

# Customary Rights Regulations In The Eti Village Of West Seram Regency, Maluku Province

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**Abstract:** Program for the development of a superior product entitled the assistance in the formulation of regulations on customary land rights in Eti Village, West Seram Regency (SBB), intends to provide assistance in drafting marine customary rights regulations in Eti Village, SBB Regency, with the long-term goal of resolving conflicts over customary land rights that occur between local communities and the SBB Regional Government. In the implementation of a superior product development program carried out with the following methods and steps: The method of approach used in this research is empirical juridical descriptive qualitative analysis. In the first stage, the team conducted a dialogue, the dialogue was conducted well with the community as suffering losses due to conflicts / disputes over the rights of the sea, besides that the dialogue was also conducted to the representatives of the SBB local government. The second step is to provide assistance in the formulation of customary land rights, to get solutions to the conflicts that occur and those that will occur. And the third rarity is the supervision stage in the form of a follow-up to the results of the formulation of the customary rights of the sea. The solution offered in the problem that is being addressed is in the form of assisting the formulation of the Customary Rights Law of the Sea, to minimize conflicts that occur in the village community of Eti.

**Keywords:** Assistance, Drafting Regulations, Marine Land Rights,

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Desa Eti is a village located in Piru Sub-District, West Seram Regency (SBB), Maluku Province with a population of around 500 people, the majority are Protestant Christians, the majority of the livelihoods are farming and some are fishermen. In this village there are conflicts / disputes over land rights and sea rights between communities on one side and the SBB Regional Government on the other. Until now the conflict / dispute could not be reconciled (resolved). Please note that on February 26-27, 2016, we were the Proposer of the Leading Product Development Program, together with the legal counseling team at the Civil Law Department of the Pattimura University Ambon University conducting research on Community Strengthening in the Field of Civil Law. In the study, the Eti Village community, presented the problem to us as researchers that the Eti Village community had a conflict / dispute with the SBB Regional Government in terms of the mastery of the land and customary land rights of the Eti Village Community. The problem faced is that the community does not have a certificate of ownership of sea customary rights, because they only know the boundaries of their customary rights from natural features, for now these conditions will decay with age so that the boundaries of the land are increasingly unclear, but to make a certificate of land they have not thought in that direction. Judging from the level of community education, the highest average education is junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) with a number of teenagers who have undertaken Bachelor education (S1) both in Ambon city and outside Ambon. The causes of land and sea land rights conflicts above are colored by social, economic and political factors, so the handling and resolution must also consider these factors. Resolution of conflicts over customary land in Desa Eti should be done holistically rather than partially, involving relevant parties / institutions and communities based on state law and deliberations by heeding elements that rely on customary law whose claim is contained in the Basic Law of the State Republic of Indonesia of 1945 (URI NRI 1945) in article 28B paragraph (2). Not all settlement of cases with different backgrounds can be resolved with the same legal rules, because the main factor in resolving a case is influenced by economic, social, historical, political conditions and so on. The settlement based on the existing rules must indeed be a

guideline for every case resolution, but in its development the community is likely to always be defeated by the Regional Government (Pemda SBB) because the Pemda SBB has formal evidence which the community does not have. The problem in the Proposed Program that the team proposed was a land conflict between the people of the Desa Eti and the SBB Regional Government. The land conflict has taken a long time, which until now there has not been a solution offered to resolve the conflict. Not all settlement of cases with different backgrounds can be resolved with the same legal rules, because the main factor in resolving a case is influenced by economic, social, historical, political conditions and so on. The settlement based on the existing rules must indeed be a guideline for every case resolution, but in its development the community is likely to always be defeated by the Regional Government (Pemda SBB) because the Pemda SBB has formal evidence which the community does not have. The problem in the Proposed Program that the team proposed was a land conflict between the people of the Desa Eti and the SBB Regional Government. The land conflict has taken a long time, which until now there has not been a solution offered to resolve the conflict. The problem faced by the village was that their ownership of the customary rights of the sea was taken unilaterally by the SBB local government. However, as time went by the SBB local government did not keep its promise, finally the community took action to demand the return of the community's rights to their land, but until now the SBB regional government has not returned to make the release of land rights, with the aim of being fully owned by the SBB government, even in 2019 This former official of the SBB Regional Government has certified the land and sea rights of the Eti Village Community. As stated in the background above, the causes of the conflict of customary rights over the sea are colored by historical, economic and political factors, so that the handling and resolution must also consider these factors. Resolution of conflicts over customary land should be carried out holistically rather than partially, involving relevant parties / institutions and communities based on state law and deliberations by heeding elements that rely on customary law. The unclear boundaries of sea uat rights were received by the people of Desa Eti and belonged to the people of Desa. As stated in the background above, the causes of the conflict of customary rights over the sea are colored by historical,

economic and political factors, so that the handling and resolution must also consider these factors. Resolution of conflicts over customary land should be carried out holistically rather than partially, involving relevant parties / institutions and communities based on state law and deliberations by heeding elements that rely on customary law. The unclear boundaries of sea uat rights were received by the people of Eti Village and belonged to the people of Desa Eti. This condition cannot be allowed to drag on without legal certainty, so we want the team to assist in the preparation of customary rights to the sea so that there are regulations that will map the boundaries of the right to sea singga in the future there will be no remedies of sea rights to the community Village of Eti.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The approach method used in this assistance is empirical juridical descriptive qualitative analysis study, (La Ode Angga, 2018: 1) This assistance seeks to describe what is happening in communities that live around the customary rights of the sea in Eti Village in West Seram Regency. The first stage of the team held a Dialogue, the dialogue was carried out both to the community as suffering losses due to conflicts / disputes over sea rights, in addition to that the dialogue was also conducted to representatives of the SBB Regional Government. The second step is to provide assistance in the formulation of marine customary rights, to get solutions to the conflicts that occur and those that will occur. And the third rarity is the supervision stage in the form of a follow-up to the results of the formulation of the customary rights of the sea. The solution offered in the problem that is being addressed is in the form of assisting the formulation of the Customary Rights Law of the Sea, to minimize conflicts that occur in the village community of Eti.

## 3. THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

### 3.1. Factors that Influence Law Enforcement in Society

Ineffective legislation can be said to be a disease of law, (Achmad Ali, 2009: 206) namely a disease suffered by law so the law cannot carry out its functions. Legal illness can attack structures related to the quality of human resources of law enforcement officials, substances related to regulated values and can be translated into various community activities or legal culture related to community culture, which is a unity of the legal system in Lawrence's view Friedman.

Thus, for the law to be effective as a means of control over society, the legal system in question needs to be improved:

#### a. Structure

The structure is likened to a machine in which there are law-making and enforcement institutions (Ruslan H. Husen 2009: 1), such as the House of Representatives, the Executive, the Legislature, the Police, the Attorney's Office and the Court. Related to this, an objective and transparent selection of law enforcement apparatuses is needed.

#### b. Substance

Substance is what is done and produced by the machine, which is in the form of decisions and decrees, new rules compiled, the substance also includes living rules and not just rules that exist in the law (Ruslan H. Husen 2009: 1), In addition, the substance of a statutory regulation is also influenced by the extent to which the participation or participation of the community in formulating various interests can be regulated in a product of the legislation.

The existence of community involvement in the formation of a law will have an impact on the effectiveness of the enactment of the law. As said (Yuliandri, 2010: 145) that there is no point in a law that cannot be implemented or enforced, given the experience that occurred in Indonesia shows the number of laws that have been declared valid and enacted but cannot be implemented.

#### c. Culture

Legal culture involves anything or anyone who decides to turn on and turn off the machine, and decides how the machine is used, which affects the social mood and social forces that determine how the law is used, avoided or misused (Ruslan H. Husen, 2009: 1). Furthermore (Soekanto, 1979) suggested that the main point of law enforcement actually lies in the factors that might influence it. These factors have a neutral meaning, so the positive or negative impact lies in the contents of these factors. These factors are, as follows:

- 1) The legal factor itself, in this case limited to the law only.
- 2) Law enforcement factors, namely those who form and apply the law.
- 3) Factors of facilities or facilities that support law enforcement.
- 4) Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is applied.
- 5) Cultural factors, namely as a result of works, inventions, and tastes based on human initiative in the association of life. These five factors are closely interrelated, because they are the essence of law enforcement, also a measure of the effectiveness of law enforcement.

### 3.2. Conflict Theory in Sociological Perspectives

Life is a long cycle, in which there is a human role as the main actor. Humans live from time to time, as the life cycle continues to spin, there is always progress, bring change and create history of himself. Humans are creatures that have an infinite sense of satisfaction, endless needs, greed and interdependence. Therefore, human life is always full of desires, hopes and considerations. The desire to fulfill his satisfaction, the hope that always wants his life to be good and consider everything rationally or not. However, when desires cannot be achieved, expectations are not in accordance with reality and considerations are very difficult to choose what will be chosen, it will create conflicts, both conflicts in themselves and others, making life not always run smoothly. Conflict becomes a part of human life. Humans will never be free from conflict, because humans live in society and in society itself there are structures that regulate such that a complex social order is formed. In addition, social interaction that occurs in society also triggers conflict. Interaction therein is also governed by social structures that govern behavior and influence one's personality or even shape it. In conclusion, social interaction governed by social structure will lead to conflict and will shape human personality. Karl Marx saw the conflict as the other side of his economic perspective. This can be seen from his theories, for example about the value of work. According to Marx, the application of human labor is the result of the transformation of all sources of value (Collins, th-53). In addition, in his other work, namely *Das Kapital*, Marx shows that capitalism will someday collapse even with a variety of ways of producing (Sindhunata, 1982: 41). Still in the perspective of Marx looking at conflict, he developed a theory

of conflict with several conceptions namely the conception of social class, social change, power and the state where the conceptions are mutually sustainable. As in capitalist society, conflicts always occur between those who own and control the means of production and those who do not, namely the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. In addition to the rationality premise, Weber also examined the phenomenon of conflict in the study of deterministic economics and social stratification which he divided into classes, statuses and parties. Where all also influence each other. Cuff & Payne (1984: 96), Weber said that Marx's position emphasized more that change requires social action. In this case, Weber was intrigued to find the most appropriate action that can bring change. In his work *The Protestant Ethics and The Spirit of Capitalism*, he examines how the beginning of capitalism occurred and developed rapidly in western countries, namely because of the teachings of Calvinism. Calvinism is a teaching from Protestantism which teaches its people to always work hard to earn money and save money and live simply to get closer to God or become God's choice. In other words, piling up assets so that they can own and control the means of production so that they can work more efficiently and benefit more. It is from here, the capitalist spirit in western countries emerges and continues to develop because the religious idea has motivated individuals to apply it in their daily lives. Weber proved that social change is not only based on an economic context, but religiosity can also drive change. After discussing the conflict perspectives of Karl Marx and Max Weber, the next conflict perspective is the conflict perspective from Ralf Dahrendorf. Dahrendorf through his work *Clas and Conflict Class in Industrial Society* seeks to modify the concept of Marx's conflict theory. He assumed that Marx's concepts of conflict only applied to capitalist society, but not to post-capitalist society or he called it modern industrial society. According to Dahrendorf, the conflict in modern industrial society was not only in the context of the owner of the means of production that Marx always connected with the economic, political and social. The modification he did was to build a new understanding of changes in the social structure of post-capitalist society, among others, the decomposition of capital, the decomposition of workers, the development of a new middle class, the growth of social mobility and the growth of equality. These five things explain the process of changing modern industrial society about the structure of the working class. In short, the professions that emerged among modern industrial societies became classified as workers without having to have the means of production. This is Dahrendorf's critique of Marx's concepts of conflict which is no longer valid in modern industrial society because the workers have placed their professions and have been legitimized. Cuff & Payne (1984: 103) states that according to Dahrendorf conflicts that occur within interest groups must be understood first. Conflicts in post-capitalist societies have been institutionalized or 'set'. According to him, conflict has been arranged in such a way by groups that have interests and conflicts no longer damage the social system. Interest groups mean groups that are connected to one another because of their attachment (Dahrendorf, 1986: 222). In addition, Dahrendorf said that in post-capitalist societies there are two types of groups that influence the formation of classes, namely potential groups and interest groups, and conflict only arises in both groups (Dahrendorf, 1986: 305-306).

## 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1. Conflict Resolution

In the settlement of the problem of land conflict, the Eti village community was carried out with a mediation model of land disputes. The mediation of the land dispute is carried out by involving a third party in this case a third party mediator who is independent, independent and can be respected by both parties to the conflict. The mediator in resolving the conflict is carried out by means of deliberation to find a meeting point of the two conflicting parties. In our interview as a team proposing the Proposal for Proposal of Community Partnership Program (PKM) on 26-27 February 2016, in general the people of the two villages were reluctant to make demands through the court because most did not have formal evidence, such as certificates, therefore the people of both villages who are in conflict with the shrimp processing industry entrepreneurs, they agree to be settled with an alternative form outside the court or non litigation. The road that is mostly taken is non-litigation (outside the court), (La Ode Angga, 2018: 1) even through the path of mass pressure, political lobbying in the DPRD. Political institutions become a venue for resolving legal conflicts, but the impact of law is increasingly underdeveloped and alternative political channels are used instead of smoothing violence. Many customary land conflicts in the courts have been resolved with unsatisfactory results, so that there is a growing view in the community that the judiciary is not optimal in resolving land disputes. As a result, the sense of justice and legal certainty that is expected by the community is not fulfilled, in fact there are only new problems whose effects actually worsen existing conditions. The pattern of resolving land conflicts outside the court can be carried out by negotiation, consensus and mediation. Negotiations are carried out in a way where the parties to the conflict sit together to find the best way to resolve the conflict on the principle that the settlement is not a party that is harmed (win-win solution). Consensus-building is a further step in negotiations. If there are no mutually beneficial agreements in negotiations, then a further step is to reach a consensus agreement by involving other parties as mediators. The results of the deliberation were then made a joint agreement letter signed by the parties and witnesses. Mediation is the control of land conflicts carried out by making a consensus between two conflicting parties to find a neutral third party as a mediator in conflict resolution. Mediation settlement, whether traditional or through various Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) institutions, has advantages when compared to litigation before a court that is not attractive in terms of time, cost and mind / energy. In addition, the lack of confidence in the independence of the judiciary and the administrative obstacles that surround it make the court the final choice for dispute resolution. In the end, the team assisted in the Formulation of Sea Customary Rights Regulations in the Village of Eti, with the aim that the boundaries of the customary rights of the sea were clearly regulated in the regulations.

### 4.2. Stages or steps in resolving conflicts in Desa Eti

In the implementation of the Leading Product Development Program the team carries out the method of carrying out activities by carrying out stages or steps in implementing the solutions offered to overcome the problems that contain the following:

a. Dialog

We, the team did a rare dialogue for the first time, this dialog was carried out both to the people of Eti Village on the one hand as those who suffered losses as a result of the dispute over the Customary Rights of the Sea and, dialog was also carried out to the SBB Regional Government. We do this to find out the desires of the parties in resolving the existing conflict. This Dialog we do, of course, is a rare beginning to later determine the solution or solution that must be offered in the existing land dispute. After dialing with each other, the team will hold a dialogue with the two parties at one table, meaning that they will bring the disputes together in one place. This or this stage is important to be carried out by the team to dig up information that is wanted by both parties so that the team can take the right solution in this problem. To carry out the dialogue, we the team suggest or provide information in advance to the two parties to the conflict so that the implementation of dialog smoothly both parties involved in the existing land conflict must pay attention to several things, namely:

- 1) Must be open to each other between the two parties;
- 2) The same footing or meeting point so that they can get a solution;
- 3) The same goal is to understand one another;
- 4) Must assume partners who are equal between the two must not feel above and vice versa must not feel below.

b. Negotiation

The second step that the team did was negotiating with the two parties involved in the conflict of the Land of Ulayat Laut rights. This is important for the team to carry out in the process of negotiating the two parties in conflict with the Desa Ulayat Laut conflict and the SBB local government with the aim of finding mutually beneficial solutions to each other so that both can be open and no one feels disadvantaged. In some of the literature explained including Syahrizal Abbas argues that negotiation is one of the strategies to resolve disputes or conflicts in which the parties agree to resolve their problems through a process of deliberation and negotiation. In other words, negotiation is a structural process in which the disputing parties talk to one another about the issue being disputed in order to reach mutual agreement or agreement, (Syahrizal Abbas, 9-10) Before negotiating, the team first conducts the information or advises both parties to negotiate on several conditions. The team did this so that the two parties defended the party and acted on conditions for negotiations including:

- 1) Willing to share common interests
- 2) Agree in the negotiation procedure adopted
- 3) Is voluntary
- 4) Mutual trust
- 5) Looking for alternatives in finding a solution (if the deadlock can be continued at another opportunity).

The aim of the team in conducting this negotiation is to get a joint problem resolution between the two parties in conflict with some differences that exist so as to get a win-win solution rather than a win-lose solution or win-lose ). Therefore, in the negotiation process both parties to the conflict are expected to be able to compromise well in order to achieve mutually beneficial goals.

#### 4.2. Model Formulation of Marine Customary Rights in the Village of Eti

Formulation Model of Marine Customary Rights Regulation in Eti Village, Piru District, SBB Regency, Maluku Province. Based on the results of an interview with the village head of Eti on September 14, 2019, it was said that in order to keep the conflict from happening again in the future, a model of regional regulation must be developed that could minimize the occurrence of conflicts. Conflicts that occur between the Eti Village community and the local Government because one of the causes is the absence of customary land boundaries owned by the Eti Village community, the unclear boundaries of the customary land rights make the local government young to take the customary land rights of the Village community. Eti whose area is so vast. Finally, the customary land rights were transferred to the government with the dali for the local government land. Conflicts that occur in the village of Eti of course this can not be allowed to continue for a long time, but the Regional Government in this case the SBB government must have the courage to take steps to formulate a regulatory model that can resolve conflicts or disputes that occur. As a researcher, of course it is in his interest to formulate the formulation of a model for managing marine customary rights in the SBB Regency in Maluku Province, with reference to several theories used in this study as a knife for analysis. To formulate the formulation of the model of management arrangements for Marine Customary Rights in Eti Village, Piru District, Maluku Province, the author uses two theories as analysis blades in formulating the regulation of marine customary rights, namely:

- a. Factors that Influence Law Enforcement in Society
- b. Conflict Theory in the Sociological Perspective of Law

Factors that Influence Law Enforcement in Society are one of them is substance factor. the substance of a statutory regulation is also influenced by the extent of the participation or participation of the community in formulating various interests to be regulated in a product of the legislation. The existence of community involvement in the formation of a law will have an impact on the effectiveness of the enactment of the law. As said (Yuliandri, 2010: 145) that there is no point in a law that cannot be implemented or enforced, given the experience that occurred in Indonesia shows the number of laws that have been declared valid and enacted but cannot be implemented. The Next Theory of Conflict in the Sociological Perspective states that conflict is a part of human life. Humans will never be free from conflict, because humans live in society and in society itself there are structures that regulate such that a complex social order is formed. In addition, social interaction that occurs in society also triggers conflict. Interaction therein is also governed by social structures that govern behavior and influence one's personality or even shape it. In conclusion, social interaction governed by social structure will lead to conflict and will shape human personality. The two theories above illustrate that society must play an active role in resolving conflicts, because conflict is an inseparable part in the history of human life. In the formulation of the Uayat Lut rights regulation in Desa Eti, the role of the regional government is very important. The authority of the SBB Regency Regional Government includes the First:

- a. In Eti Village, Piru Subdistrict, Seram Barat District (SBB), there are sea customary rights

which regulate the prohibition of the use of bombs and potassium cyanida in coral reef areas in fishing efforts by fishermen and the prohibition of cutting down mangrove forests.

- b. The customary rights of the sea for the customary law must go well and the birth of the right of the customary rights of the sea is purely from the ideas of the local community or fishermen.
- c. With the existence of customary land rights or customary rules, the existence of coral reef resources, mangrove forests and fisheries resources in the area will be more protected and sustainable compared to other areas that have not and do not have such traditional rules.
- d. This customary law must already apply to the people of Desa Eti, but until now the existence of the customary law has not been recognized by formal law in Indonesia.
- e. Thus, it is not uncommon for indigenous peoples to carry out penalties against these traditional law violators. They are often confronted with formal laws.

#### Second, the local wisdom of the Piru Village fishermen.

- a. Piru Village traditional fishermen is a form of local wisdom in the form of sasi because there are individual ownership rights to the sea waters where the Kelong are located. This has been going on for generations.
- b. If the waters have been cleared by the indigenous people of Eti as ownership rights, then other parties or other people are not allowed to build in the area, even if the owner does not install a kelong in these waters. If the other party will do the installation
- c. Sasi in the area, the person concerned must first buy the sea area that he has. So, in this context there is a process of transferring ownership.
- d. In the concept of sustainable development of fisheries with the sasi system, it is very concerned about the preservation of natural resources which are ecologically related to the life cycle of fisheries resources such as mangrove forests and coral reefs. For fishermen, Kelong, mangrove forests and coral reefs are a resource that must be protected for its sustainability, because if it is damaged, the fish and shrimp resources in the area will be reduced.
- e. In this case, the recognition of the customary right of the sea of the Desa Eti can be done by harmonizing customary law with the Fisheries Law so that there is no confusion in law enforcement
- f. The regulation of marine customary rights in the Fisheries Law has important significance for the management of fisheries resources that exist in all territorial waters of Indonesia and the existence of these sea rights.
- g. The importance is, first, from a legal perspective that the existence of customary

rights to the sea becomes clear because it is recognized by the government and the general public and there is no overlap between formal law and customary law in force in these indigenous peoples.

## 5. CLOSING

The long-term goal is to resolve conflicts over customary land rights between local communities and the SBB Regional Government. In the implementation of a superior product development program carried out with the following methods and steps: The approach method used in this research is empirical juridical descriptive qualitative analysis. The first stage of the team held a Dialogue, the dialogue was carried out both to the community as suffering losses due to conflicts / disputes over sea rights, in addition to that the dialogue was also conducted to representatives of the SBB Regional Government. The second step is to provide assistance in the formulation of marine customary rights, to get solutions to the conflicts that occur and those that will occur. And the third rarity is the supervision stage in the form of a follow-up to the results of the formulation of the customary rights of the sea. The solution offered in the problem faced is in the form of assistance in the formulation of the Customary Rights Law of the Sea, to minimize conflicts that occur in the people of the village of Eti.

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