



Impact Of Land Privatization For Coastal Communities On Kapoposang Island, Pangkep: Government's Maritime Diplomacy Efforts

Brandy Emerson Ridho^{1*}, Seniwati Seniwati²

¹⁻²Jurusan Hubungan Internasional, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Hasanuddin, Indonesia

Abstract. Land privatization, especially on Indonesia's small islands, has sparked conflict between local communities and private companies, who often fight over land that residents previously used to earn a living. This practice not only damages the environment but also threatens the socio-cultural values of the community, because their access to natural resources and markets is limited. Land privatization has become a rampant problem in Indonesia. This journal focuses on land privatization on Kapoposang Island. The aim of this research is to identify the impact of land privatization on the people of Kapoposang Island and maritime diplomacy efforts on this issue. This journal uses two theories, namely the theory of land privatization and also the theory of maritime diplomacy. The method used is the interview method. The author analyzes various news sources and checks them with interview results obtained from the field. The results of the analysis show that the people of Kapoposang Island are affected by impacts such as slow economic growth and its correlation with social inequality among the community. The government's maritime diplomacy efforts are not running smoothly because the security sector which is supposed to be guarded by the government is not running in line with the public's expectations. This privatization of land can also have an impact on the economic sector, especially, the economic growth of local communities which can be hampered due to land acquisition and imbalance in market competition.

Keywords Land privatization, Maritime diplomacy, Kapoposang Island, Dispute, Conflict.

Abstrak. Privatisasi lahan, khususnya di pulau-pulau kecil di Indonesia, telah memicu konflik antara masyarakat lokal dan perusahaan swasta, yang seringkali berebut lahan yang sebelumnya digunakan warga untuk mencari nafkah. Praktik ini tidak hanya merusak lingkungan tetapi juga mengancam nilai-nilai sosial budaya masyarakat, karena terbatasnya akses mereka terhadap sumber daya alam dan pasar. Privatisasi tanah telah menjadi masalah yang merajalela di Indonesia. Jurnal ini fokus pada privatisasi tanah di Pulau Kapoposang. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dampak privatisasi tanah terhadap masyarakat Pulau Kapoposang dan upaya diplomasi maritim mengenai masalah ini. Jurnal ini menggunakan dua teori yaitu teori privatisasi tanah dan juga teori diplomasi maritim. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode wawancara. Penulis menganalisis berbagai sumber berita dan mengeceknya dengan hasil wawancara yang didapat dari lapangan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Pulau Kapoposang terkena dampak seperti lambatnya pertumbuhan ekonomi dan korelasinya dengan kesenjangan sosial di kalangan masyarakat. Upaya diplomasi maritim yang dilakukan pemerintah tidak berjalan mulus karena sektor keamanan yang seharusnya dikawal pemerintah tidak berjalan sesuai harapan masyarakat. Privatisasi tanah ini juga dapat berdampak pada sektor perekonomian, khususnya pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat lokal yang dapat terhambat akibat pengadaan tanah dan ketidakseimbangan persaingan pasar.

Kata Kunci: Privatisasi Tanah, Diplomasi Maritim, Pulau Kapoposang, Sengketa, Konflik.

1. INTRODUCTION

Privatization of the operation of public land cannot occur without creating an endemic or long-term problem and this must be avoided (Thomas, 2024, p. 2). Privatization refers to the process by which ownership, management, and control of a public sector enterprise or service is transferred to a private entity. This transition can occur through a variety of methods, including the outright sale of government-owned businesses, outsourcing of public services, or deregulation of previously heavily regulated industries (Nolen, 2024). Land privatization driven by multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and IMF often prioritizes corporate

profits over community welfare or poverty alleviation. Despite arguments regarding land use efficiency, evidence shows that this approach can exacerbate social inequalities and harm local communities that rely on customary land tenure systems. (WRM Bulletin 254, 2021). Land privatization, although aimed at increasing efficiency and attracting investment, often has negative impacts on local communities and the environment.

One example of land privatization comes from when in 2000, Saskatchewan consolidated its land registration system, along with its survey system and geomatics services, into a new Crown-owned company called the Information Services Corporation of Saskatchewan (ISCS). Most of the shares in ISCS were then purchased by a pension fund managed by the Province. Other shares were offered to the public, generating total gross proceeds to the State of \$147.0 million (CAD). To address impending economic problems, in 2014 Manitoba transferred its property registration operations, again to Teranet, for approximately \$75 million (CAD). Thus, Teranet emerged as an entity that had the experience and potential to become a major "player" in the market. (Thomas, 2024, p. 3). Land privatization in Canada shows how this approach can be used to increase the efficiency of land management and attract investment. However, it is important to consider the social and economic impacts of this privatization, especially for local communities and customary land tenure systems.

In Australia, the phenomenon of land privatization also occurs. The land privatization initiative in Australia is a relatively new development. In 2017, the New South Wales state government leased its property registration operations to Hastings Funds Management and First State Super, the company accepted their offer of \$2.6 billion (AUD). South Australia subsequently entered into a commercial agreement in which Macquarie Infrastructure and the Public Sector Pension Investment Board purchased the rights to manage the state's land registry for \$1.6 billion (AUD). Finally, in 2018, First State Super acquired the rights to manage Victoria's registration office for \$2.86 billion (AUD) for a period of 40 years, but the state government retained control over the fees charged. Interestingly, First State Super's bid managed to beat the bid submitted by Teranet. At this stage, other states have not yet followed this development. It is reported that costs in New South Wales have also increased significantly, in some cases by up to 1900 per cent. This led the Registrar-General to ask operators to return to the fees charged before privatization. Staff cuts in New South Wales are also reportedly causing concern. (Thomas, 2024, p. 4). Land privatization in Australia could be an example for other countries that aim to "hand over control" of the sector to companies.

Land privatization in Indonesia is a complex and controversial issue, involving various legal, social and economic aspects. Privatization practices often lead to extreme concentration

of ownership; only 0.2% of the population controls 56% of national assets, mostly in the form of land. This has the potential to trigger agrarian conflicts, as happened in 2011 with 163 conflicts involving nearly 70,000 families. Many farmers have lost access to their land due to projects driven by corporate interests. A real example can be seen in the Ulumbu Geothermal Power Plant (PLTP) project in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), where indigenous communities are fighting to defend their land from confiscation. (Dharmasisya, 2021, p. 313). Criticism of this land privatization includes the opinion that this practice is a form of legalization of modern colonialism which ignores the rights of local communities in favor of corporate interests. In addition, there are reports of human rights violations related to land privatization, including violence and intimidation of residents by state officials. Therefore, despite arguments about efficiency and investment, land privatization in Indonesia often harms small farmers and indigenous communities and exacerbates social inequalities. It is important to pay attention to fairer and more sustainable agrarian policies to ensure people's welfare. (Dharmasisya, 2021, p. 10-11). Therefore, there is a need for a better and fair land policy to ensure people's welfare.

The government can implement a privatization program in Indonesia after the DPR RI passes the RAPBN, which sets national income targets based on the results of the privatization process itself (Ardiani, 2021, p. 249). Privatization policy in Indonesia can be a strategic step taken by the government to transfer some or all state assets to the private sector and can also be a tool to stem the privatization process. This policy has been a topic of debate in society, with varying views about the benefits and risks posed. Maritime policy for coastal communities can be a tool to help carry out the maritime diplomacy process. The novelty in this research is due to the lack of literature that discusses the impact of land privatization on coastal communities, especially those on small islands in Indonesia. The novelty in this research is the lack of literature that discusses the impact of land privatization on small islands, especially Kapoposang Island. The aim of this research is to identify the impact of land privatization on the people of Kapoposang Island and maritime diplomacy efforts on this issue.

2. METHODS

An interview is a formal conversation between two or more people, usually with one person, the interviewer, who asks questions to obtain information, assess qualifications, or evaluate a candidate's suitability for employment, hiring, or other purposes. Interviews are commonly used in a variety of contexts, including employment, academic admissions, journalism, and research, to gather insights, make informed decisions, or build connections between individuals (Puri, 2024). Researchers used qualitative methods, namely interviews.

Interviews have an important role in journal writing, because by conducting interviews the writer can dig up in-depth information, confirm and *fact check* and strengthen data that has been found. The interview method can also reduce the occurrence of misinterpretation and can also help build relationships between the author and the source *flow* from interviews and also the data mining process can run well

Interviews are often used as a method by themselves, but can also be combined with other qualitative methods, such as focus groups or ethnography, as well as quantitative methods, such as surveys or experiments. Although interviews are a frequently used method, they should not be considered an easy or default choice for qualitative researchers (Knott et al., 2022, p. 2). The interview conducted by the author was carried out in conjunction with observations made on one of the islands in Makassar, Indonesia called Kapoposang. The author conducted interviews regarding land privatization on the island, the author interviewed many residents, hamlet heads and also parties involved in the dispute. The author asked about various topics regarding land privatization that is currently occurring on Kapoposang Island. The author asked several sources who were directly involved in this problem. The author tried to research the impact of this privatization on the lives of the local community by conducting interviews with the head of Kapoposang hamlet, the owner local resorts, and land officials involved in disputes in order to obtain more in-depth information regarding the impacts, motivations and justifications of the various parties involved in this land privatization phenomenon. The following is a list of sources interviewed by the author.

No.	Work / Occupation	Educational Background	Amount
1.	Local Residents	Elementary school and equivalent	2
2.	Community Leader	High school and equivalent	1
3.	Local Tourist	Bachelor of Communication	1
4.	Disputing Party	-	2

3. THEORY

Land Privatization Theory

Land privatization, a process in which land ownership passes from the hands of the government or state to individuals or private companies. This is an important part of land reform aimed at distributing land rights and increasing the productivity of that land. There are several ways of land privatization, such as restitution, where land is returned to an individual or group who lost their land rights due to injustice in the past, there is also the concept of self-

ownership, which allows tenants to become owners of the land they work on, as well as formalization, in where previously unofficial land claims are legally recognized through a registration process (Hargrave, 2024). Land privatization has been an important issue in various historical contexts, such as in Eastern Europe after the communist era and agrarian reform in Latin America. The goal is often to convert the collective farming system to individual ownership, in the hope of encouraging economic growth. Many people believe that privatization can improve land use efficiency, attract more investment to the agricultural sector, and help improve the welfare of small farmers. However, there are also concerns that privatization could lead to inequality, where some people control large areas of land while others are marginalized and do not have access to owning land.

Richard Stroup in his book discussing the role of land privatization and its impact on natural resources states that, "The world is inhabited by selfish individuals, who are only concerned with how to enrich themselves" (Baden & Stroup, 1983, p, 55) . It is important for us as a collective to consider how privatization policies can be designed to be more inclusive and fair. Land privatization can be a stimulus for the development of a region, but it can also be a big boomerang for society. Private land can be used to focus the function of the land to certain specifications that can benefit those who own the land, but the freedom to do this can be an obstacle or threat for those who do not have rights to the land (Lehmann, 1995, p, 2). Providing training programs and financial support for small farmers can help them in the process of cultivating the land. Strict regulations also need to be implemented to prevent land speculation which can harm society. With a careful approach and oriented towards shared welfare, land privatization can function as a tool to improve economic welfare while maintaining social justice. Overall, while land privatization has the potential to change the way we manage and use this natural resource for economic progress and better agricultural practices, challenges related to social justice and equality still need to be taken seriously.

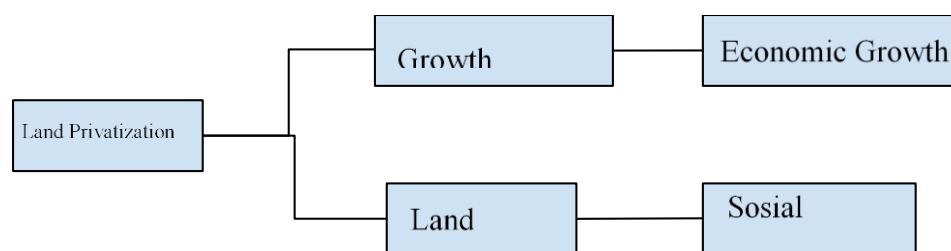


Figure 1. Indicators of Land Privatization Theory

Maritime Diplomacy Theory

Maritime diplomacy is the implementation of foreign policy that focuses on managing international relations through maritime aspects. According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2017, maritime diplomacy aims to optimize maritime potential to fulfill national interests, in accordance with national and international law. In this context, maritime diplomacy includes various activities at the bilateral, regional and global levels, and involves the use of both civil and military maritime assets (Hanggarini & Wiranto, 2022, p, 165). This is not only limited to negotiations regarding maritime boundaries or maritime cooperation, but also includes managing tensions and conflicts at sea. Christian Le Miere is a senior member naval forces and maritime security di the International Institute for Strategic Studies, London classifies maritime diplomacy into three types: cooperative diplomacy, which involves cooperation in humanitarian missions and joint exercises; persuasive diplomacy, which aims to increase a country's recognition and prestige on the international stage; and coercive diplomacy, which uses military force to pressure other parties (Hanggarini & Wiranto, 2022, p, 168). Maritime diplomacy plays an important role in maintaining the sovereignty and security of territorial waters, as well as in resolving maritime disputes with neighboring countries. In the context of Indonesia, which is the largest archipelagic country in the world, maritime diplomacy is crucial to ensure that the sea is not only a well-managed resource, but also an arena for building international cooperation.

Maritime countries like Indonesia, using this approach, can seek to strengthen their position as an archipelagic country by promoting the vision of the "World Maritime Axis," which emphasizes the importance of the sea as a link between countries and as a source of prosperity. Maritime diplomacy also covers issues such as maritime security, protection of the marine environment, and sustainable use of marine resources (Sanjiwani, 2022, p, 74). By prioritizing multilateral dialogue and cooperation in international forums such as ASEAN and the UN, Indonesia is trying to resolve maritime territorial disputes peacefully and constructively. Apart from that, maritime diplomacy also aims to increase national capacity in the field of marine research and maritime technology development, so that it can support the sustainability of marine resources while strengthening national economic competitiveness. Thus, maritime diplomacy is not just a foreign policy tool, but also an integral strategy for achieving broader national development goals (Sanjiwani, 2022, p, 67).

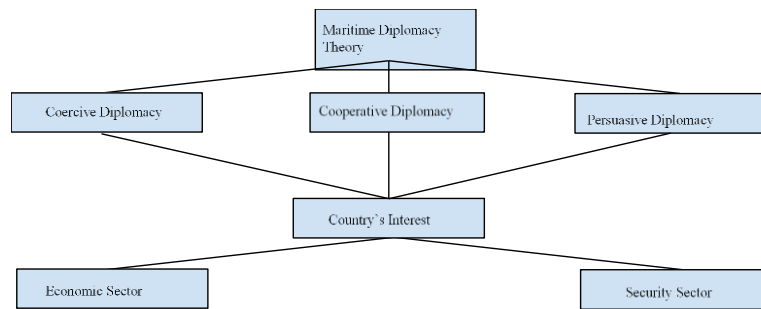


Figure 2. Maritime Diplomacy Theory Indicators

Analysis

Kapoposang Island, Pangkep, South Sulawesi, which has an area of 3,321 is under the auspices of the Kupang National Marine Conservation Area (BKKPN). According to the head of the South Sulawesi maritime and fisheries service, Muhammad Ilyas, Kapoposang Island is under the authority of Pangkep Regency and cannot be bought and sold. The statement regarding Kapoposang Island reveals important issues regarding land ownership and management in conservation areas. According to local officials, the islands cannot be bought and sold, but individuals are still allowed to manage tourism there as long as they follow the applicable rules. Head of the Licensing and Non-Licensing Services Division of the Pangkep Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Service (DPM-PTSP), Hamzah, emphasized that Kapoposang Island is included in a conservation area, so there is confusion regarding the sale of land certificates by residents. Previously circulating news stated that Kapoposang Island was sold to a businessman for IDR 5 billion. However, the Head of Mattiro Village, Hasanuddin, explained that what actually happened was the sale of part of the land belonging to a resident named Amir, not the island itself. Amir is known to have sold land measuring around 40x80 square meters to a businessman (Rustam, 2023).

Hasanuddin expressed his dissatisfaction with Amir's actions in selling the land, especially because Amir had previously processed a development permit and claimed he was only collaborating with entrepreneurs (Rustam, 2023). Hasanudin stated that information about the land sale only became known after reports from residents emerged after construction of the resort on Kapoposang Island began. The issue of land sales on Kapoposang Island shows the importance of a clear understanding of conservation area regulations, so that residents are not trapped in illegal practices. In addition, transparency in the licensing process and communication between authorities and the community is very necessary to prevent misunderstandings and conflicts in the future. This situation also reflects the challenges in managing natural resources in conservation areas and the need for stricter law enforcement to prevent illegal practices related to land ownership on protected islands. This statement is in

accordance with the results of my interview with one of the hamlet heads who stated that it was true that land was sold by a resident to an investor from Makassar. According to one PSDKP (Marine Resources and Fisheries Supervision) officer, the Kapoposang Island area is a conservative area that should be under government ownership and should not be traded (Interview, October 4-5, 2024). This is included in the indicators of land exploitation and social inequality because private land which can be used to focus the function of the land to a certain specification can benefit those who own land, but the freedom to do so can be an obstacle or threat for those who do not own it. rights to the land (Lehmann, 1995, p, 2). In accordance with what was obtained from the interview results, with this land acquisition, a gap can emerge between land investors and land managed by local communities.

The land with title certificate number 00179 registered with NIB 20.06.09.12.00322 was signed by Syafaruddin, Head of the Pangkep Land Office and chairman of the systematic land registration adjudication committee. According to Slamet Riyadi, Head of the Research and Public Engagement Department at Walhi South Sulawesi, land control on islands is nothing new in South Sulawesi. Cases of land control often occur where entrepreneurs generally buy land from residents to build villas and develop private resorts, as happened in the Selayar Islands Regency. Slamet also revealed that the licensing process for resort construction is very complex, so many entrepreneurs use the names of local residents to make the process easier (Mirsan, 2023).

Slamet also questioned the validity of the land ownership certificate on the island, considering that the regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the Indonesian National Land Agency number 17 of 2016 stated that small islands and growing land belonged to the state or region (Mirsan, 2023). This shows the need for more attention to regulations that protect conservation areas so that they are not misused by certain parties. The issue of land tenure on Kapoposang Island highlights serious challenges in protecting conservation areas in Indonesia. The practice where entrepreneurs buy land from local residents to build private villas or resorts, as happened in the Selayar Islands Regency, shows that there are gaps in regulations that allow exploitation of natural resources without considering environmental and social impacts. In addition, questions regarding the validity of land ownership certificates on small islands must be taken seriously, considering that existing regulations confirm that land in these areas belongs to the state or region. Therefore, there is a need for stricter law enforcement and increased public awareness of their rights as well as the need for collaboration between government, society and environmental organizations to protect this fragile ecosystem. According to one of the hamlet heads of Kapoposang Island, the land

sale process took place without the knowledge or permission of local residents and government, and there was also security of the construction site in the disputed area. Based on the words of the security personnel who work at the disputed location, they are only carrying out their work and it is true that there has been a certificate of ownership that was acquired by investors in the area (Interview, October 3-5, 2024). The discussion of the law above is included in the security sector indicators of maritime diplomacy theory because it involves granting permits for conservative land that should be owned by the government and managed by local communities.

After construction of the resort was completed at the end of 2021, Hasanuddin and local residents felt the need to report this situation to the Regent of Pangkep, Muhammad Yusran Lalogau. They are worried that the resort was built without legal permission. The Regent also promised to follow up on the report by checking the necessary permits. However, until now, there is no clarity regarding the next steps (Abduh, 2023). This situation shows the challenges in monitoring and coordinating between local governments and communities in managing conservation areas such as Kapoposang Island. This also shows the need for stricter law enforcement to prevent illegal practices in land control in this sensitive area. In addition, it is important for communities to have a better understanding of their rights regarding land ownership and environmental protection. Collaboration between the government, local communities and environmental organizations is very necessary to ensure that development in conservation areas is carried out in a sustainable and responsible manner. Based on the results of interviews with the hamlet head and one of the local residents, it is true that there was a report to the Pangkep Regent M. Yusran Lalogau but this report has not been followed up until December 2024. This issue is interrelated with security sector indicators in maritime diplomacy theory because the report should be addressed by the government until now it has not been followed up. This is also related to indicators of social inequality in land dispute theory because with ambiguous licensing, unbalanced market conditions can arise and unhealthy market monopoly can emerge where one side that has large capital is more profitable, and existing local businesses can be eliminated.

The news about the sale of Kapoposang Island in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, which went viral for IDR 5 billion to a businessman, has also attracted the attention of the National Land Agency (BPN). Tri Wibisono, Head of the South Sulawesi BPN Regional Office, emphasized the importance of the role of Land Deed Drafting Officials (PPAT) in the process of transferring land rights. He explained that PPAT's authority includes verifying the location and validity of land certificates before carrying out transactions. According to him,

PPAT should ensure that all legal aspects related to land have been examined, including potential disputes that may exist (Nursam, 2023).

Tri Wibisono also highlighted that legal actions involving land must be registered with BPN, and PPAT must play an active role in ensuring that all procedures are followed correctly (Nursam, 2023). This is a serious problem because lack of understanding or negligence in carrying out duties can result in bigger legal problems in the future. In the midst of this situation, it is important for all parties involved to understand their responsibilities and ensure that every land transaction is carried out transparently and in accordance with applicable regulations. This situation not only reflects the challenges in land management in conservation areas, but also shows the need to increase awareness of regulations governing land use. With a luxury resort being built with ambiguous permits on Kapoposang Island, the community and government must work together to protect the area from illegal practices and ensure environmental sustainability. Collaboration between the government, local communities and environmental organizations is very necessary to maintain the integrity of the ecosystem and the rights of local communities in managing natural resources. One of the security members of the disputed area stated that the parties to the dispute had a land certificate and that with this letter they had the authority to carry out development (Interview, October 5, 2024).

The Pangkep Regency government is now faced with a serious challenge after a transaction involving the sale of land on Kapoposang Island to foreign investors, which was previously unknown to the authorities. This island, which is located in Mattiro Ujung Village, Liukang Tupabbiring District, is now closely guarded by investors, so local community access is limited. Pangkep Regency DPRD member from the Hanura faction, Nurdin Mappiara, emphasized that foreign investors should not operate haphazardly in the area. He emphasized the importance of collaboration between investors and local governments to discuss management and licensing which is still unclear. Nurdin added that the aim of the Pangkep Regional Government's involvement in resort management by foreign investors is to increase Regional Original Income (PAD), especially because the Kapoposang Island area is included in the conservation area category. He also underlined the importance of tax data from the management of the resort and suggested that local residents be involved as managers, rather than having their access restricted. Meanwhile, Chairman of the Pangkep Regency DPRD, Haris Gani, asked for documents related to the ownership status of land that had been transacted to foreign investors who were suspected of operating illegally (Repliknews, 2023).

Haris emphasized that currently the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) must be responsive to public requests regarding the administrative status of land ownership so that this case can be discussed further (Repliknews, 2023). This situation shows the need for stricter supervision of tourism activities on Kapoposang Island, which is a national marine conservation area. Given the potential for conflict between investors' interests and the rights of local communities, this dilemma creates a challenge for governments to find a balance between attracting investment and protecting community rights. Investors may bring economic benefits, but if not managed well, they can compromise local communities' access to their resources and damage existing social relationships. According to one local resident and owner of the local resort, Kapoposang hamlet, the case and security members from the disputed area are correct that this case has reached the ears of the Pangkep regional government but there has been no follow-up until December 2024 (Interview, October 3-5, 2024). The issues and interview results also touch on aspects of security sector indicators in maritime diplomacy theory. Maritime diplomacy also includes issues such as maritime security, marine environmental protection, and sustainable use of marine resources (Sanjiwani, 2022, p, 74). By prioritizing multilateral dialogue and cooperation in international forums such as ASEAN and the UN, Indonesia is trying to resolve maritime territorial disputes peacefully and constructively. The issue of ambiguous licensing letters from the Kapoposang Island territorial dispute is included in the Indonesian maritime regional security sector problems because there is a conflict between the licensing letters and the law that regulates conservative areas.

4. CONCLUSION

The aim of this journal is to identify the impact of land privatization on the people of Kapoposang Island and maritime diplomacy efforts on this issue have been successfully identified. The people of Kapoposang Island are affected by impacts such as slow economic growth and this can also result in social inequality among the community. The government's maritime diplomacy efforts are not running smoothly because the security sector, which is supposed to be maintained and guaranteed by the government, is not running in line with people's expectations. This privatization of land can also have an impact on the economic sector, especially, the economic growth of local communities which can be hampered due to land acquisition and imbalance in market competition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is grateful that with the grace of God Almighty we were able to complete this journal, the author is also grateful to the parents who have helped encourage and provide motivation and to colleagues who have helped the author during the process of writing this journal. We have succeeded in writing a maritime journal by following the assignment procedures given by lecturer Agussalim Burhanuddin S, IP MIRAP. We are very grateful to our colleagues and the author apologizes if there is any language that is not acceptable.

REFERENCES

- Abduh, M. (2023, June 1). Heboh Pulau Kapoposang Pangkep Dijual ke Pengusaha Rp 5 M, Begini Faktanya. detikcom. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://www.detik.com/sulsel/berita/d-6750509/heboh-pulau-kapoposang-pangkep-dijual-ke-pengusaha-rp-5-m-begini-faktanya>
- Ardiani, R. (2021, December 2). Dampak kebijakan privatisasi terhadap perekonomian di Indonesia. Caraka Prabu, 5(2), 249.
- Baden, J. A., & Stroup, R. L. (1983). Natural resources: Bureaucratic myths and environmental management. *Natural Resources: Bureaucratic Myths and Environmental Management*, 55.
- Dharmasisya. (2021, March 24). Konsep privatisasi di Indonesia. *Tinjauan Privatisasi di Indonesia*, 1, 313.
- Hanggarini, P., & Wiranto, S. (2022, July). Budaya maritim dan diplomasi maritim untuk kepentingan nasional. *Budaya Maritim dan Diplomasi Maritim untuk Kepentingan Nasional*, 07(02), 165.
- Hargrave, M. (2024, June 6). Privatization: What it is, how it works, and examples. Retrieved September 26, 2024, from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/privatization.asp>
- Knott, E., Rao, A. H., Summer, K., & Taeger, C. (2022, September 15). Interviews in the social sciences, 73, 2.
- Lehmann, S. (1995, October 11). Privatizing public lands: A bad idea. *Privatizing Public Lands: A Bad Idea*.
- Mirsan, A. (2023, May 31). Kronologi dugaan Pulau Kapoposang dijual ilegal, Walhi Sulsel soroti penerbitan sertifikat kepemilikan. *Kronologi Dugaan Pulau Kapoposang Dijual Ilegal, Walhi Sulsel Soroti Penerbitan Sertifikat Kepemilikan*.
- Nolen, J. L. (2024). Privatization | Privatization benefits, marketization & deregulation. *Britannica*. Retrieved October 9, 2024, from <https://www.britannica.com/money/privatization>

- Nursam, M. (2023, June 7). BPN soroti pejabat pembuat akta tanah dalam kasus penjualan Pulau Kapoposang, begini penjelasannya. BPN Soroti Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah dalam Kasus Penjualan Pulau Kapoposang, Begini Penjelasannya. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://fajar.co.id/2023/06/07/bpn-soroti-pejabat-pembuat-akta-tanah-dalam-kasus-penjualan-pulau-kapoposang-begini-penjelasannya/>
- Puri, G. (2024, May 3). What is interview: Meaning, types, and formats. Naukri.com. Retrieved October 10, 2024, from <https://www.naukri.com/blog/what-is-interview/>
- Repliknews. (2023, June 8). Pulau Kapoposang yang disinyalir dikelola oleh investor asing dituntut hasilkan PAD. Repliknews.
- Riva'i, Y. (2023). Nasionalisasi dan privatisasi dalam perspektif ekonomi Islam. *Kesimpulan*, 3(1), 10.
- Rustam, R. (2023, June 1). Pulau Kapoposang lahannya dijual ke pengusaha masuk kawasan konservasi. detikcom. Retrieved December 1, 2024, from <https://www.detik.com/sulsel/berita/d-6750911/pulau-kapoposang-lahannya-dijual-ke-pengusaha-masuk-kawasankonservasi>
- Sanjiwani, N. P. A. (2022, January). Upaya diplomasi maritim pemerintahan Joko Widodo dalam mewujudkan pilar keamanan poros maritim dunia. *Upaya Diplomasi Maritim Pemerintahan Joko Widodo dalam Mewujudkan Pilar Keamanan Poros Maritim Dunia*, 04(01), 66–80.
- Thomas, R. (2024, March 28). Privatisation of the land register, the PEXA problem, and monopoly issues. *Privatisation of the Land Register, the PEXA Problem, and Monopoly Issues*, 1(1), 2. Retrieved October 9, 2024, from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4742056
- WRM Bulletin 254. (2021, March 9). Why reject the privatization of customary land. World Rainforest Movement. Retrieved October 9, 2024, from <https://www.wrm.org.uy/bulletin-articles/why-reject-the-privatization-of-customary-land>