

# Fragmented Authority and Overlapping Jurisdiction in Coastal Permitting: A Case Study of Sea Fence Construction

---

Didi Nursidi

Faculty of Law, Universitas Wiralodra, Indramayu, Indonesia

---

**Abstract:** Coastal zones hold a crucial role in maintaining ecological stability, supporting economic livelihoods, and safeguarding the welfare of nearby communities. Yet the governance of coastal space in Indonesia remains constrained by persistent institutional fragmentation and inconsistent regulatory norms. This study examines how regulatory misalignment emerges within coastal spatial licensing practices, using the construction of a sea barrier in the coastal waters of Tangerang Regency as the principal empirical case. Unlike earlier studies that mainly discuss broad policy arrangements or governance systems in general terms, this research focuses closely on how differences in regulatory interpretation appear during concrete licensing procedures. A qualitative approach guides the inquiry, combining normative legal analysis with a governance perspective to identify the relationship between regulatory design and institutional conduct. The findings indicate that fragmented regulations, overlapping authority among agencies, and weak interinstitutional coordination together generate inconsistencies that weaken the credibility of the permitting process. These conditions create legal uncertainty and increase the likelihood of disputes over coastal spatial utilization. This article offers a case-oriented analysis of how interactions between regulation and institutions influence the outcomes of coastal licensing, and it contends that building more coherent and sustainable coastal governance in Indonesia requires stronger regulatory alignment, deeper institutional collaboration, and clearer policy guidance.

**Keywords:** institutional fragmentation, administrative law, licensing.

## Introduction

Coastal regions around the world have experienced significant shifts in their function and role ([Mulyono et al., 2025](#)). Areas that were once viewed mainly as ecological zones are now complex spaces where economic interests, environmental protection, and community rights meet and often compete ([De Vries & Pinuji, 2025](#)). This shift is especially visible in Indonesia, an archipelagic country facing increasing development pressure from large infrastructure projects and growing exploitation of marine resources ([Al Haq & Rizkianti, 2025](#)). As these dynamics intensify, governing coastal areas requires more than formal spatial planning ([Bekti et al., 2025](#)). It also calls for a closer examination of how existing regulatory frameworks actually work in practice and how they shape decisions on the ground.

Licensing systems play a central role in how coastal governance is carried out in practice. In principle, these mechanisms aim to ensure that development activities follow spatial planning rules, meet environmental protection standards, and serve the broader public interest ([Blevins, 2017](#)). Yet the reality often differs from this ideal design. The link between regulatory objectives and their implementation frequently weakens in practice. Regulations often overlap, the boundaries of institutional authority remain unclear, and coordination among government agencies does not always run effectively ([Ferdinan, 2025](#)). Together, these conditions create uncertainty in decision making and, in some cases, lead to disputes over the use and control of coastal space.

Contemporary scholarship on coastal governance and marine spatial planning has expanded considerably in recent years. Investigators have increasingly emphasized the necessity of cross-institutional cooperation and the need for more holistic policy approaches ([Ratna Intan et al., 2025](#)). A strand of this literature specifically highlights the critical role of institutional capacity in translating policy aspirations into effective implementation. There is also growing interest in governance innovations as adaptive responses to socio-environmental pressures in coastal areas, as well as ecosystem-based management approaches, despite the persistent challenges their application encounters when sectoral interests diverge ([Wade, 2020](#)). Notwithstanding these advances, scholarly attention has remained comparatively limited with respect to how regulatory inconsistencies materialize in discrete permitting procedures. The gap between regulatory prescription and administrative reality mediated by differing institutional interpretations and competing organizational interests warrants more granular investigation than the existing literature has afforded.

This lacuna is particularly consequential in the Indonesian context, where the governance of coastal zones involves an intricate interplay between central government authorities and

regional administrations ([Iskandar, 2021](#)). The resulting complexity renders differences in regulatory interpretation and implementation not merely possible but virtually inevitable ([Zoysa et al., 2025](#)). The case of sea fence construction along the coastline of Tangerang Regency offers a particularly instructive illustration of these dynamics. This project has attracted scrutiny from legal scholars, policymakers, and affected communities alike, as it raises substantive questions about whether the permitting process adhered to prevailing spatial planning regulations and whether inconsistencies in regulatory application may have arisen in practice.

This study adopts a qualitative methodology that integrates normative legal analysis with a governance perspective ([Rosyad, Mahmood, et al., 2025](#)). The legal component facilitates a systematic examination of applicable regulatory provisions and the identification of normative inconsistencies therein. The governance dimension, in turn, enables an analysis of how institutional actors interact during the implementation phase dimensions that purely doctrinal analysis would fail to capture ([Olujobi, 2021](#)). The analytical strategy encompasses the identification of relevant regulatory instruments, a mapping of institutional responsibilities and hierarchies, and a comparative assessment of formal regulatory provisions against observable implementation realities.

From a jurisprudential standpoint, this inquiry is closely linked to the principle of legal certainty ([Sheherazade & Tsang, 2015](#)). When regulations are applied in an inconsistent or contradictory manner, the consequences extend well beyond administrative inconvenience; they affect the legitimacy of legal norms and erode the protection of rights particularly those of coastal communities whose livelihoods are directly contingent upon maritime resources. With this contextual and theoretical grounding established, this study proceeds to examine regulatory inconsistencies in coastal spatial permitting through the analytical lens of the Tangerang Sea fence case, with the objective of elucidating how regulatory and institutional factors interact and how such interactions shape the effectiveness of the permitting system.

This study uses a qualitative approach that combines normative legal analysis with a governance perspective. This legal analysis focuses on examining current regulations and identifying any possible inconsistencies ([Peksatici & Ergun, 2019](#)). At the same time, the governance perspective is used to understand how institutions interact during implementation ([Sugiyono, 2011](#)). This combined approach is used because the issue requires more than just a legal analysis; it also requires looking at how rules are applied in practice. The analysis involves identifying relevant regulations, mapping institutional roles, and comparing regulatory provisions with actual implementation. From a legal point of view, the issue is closely related to the idea of legal certainty. When regulations are not applied consistently, the consequences go beyond administrative matters and affect how legal norms

are understood and how rights are protected, particularly for coastal communities. Given this context, this study examines the regulatory inconsistencies in coastal space permitting, using the example of seawall construction in Tangerang. By focusing on this case, the study seeks to provide a clearer understanding of how regulatory and institutional factors interact in practice and how they influence the effectiveness of the permitting system.

## Research Method

This section delineates the methodological architecture employed to examine regulatory dissonance within the coastal spatial licensing system in Indonesia (Creswel, 2009). The research adopts an integrative approach that combines legal analytical methods with governance analysis, enabling a simultaneous examination of the formal regulatory environment and the institutional dynamics that govern its practical application in the coastal and marine management domain.

## Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research design that synthesizes conventional normative legal inquiry with governance analysis to scrutinize regulatory discrepancies embedded within coastal spatial permitting processes. The normative legal dimension provides an evaluative framework for assessing the body of regulations governing coastal and marine management in Indonesia, with particular attention to internal coherence, regulatory consistency, and potential normative conflicts. Governance analysis complements this legal inquiry by illuminating how institutional configurations and policy actors shape the real-world application of these regulatory frameworks. Together, these methodological components enable the identification of systemic shortcomings, overlapping institutional mandates, and the operational challenges encountered within the coastal permitting apparatus.

A case study approach is employed as the primary unit of analysis, centered on the construction of a sea fence in the coastal waters of Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. This case provides an empirically grounded focal point through which to examine the interaction between formal regulatory structures and institutional practice, thereby revealing the conditions under which licensing inconsistencies emerge. The integrated design combining legal analysis, governance perspectives, and case-specific investigation furnishes a structured analytical framework for understanding coastal spatial permitting and its governance implications within the Indonesian context.

## Research Approach

The investigative approach adopted in this study draws upon three interrelated methodological strands: legal analysis, conceptual framework application, and case study examination. The legal analytical strand facilitates a systematic assessment of the regulatory mechanisms governing coastal and marine space utilization in Indonesia, with emphasis on identifying normative contradictions, jurisdictional overlaps, and potential conflicts within the prevailing legislative architecture. The conceptual framework strand draws upon theories of coastal governance, incorporating insights from common-pool resource governance, adaptive governance, and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM). These theoretical lenses illuminate the relational dynamics between regulatory interactions, institutional configurations, and policy actors, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of the origins of regulatory inconsistency.

The case study strand centers on the sea fence construction project in Tangerang Regency, Banten Province a case that furnishes concrete empirical grounding for exploring how regulatory frameworks and institutional arrangements function in practice, and under what conditions licensing inconsistencies emerge. This tripartite approach connects legal analysis, governance perspectives, and observed implementation realities to construct an integrated understanding of regulatory dissonance and its implications for coastal governance in Indonesia.

## Data Sources

This study relies upon both primary and secondary legal materials to substantiate its analysis of regulatory discrepancies in coastal spatial permitting. Primary legal sources encompass the principal legislative instruments governing coastal and marine spatial management in Indonesia, which serve as the documentary foundation for assessing the regulatory framework, identifying normative inconsistencies, and evaluating jurisdictional overlaps in the utilization of coastal space. Secondary sources include peer-reviewed journal articles, scholarly monographs, and policy reports pertaining to coastal governance, marine spatial planning, and environmental policy materials that collectively support the theoretical and analytical framework of the study and offer comparative perspectives from international governance scholarship. These materials underpin the doctrinal assessment of regulatory consistency and enable an evaluation of how legal provisions are operationalized in practice, particularly in relation to inter-agency coordination and licensing procedures.

## Case Study Context

This study situates its empirical analysis within the specific case of sea fence construction along the coastal waters of Tangerang Regency, Banten Province, Indonesia a case that has generated substantial public and policy attention. The controversy surrounding this project relates primarily to questions about the legality of the permits issued, the extent to which the construction adheres to applicable coastal spatial planning regulations, and its broader implications for the governance of Indonesia's coastal zones.

Tangerang Regency occupies the northern coastal fringe of Banten Province and forms an integral component of the coastal ecosystem of the Java Sea. The region sustains a diverse range of socio-economic activities, including fisheries, aquaculture, and the livelihoods of coastal communities, making it an ecologically and economically significant zone whose governance carries considerable consequences. The sea fence project has provoked serious concerns regarding the transparency and procedural propriety of the licensing process, as well as the consistency of the construction with prevailing coastal zoning regulations raising the prospect of tensions between national marine management standards and sub-national coastal zoning instruments.

## Data Analysis

The analytical process in this study is grounded in a qualitative examination of legal documents and policy frameworks pertaining to coastal spatial permitting in Indonesia. To assess the operative logic of the current regulatory structure, relevant statutes, policy instruments, and academic literature were reviewed, with particular focus on the legal norms governing coastal zoning, marine spatial planning, and the administration of marine areas. Beyond the formal regulatory review, the study also examines the institutional environment within which these policies are applied. In the Indonesian context, coastal governance encompasses numerous agencies whose mandates and responsibilities frequently intersect or overlap, and understanding these institutional dynamics is essential to explaining how differences in authority, coordination, and regulatory interpretation may affect licensing outcomes. The Tangerang sea fence project serves as the primary empirical vehicle for this institutional analysis.

The study investigates how inconsistencies emerge within coastal spatial permitting and how they reverberate through broader coastal governance frameworks, doing so through a structured examination of how regulatory provisions and institutional actors operate within the specific case. The analytical sequence proceeds as follows: first, the relevant regulations are identified and inventoried; second, these instruments are scrutinized for internal

coherence, consistency, and potential normative conflicts; third, the roles and mandates of relevant institutions are mapped, including their hierarchical relationships and collaborative arrangements within coastal governance; and fourth, the case study is assessed against these regulatory and institutional parameters to identify concrete instances of regulatory discrepancy in the licensing process. This methodological sequence enables the study to draw connections between legal norms, institutional structures, and their practical application, thereby producing a more comprehensive understanding of regulatory inconsistency in coastal spatial permitting.

## Result and Discussion

The analysis presented in this section examines the findings of the study concerning the regulatory frameworks and governance challenges that characterize coastal spatial permitting in Indonesia. The discussion is organized around three interlocking themes: the architecture of applicable legal rules, the institutional dynamics implicated in the Tangerang Sea fence case, and the implications of these findings for coastal governance reform.

### Implications for Coastal Governance Reform

The findings of this study indicate that Indonesia's coastal spatial permitting system is in need of substantial reform. The regulatory and institutional deficiencies brought into focus by the Tangerang Sea fence case demonstrate that existing legal frameworks are insufficiently equipped to deliver effective coastal governance, as they tend to engender conflicting interpretations and inadequate regulatory enforcement. Addressing the structural challenges of coastal spatial management requires both enhanced institutional cooperation and more coherent policy architectures.

A central policy priority is that the regulatory instruments governing coastal and marine spatial management must demonstrate greater internal consistency across different normative layers. Ambiguously formulated regulations and redundant legislative instruments obscure the permitting process and undermine the effectiveness of coastal zoning standards conditions that impede the realization of sustainable management practices and the protection of the marine environment. Achieving more effective coastal governance therefore necessitates improved harmonization between national legislative frameworks and sub-national spatial planning instruments.

The efficacy of institutional collaboration constitutes a further critical dimension. Coastal governance in Indonesia engages stakeholders from multiple tiers of government—national agencies, provincial authorities, and municipal institutions—whose responsibilities frequently overlap or remain insufficiently delineated. When institutional roles are

ambiguous, effective coordination is compromised, leading to inconsistent and inefficient policy implementation. Improving collaborative frameworks across agencies, together with a clearer definition of each institution's mandate, could substantially enhance the transparency and accountability of coastal permitting processes.

This study also underscores the imperative of integrating community perspectives into the governance of coastal areas. Coastal populations—particularly those engaged in small-scale fishing activities—depend upon reliable access to marine resources as the economic foundation of their daily lives. Development projects in coastal waters therefore require systematic assessments of their social and economic impacts on these communities. Coastal spatial planning must incorporate robust mechanisms for public participation in decision-making processes. Addressing the governance challenges embedded within coastal spatial permitting demands an integrated approach encompassing regulatory harmonization, institutional coordination, and community engagement. This comprehensive approach can enhance both the equity and sustainability of Indonesia's coastal governance architecture. These findings advance the scholarly understanding of coastal governance by highlighting the centrality of regulatory coherence and institutional coordination in improving permitting effectiveness, and by demonstrating that regulatory inconsistency is not merely a formal legal problem but a product of fragmented institutional coordination that directly shapes the quality of licensing outcomes.

## Governance Challenges in the Tangerang Sea Fence Case

The sea fence project along the Tangerang Regency coastline throws into sharp relief a series of governance challenges that pervade coastal spatial permitting in Indonesia. Despite the existence of an extensive legal and regulatory architecture designed to govern coastal and marine ecosystems, its practical application is regularly beset by considerable difficulties. A prominent source of these difficulties lies in the complexity of inter-institutional coordination, particularly when different agencies harbor competing priorities or harbor ambiguities about their respective roles in the coastal management process.

The tension between development initiatives and coastal zoning regulations presents a particularly salient governance challenge. Under the Regional Coastal Zoning Plan (RZWP3K), the utilization of marine areas is required to conform to the zoning prescriptions established by the provincial government. The sea fence project has sparked debate as to whether the permits issued were genuinely consistent with these zoning requirements. Such discrepancies frequently arise when regulatory provisions are interpreted differently by the various actors engaged in coastal development decision-making. The institutional dimension of coastal governance in Indonesia further compounds these challenges. Coastal governance

involves multiple authorities spanning both national and regional tiers of government, and the decision-making process draws upon inputs from agencies responsible for marine affairs, environmental management, and spatial planning. When the allocation of responsibilities is imprecisely defined or coordination mechanisms are absent, ambiguity can pervade the licensing process for coastal and marine space, producing disagreements among stakeholders and delays in project approvals.

The sea fence project has also attracted the attention of local fishing communities, many of whom depend upon unrestricted access to coastal waters as the material basis of their livelihoods. Alterations to the physical structure of the coastline have the potential to disrupt established fishing routes and access patterns, raising legitimate concerns about the extent to which coastal development may compromise both marine ecosystems and the economic sustainability of coastal residents. This case reflects the broader governance challenge confronting Indonesia's coastal management system: the norms governing marine space are distributed across a multiplicity of legal instruments and enforced by a heterogeneous array of organizations. When these arrangements lack effective coordination, uncertainty infects both the permitting process and the interpretation of zoning policy.

These observations suggest that regulatory discrepancies in coastal spatial permitting arise principally from three interrelated sources: the duplication of institutional responsibilities, divergent interpretations of zoning regulations among relevant actors, and insufficient collaborative frameworks among the governing bodies concerned. Stronger coordination between relevant authorities is therefore necessary, accompanied by more explicit guidance for licensing procedures within coastal spatial management and greater alignment between coastal zoning policy and development planning.

## Regulatory Framework of Coastal Spatial Permitting

The governance of Indonesia's coastal and marine territories is structured by a multifaceted body of law that aspires to reconcile the competing imperatives of environmental conservation, economic development, and the welfare of coastal populations. The foundational legislative instrument in this domain is Law No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, subsequently amended by Law No. 1 of 2014. This law establishes the basic parameters for coastal resource governance and introduces zoning instruments to regulate the utilization of coastal and marine spaces. Complementing this framework, Law No. 32 of 2014 on Marine Affairs provides broader provisions concerning the governance of marine resources and spatial planning within Indonesian waters. At the sub-national level, provincial administrations are required to

develop Regional Coastal Zoning Plans (RZWP3K) as the primary instruments for translating national coastal management policy into spatially specific regulatory guidance.

The RZWP3K mechanism is designed to partition marine areas into distinct use zones designating specific areas for fisheries, environmental conservation, tourism, and infrastructure development with the principal objective of reducing legal ambiguity and mitigating conflicts over the utilization of marine space. Notwithstanding the apparent comprehensiveness of this regulatory architecture, significant governance challenges persist. The effective operationalization of coastal spatial permits is frequently impeded by inadequate communication channels between national and sub-national authorities, the fragmentation of regulatory authority across multiple instruments, and the ambiguous delineation of responsibilities among agencies. These structural deficiencies can produce uncertainty concerning the legal status of specific development activities within coastal waters, thereby constraining investment and generating conflicts among stakeholders engaged in coastal development. While these regulations were constructed to facilitate the ordered management of coastal areas and ensure the appropriate utilization of marine space, their practical application reveals considerably greater complexity than the formal regulatory structure might suggest. Jurisdictional overlaps between agencies, combined with deficient inter-institutional coordination, frequently generate confusion in the licensing process and create impediments to timely approval of coastal development projects.

## Discussion

Licensing practices in coastal governance often reveal the distance between regulatory design and institutional practice. In the Indonesian context, the Tangerang case demonstrates that the permitting system does not operate as a single, coherent administrative process (Bharadwaj et al., 2023). Instead, it functions through multiple institutions that interpret regulatory mandates in different ways. Each institution tends to focus on its own procedural responsibilities, while the broader objective of integrated coastal management receives less attention (Rosyad, Adalakun, et al., 2025). As a result, licensing decisions may emerge from fragmented administrative processes rather than from a coordinated policy framework. This condition reduces regulatory coherence and complicates efforts to maintain consistency in the allocation of coastal space (Chung et al., n.d.).

The presence of overlapping authority further intensifies this challenge. Several government bodies hold formal responsibilities in coastal governance, including agencies responsible for marine affairs, spatial planning, environmental management, and regional administration (Noe, 1991). While such distribution of authority is intended to strengthen oversight, it often produces ambiguity in practice. Institutions may claim jurisdiction over similar regulatory

areas, yet the mechanisms for resolving these overlaps remain limited (Dick et al., 2002). Consequently, administrative decisions may rely heavily on institutional interpretation rather than on a unified regulatory guideline. This situation creates space for divergent licensing outcomes and weakens the predictability of the permitting process.

Another important issue relates to the fragmented structure of regulatory frameworks governing coastal space. Indonesia has introduced a range of laws and regulations designed to manage coastal and marine resources (Pöysti, 2023). However, these legal instruments have developed across different policy sectors and historical moments, resulting in a regulatory landscape that lacks full integration. Spatial planning regulations, environmental protection provisions, and maritime resource management policies often operate within separate administrative logics (Gultom et al., 2021). In practice, this fragmentation complicates the implementation of licensing procedures because officials must navigate multiple regulatory layers that do not always align with each other.

The Tangerang Sea fence development illustrates how these regulatory and institutional conditions influence policy implementation on the ground. The project triggered debate among government actors, legal observers, and coastal communities regarding its conformity with existing spatial planning regulations (Firdausi, 2018). Such controversy did not emerge solely from the project itself but also from uncertainty about how different regulatory provisions should be interpreted and applied. When regulatory clarity is limited, administrative decisions may appear inconsistent or opaque to the public (Rofiq, 1995). This perception can erode public trust and heighten tensions between development initiatives and community interests.

These findings suggest that improving coastal spatial permitting requires more than revising individual regulations. Institutional coordination must become a central component of coastal governance reform (Eriza Zuhry et al., 2024). Clearer division of authority between agencies, stronger mechanisms for interagency consultation, and more integrated regulatory frameworks would help reduce ambiguity in the licensing process. At the same time, policy frameworks should place greater emphasis on transparency and community engagement, particularly in coastal regions where local livelihoods depend heavily on marine resources. Through these measures, coastal governance can move toward a more consistent, accountable, and sustainable regulatory system.

## Conclusion

The development of the sea fence along the Tangerang coastline highlights the complex reality of coastal spatial permitting in Indonesia. Although various legal instruments have been introduced to regulate the use of coastal and marine space, their application in practice

often faces significant governance barriers. This study shows that inconsistencies in coastal spatial permitting largely arise from three interconnected conditions: overlapping authority among government institutions, the fragmented structure of existing regulatory frameworks, and weak coordination mechanisms between agencies responsible for coastal governance.

The case of Tangerang demonstrates how these conditions create uncertainty in the interpretation and implementation of coastal zoning policies. When coordination between institutions is limited, development activities may proceed without fully aligning with established spatial planning regulations. Such situations raise legal concerns and trigger public criticism, particularly from coastal communities whose livelihoods depend directly on marine resources. Improving institutional coordination and clarifying regulatory provisions therefore become essential steps to ensure greater consistency in the coastal permitting process. In addition, policy directions that more clearly prioritize community interests are necessary to support transparent decision making and to promote a more accountable and sustainable model of coastal governance in Indonesia.

## References

- Al haq, m. A., & rizkianti, w. (2025). Construction of sea barriers in tangerang based on agrarian law perspectives and implementation issues. *Krtha bhayangkara*, 19(3), 691–706.
- Bekti, r. P., martin, a. Y., & sihotang, s. (2025). The problem of the mysterious sea fence in the waters of tangerang regency. *Ad dien: journal of islamic studies*, 1(1), 32–53.
- Bharadwaj, a., devaiah, v. H., & gupta, i. (2023). *Locating legal certainty in patent licensing*. Springer nature.
- Blevins, j. (2017). License to uber: using administrative law to fix occupational licensing. *Ucla l. Rev.*, 64, 844.
- Chung, m., banzragch, b., & gasparatos, a. (n.d.). *Understanding coral reef change in urbanized and tourism-intensive seascapes: insights from sanur, bali*.
- Creswel, j. W. (2009). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches*. Los angeles: university of nebraska–lincoln.
- De vries, w. T., & pinuji, s. (2025). Balancing between land and sea rights—an analysis of the ‘pagar laut’(sea fences) in tangerang, indonesia. *Land*, 14(7), 1382.
- Dick, h., houben, v. J. H., lindblad, j. T., & thee, k. W. (2002). *Emergence of a national economy: an economic history of indonesia, 1800-2000*. University of hawaii press.
- Eriza zuhry, f., aulia, h., nasywa zulfita, rouli margaretha, matang, m., & lham hudi. (2024). Civic education efforts in cultural aspects for the formation of student identity. *Jurnal edukasi terkini*, 1(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.70310/hgjqvq985>

- Ferdinan, d. (2025). Between walls and waves: coastal development legal gaps. *Available at ssrn 5277673*.
- Firdausi, z. H. (2018). Penyaluran dana zakat melalui beasiswa di baitul maal muamalat. *Az-zarqa': jurnal hukum bisnis islam*, 10(1).
- Gultom, t., indarti, e., & sa'adah, n. (2021). A paradigmatic study to legally assess the authority and right of jurisdiction of public sector governance: examining discretion in government administrative law. *International journal of criminology and sociology*, 10, 1129–1135.
- Iskandar, n. M. (2021). *Opportunities of low impact development for water infrastructure in jakarta, indonesia*.
- Mulyono, g. S., syadewan, h., & vinata, r. T. (2025). Case study of the sea fence in tangerang from a legal perspective: environmental impact and maritime jurisdiction dispute in 2025. *Hukum dan demokrasi (hd)*, 25(1), 16–24.
- Noe, s. V. (1991). Public and private responses to hypergrowth in third world metropolitan areas. *Third world planning review*, 13(3), 217.
- Olujobi, o. J. (2021). Deregulation of the downstream petroleum industry: an overview of the legal quandaries and proposal for improvement in nigeria. *Heliyon*, 7(4), e06848. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06848>
- Peksatici, ö., & ergun, h. S. (2019). The gap between academy and industry - a qualitative study in turkish aviation context. *Journal of air transport management*, 79, 101687. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jairtraman.2019.101687>
- Pöysti, t. (2023). Legislating for legal certainty, with a right to a human face, in an automated public administration. In *the rule of law and automated decision-making: exploring fundamentals of algorithmic governance* (pp. 33–63). Springer.
- Ratna intan, s. R., pratami, b. D., & kamalludin, i. (2025). Administrative reclamation: a critical study of the abuse of land certification in indonesian maritime areas. *Iop conference series: earth and environmental science*, 1537(1), 12002.
- Rofiq, a. (1995). *Hukum islam di indonesia*. Rajagrafindo persada.
- Rosyad, a., adelakun, n., amiarsa, p., kamal, m., & hamamah, f. (2025). Implementation challenges of data protection law in nigerian higher education. *Focus: jurnal of law*, 6(2 se-articles). <https://doi.org/10.47685/focus.v6i2.785>
- Rosyad, a., mahmoor, s., & sukardi, d. (2025). Implications of the implementation of syariah law in cyberspace in malaysia. *Focus: jurnal of law*, 6(1 se-articles). <https://doi.org/10.47685/focus.v6i1.786>
- Sheherazade, & tsang, s. M. (2015). Quantifying the bat bushmeat trade in north sulawesi, indonesia, with suggestions for conservation action. *Global ecology and conservation*, 3, 324–330.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2015.01.003>

Sugiyono. (2011). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan r & d*. Penerbit alfabeta.

Wade, m. (2020). *Island city: urban development, planning, and real estate in jakarta*. University of california, berkeley.

Zoysa, r. S., gemilang, m. S. C., al-haq, a.-s., rama, m., & sari, a. A. (2025). Afterlives of reclamation: coastal privatization, distanced dispossession, and more-than-human calcifications in jakarta bay. *Maritime studies*, 24(3), 56.