory depictions that are formatted in such a way that they produce information about the characteristics of a society or social problems, such as the number of poor people, unemployed homes, displaced children, marked by a particular color or symbol according to the degree of concentration.

The village of Batu Ampar is still included in the administrative territory of Palmatak County, Anambas Islands District, Riau Islands Province. This writing is expected to provide the parties of interest or stakeholder who are in the village of Stone Ampar to obtain a specific picture that can be used as a material to make a decision or planning activities on the Village of Batu Ampar.

RESEARCH METHOD

In principle, there are no rules and even a single method systematically considered to be the most superior in doing social mapping. The main principle in social mapping activities is to be able to collect as much information as possible in a specific area that can be used as a material for making a decision/planning activity. The study was conducted using mixed methods and triangulation methods. Qualitative method focus is used for macro studies with the Logical Framework Approach approach. Then focus on quantitative methods for micro studies using the Theory Based Evaluation approach.

The study gathered primary data obtained from stakeholders, governments, public figures, and other parties within the scope of the study. Secondary data is obtained from various documents, reports, mass media reports. Secondary data needs include:

1. Statistics for 2017-2020
2. Village Profile and Results
3. CI Premier Oil Program Implementation Report 2017-2020.

RESULT AND DICUSSION

A region or environment is seen as a living entity that has the right to have a certain anatomy, nature, characteristics, and status. It is not merely seen as a resource that can be extracted from the flow of its benefits but as a living entity (subject) that has equal rights with other stakeholders. The concept of social mapping is present with the aim of describing the systemic conditions of society as well as involving data and information about society, including profiles or history and social problems that exist in society.

A. Mapping of stakeholders and network of interacting relationships consisting of individuals, groups, and organizations

In social life, each actor or stakeholder forms an interaction, either between individuals, groups, or institutions that goes alongside social activities. The village of Batu Ampar Kecamatan Palmatak, Anambas Islands Regency has actors or stakeholders who come from the community, government, or private parties. Actors or stakeholders based on the

scope of individuals, groups, and institutions that exist in the village of Batu Ampar, Palmatak district, Anambas Islands Regency are as follows:

Actors/Stakeholders of the Public Sector

1. Individual Actors
 - a. Secretary of State of Batu Ampar
 - b. Head of BPD
 - c. Deputy Chairman of BPD Village Batu Ampar
 - d. Head of Taruna
 - e. Head of Fishing Group
 - f. Head of Group Now
 - g. Head of BUMDES
 - h. Nurses of Puskesmas
 - i. The Cultural Group
 - j. The Religious Figures
 - k. Tagged youth
2. Actor Group / Organization
 - a. Fishermen Group
 - b. Farmer Group
3. Actors/Stakeholders from the Government Sector
 - a. Municipality of Batu Ampar
 - b. BPD (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa)
 - c. The Youth Organization (Karang Taruna)
 - d. Women Group (PKK/Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga)
 - e. Bumdes (Village-Owned Enterprise)
4. Actors/Stakeholders of the Private Sector
 - a. Premier Oil Natuna Sea B.V.
 - b. PT. Medco Power Indonesia
 - c. PT. Star Energy

Each actor or stakeholder has different backgrounds and characteristics, different insights and perspectives, and has different interests. In everyday life, tight interactions between actors or stakeholders will result in a harmonious interaction between one actor and another, as well as vice versa. Intense interactions between actors or stakeholders will result in two forms of relationships, namely associative relationships or relationships that potentially produce collaboration and synergies and dissociative or relations that lead to prejudice and conflict. The intimate relationship between actors or stakeholders is depicted by a line that depicts the relationship of interaction among actors.

The community with the government of the village of Stone Ampar has a positive status relationship. The relationship between the people and the government of the village of Stone Ampar is not a problem between the two sides. Both the community and the Government of the Village of Stone Ampar can cooperate and support each other for the development and advancement of the village. The BPD (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa) with the Village Government has a positive status relationship. BPD (Badan Permusyawaratan Desa) is an agency that has the task of monitoring the performance of the Municipal Government of Batu Ampar. This institution has had adequate prasarana facilities and active managers in carrying out its duties. So the relationship between the BPD and the Municipal Government of Batu Ampar is positive because it runs well and there is no conflict and mutual support in the monitoring system for the performance of the Municipal government of Batu ampar.

The Coruna Coruna with the Village Government has a positive status relationship. These two institutions have a positive status relationship, where both institutions do not have any conflict. Karang Taruna of Batu Ampar Village has been actively involved in supporting and running the program that exists in the village of Batu Ampar. Furthermore, the PKK (Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga) with the Village Government has a positive status relationship. These two institutions have a positive relationship and have no conflict. PKK cadres have played a role in accordance with their duties and functions and support the

village government in implementing various community welfare programs, especially for family welfare.

B. Analysis of Actor’s Power and Interest

Picture 4.2 Matrix of Network Analysis in Batu Ampar Village

High	High Power, Low Interest	High Power, High Interest
Power	3 5 6	18 17 16 1 2 7 15 9 10 12
	Low Power, Low Interest	Low Power, High Interest
	14 13	8 4 11
Low	Interest	
		High

Source: Premier Oil Natuna Sea B.V. Social Mapping, 2021

Each actor has its own interests, strengths and positions in the life of society. These different roles and contributions are due to the fact that each actor has different interests, as well as different powers in influencing other societies. The above chart shows four quarters of the degree of strength and interest of stakeholders.

Quadrant I is at the point in the upper left of the diagram, this quadrant shows stakeholders with high power and low interest. Stakeholder who are included in the diagram is; The first is the PKK as one of the government institutions that exists in the Village of Stone Ampar, while walking is felt to give less participation. This is mentioned because the interest of the PKK in following a program will only appear if the program has money. Then there is the second Coral Taruna which is also the government institution of the village. The Karang Taruna also feels less to give maximum participation in the development of the village. The chief of the Karang Taruna himself was not even able to move his members to participate more actively. Then the last is Bumdes, Bumdes also feels maximum in carrying out its activities. This is due to a small problem related to the funds provided by the government with the Chief of Bumdes.

Quadrant II is at the top right of the diagram, this quadrant shows stakeholders with high power and interest. Stakeholder who are included in the diagram is; the Government of the Batu Ampar Village is in this quarter because they as the village leaders have great power to determine the policy of the village program, also have the goal of change in the construction of a large village. Also with the BPD, which is part of the monitoring of the performance of the village government, as well as the agency that has a role in listening to the aspirations of

the community. Furthermore, there is the Trade and Industry Department of the Anambas Islands Regency, which is a governmental institution that helps many people in the village of Batu Ampar, especially in aid to SMEs entrepreneurs. Then there was a staff of the village of Batu Ampar, then there was the chairman of the Neighbourhood Association (Rukun Tetangga/RT), then the head of the farmer group and fishermen group who had a high power as the head to represent their members. Then there are Premier Oil Natuna Sea B.V., and also Medco E&P Natuna Ltd., as well as Star Energy (Kakap Ltd.), the private company and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) donor in the Village of Batu Ampar.

Quadrant III is located at the bottom right of the chart, which shows stakeholders with low power and high interest. Stakeholder who are included in the diagram is; LPMD is a government institution that has a very large initiative against the progress of the Ampar Stone Village, but often loses power and is less listened to. This indicates that there will be many initiatives towards the development of the village, but the power is under control. Then the last was the young figure in the village of Batu Ampar, as one of the young figures of course has many contributions to the progress of the village, but seems to be hindered because it does not have a position in the government of the country.

Quadrant IV is located at the bottom left of the chart, which shows stakeholders with low power and low interest. Stakeholder who are included in the diagram are the perpetrators of UMKM to smoke onions and also UMKM lada salt who are in the village of Batu Ampar. Some UMKM perpetrators in the village of Batu Ampar are difficult to strike a sense of unity because of the fear of losses and ultimately many perpetrator efforts that go as individuals only.

C. Analysis of Good Governance in Border Management.

Good governance has eight characteristics: participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, efficient and effective, fair, inclusive and responsive and supremacy of the court. These various characteristics as a form to minimize corruption and the voice of minorities of society can be heard in decision-making as the needs of society today and in the future (Darmawan & Harimas Ginting, 2020) This condition provides a new movement in the world government by advancing the aspect of Good Governance (GG). The dynamics of globalization affect the performance of government (ESCAP, 2009; Weiss, 2013).

The implementation of good governance in the border area is one based on the Law No. 43 of 2008 on the Territory of the State stating that the area of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) includes oceans in which islands are not separated from each other. The strategic maritime area in Indonesia preserves the potential of abundant natural resources, thus prioritizing its development and protection as well as insuring the sovereignty of the country. Problems in border areas are vulnerable to cross-border crime practices such as cross-country crime, illicit drug smuggling, piracy, illegal fishing, world trade, terrorism to the entry of black immigrants. The social-cultural conflict that occurs at the border reflects the weakening of border control due to a lack of coordination between state institutions. (stakeholder). One of Indonesia's unfinished territorial border issues lies in the South China Sea, Anambas Islands Regency that inhabits the region is vulnerable to various conflicts that will occur at present or in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to coordinate between governmental, private, public institutions and stakeholder stakeholders in order to enable good governance to be implemented (Fibrianto et al., 2022).

Through the Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, that the government of the region insures the affairs of government according to the basis of autonomy and the tasks of assistance with the principle of its extent in the system and principles of the State of the Republic of Indonesia. The autonomy of the region was given extensively to the region except for these 6 affairs, foreign policy, defence, administration, justice, settlement and religion. This is under the absolute authority of the central government. In addition, the

government also empowers local governments through the principle of decentralization and assistance duties. Based on the law, the government of the Riau Islands Provincial Region has the authority to manage its own territory and participate in special maritime security in the border area.

Maritime governance or governance of ocean-related affairs is essential to clarify its meaning and interpretation in order to provide the general definition underlying the governance, i.e. governance as the regulator of social relations and conflict through means and institutions competent to avoid the direct use of violence. Management is understood as the settlement of social relations and conflict underlying them consciously through reliable and lasting means and institutions.

Governance is seen as the set of ways in which individuals and institutions, both public and private, manage things together. The persistence of various conflicting interests can be coordinated using cooperative actions. (Jachtenfuchs, 2001; Zurn, 1998). Governance formally means to enforce informal compliance that has been agreed or considered by various people and institutions from various common affairs for the common interest. (Rhodes, 1997) in (Roe, 2013) concluded that there are a number of characteristics of governance that will always be displayed regardless of its context, namely:

- Interdependence between organizations, wider governance of the government, including non-state actors.
- Continuing interaction between network members to exchange resources and negotiate common goals.
- Interactions that are rooted in trust and governed by rules negotiated and agreed by each actor
- Significant degree of autonomy of the country.

In the appendix of Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Governance in Indonesia, it is seen that management in the context of maritime border management revealed the complexity of management, for example in the exercise of power by the government of the Riau Islands province influenced boundary management in Natuna Regency, Anambas Islands Regency, Bintan Regency, Batam City and Karimun Regency. The local political perspective states that the Riau Islands Province has the authority to simultaneously coordinate various administrative affairs, some of which are related to maritime administration. Maritime law is governed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). In international relations, maritime governance will effectively focus on the "interoperability" of these instruments. (Haward, 2006).

The development of state border areas is an important part of national medium-term planning in order to strengthen territorial integrity and sovereignty as well as increase the well-being of the people. Maintenance of the Indonesian state borders is based on the principle of building from the suburbs by strengthening the regions and villages within the framework of the united state. Anambas Islands Regency is located in the Riau Islands province, one of the most remote islands in northern Indonesia. The strategic role of Anambas Islands Regency is to be a trade gateway with ASEAN countries such as Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. The area of Anambas Islands Regency has strategic value in terms of economic, political, and military. This makes sense because Natuna geographically belongs to the border region of the South China Sea, which is a region with a variety of landmarks and natural resources potential it owns. Historically, Anambas Islands Regency is known as a region that has associated smuggling (prohibited drugs, weapons and humans), piracy, theft of natural resources and searatism. From the various problems of the history of Natuna this will be able to address the threat of national domination to the disturbance of security in the border area. This question can be addressed from the strengthening of the capabilities of various planning instruments in this case, i.e. stakeholders to integrate and compare. The objective of border development is to improve the standard of living, develop sustainably and harmoniously, and remove barriers to the development of borders. (Yudha & Resa Ana Dina, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Social mapping is a very beneficial process for a region including in a village. Stakeholder who are key actors in decision-making, can take advantage of the data obtained from the social mapping process carried out by experts or academics, further hoping to meet the needs of the community to support sustainable living. Resource becomes a key variable excavated in the social mapping process. In addition to this, human resources appear to have an important role in the process of cementing a region. Resources have a dual role, both as an object but at the same time as a subject of development. As an object of development, human resources is a goal of development to be achieved, and as a subject, the human resources plays a role as an actor of development that determines progress. In addition, human resources are the basic capital of the wealth of a nation, because humans are productive factors that actively accumulate capital, exploit natural resources, establish social, economic, political organizations and carry out national development. To produce quality human resources, then education is an important thing and therefore the improvement of the absolute quality of human resources must be done.

On the other hand, the interaction that occurs between actors or stakeholders, both individuals and groups/organizations, provides their own dynamics for life and development in the village of Batu Ampar. With different backgrounds and characteristics, different insights and perspectives, as well as different interests, this interconnection becomes something important and attractive to pay attention to.

The intersectional relationship between the parties in the village of Batu Ampar can still be said to be good because it is dominated by a positive relationship. This is an opportunity that can be used for good purposes especially for the whole village community. Even if there is a negative relationship, this can be responded wisely by making policies or making decisions so that this will support all the parties / stakeholders that are there to jointly use all the opportunities and potential that the village of Batu Ampar has for the benefit of its society.

Social mapping, even if only at the village level, is the fundamental basis for the realization of good governance in the development of border areas. Therefore, this article encourages key stakeholders, namely the central government, to familiarize themselves with the process of formulating policies related to border management using social mapping as a basis. Thus, border management is an effort that can optimize limited resources within a comprehensive policy unity.

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