

## Governmentality in Marine Spatial Utilization Policy: The Case of Riau Islands Province

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**Abstract:** *This study investigates the implementation of governmentality in policy utilization at sea, focusing on the case of the Province Riau Islands (Kepri). Governmentality, as a framework, Works theoretically proposed by Michel Foucault, applied in context policy utilization room sea for analysis of how the government of the province of Riau Islands manages and directs relations of interest and interaction with the environment of its unique sea. Using the qualitative method with the literature study, this study highlights various governmental aspects carried out by the government in the policy aspects of utilizing room sea in the Province of Kepri. Research results later will show that the government of the Province Riau Islands has prioritized governmentality for formulating policies that cover the sustainability of the ecosystem sea, participation of the community in the utilization of room sea, and integration of modern technology into the stages by showing the dominant actors who influence the political relations in the marine space utilization policy. This approach of collaboration between the government area, government center, and parties private sector at regional and international levels become characteristics important that will discussed in the implementation of governmentality in the Province of Kepri. In addition, recognizing the rights, customs, and wisdom of local public coasts has become an integral part of the utilization of the sea, creating a balance between the development economy and the conservation environment.*

**Keywords:** Governmentality; Policy Utilization of Marine Space; Riau Islands Province.

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## **Introduction**

Utilization room sea becomes a crucial issue in the context of utilization source of the power of the sea. Governmentality in utilization room sea becomes the essence of the unseen avoidable in effort to guard balance in the ecosystem sea and support sustainability utilization source power. Utilization room sea/maritime is about managing distribution activity man in space and time for reaching goals and results in ecology, economics, and social (Gee, 2019). It is a political and social process that is informed by knowledge, knowledge of the natural and social.

Governmentality refers to the way government or authority politically regulates, supervises, and controls society. This concept can be used to explain the transformation in practices of modern government, where the government not only focuses on formal regulations and laws but also involves various techniques and knowledge that include aspects of daily life in society. For example, on the issue of the region, which continues to continuously appear only for repeatedly marginalized, defeated, and belittled (Elden, 2007). Although studies about government marked with orientation discipline diverse science and focus on objects different empirics, they still informed by perspective the same analytics. They investigate "art government" in the broad sense of government" in understanding Foucault's breadth of term (Lemke, 2011).

Governmentality also influences how utilization of room sea directed for reaching objective development sustainably and utilization source-wise power. Inevitably, that aspect of control and regulation in governmentality becomes important for guarding the sustainability of the ecosystem at sea.

Governments need to ensure that activity men are in the sea. No damage to the environment and ecosystem at sea. Therefore, that utilization room must consider effective arrangement to minimize negative impact on the environment. Governmentality in space: the sea also plays a role in empowering the public to participate in utilization of the room at sea. This empowerment covers an approach that is collaborative with involving the public in taking decisions related to management room sea. Active public participation can strengthen implementation policies and ensure social justice in source utilization of the power of the sea. Utilization room is based on proper governmentality, creating a runway for strengthening capacity agency government in managing marine areas. This includes improvement skills and knowledge sources. Power human involvement in utilization room sea as well as development supporting infrastructure marine area management in a way that is effective.

The implementation of governmentality in utilization room at sea is also necessary to consider rights, customs, and local interests. However, is it group This dominant and exist confession to wisdom local and rights traditional public coast that can produce solution inclusive and sustainable in policy or rather on the contrary? Governmentality in utilization room sea This naturally becomes key for ensuring that policies and practices implemented can reach objective sustainability, justice, and security in utilization of source power.

See coverage discussion on aspects of relation in policy utilization room sea. This, Province Case The Riau Islands (Kepri) provide concrete descriptions about the implementation of governmentality in utilization of sea room

at the regional level. Province Kepri, which consists of the Lots Islands, has a unique challenge related to the management of marine areas that requires a careful and sustainable approach. What else is Province Riau Islands bordering provinces with several neighboring countries? Furthermore, in this context, governmentality becomes key. For compile policy utilization, room the sea that considers the relation between which actor is the dominant influence as well as see how far the issue is associated with interest in guarding the diversity of the ecosystem, the sea, public local, and the sustainability economy.

Utilization of the sea in the Province of Riau Islands must naturally be based on the principles of sustainable management. There are some special zones for nature preservation, economic development, and other human activities. Implementation principles This should reflect the effort of the government to integrate the need for development with the preservation of the environment at sea. However, in the context of governmentality, Province Riau Islands is already active in involving technology and scientific data in the process of utilization of room sea. Use modern technology, such as geographic information systems (GIS), allowing government to collect data and analyze information in a way that is efficient and helpful in taking more appropriate decisions.

Next, regulation and control related to activity economy in the maritime region of the Riau Islands is an integral part of governmentality. The local government ensures that every business carried out in waters they comply with standard sustainability, including sustainable fishing and responsible tourism management. Like what spatial planning policy is in the Province of Riau Islands

already confess rights, customs, and wisdom to the local public coastal. Governmentality is directed for describe building relationships, strong partnerships between government and society are custom; acknowledge the important role they play in guarding sustainability as a source of the power of the ocean and ecosystem.

Then, how does the province of Riau Islands carry out governmentality with an adopted approach that is collaborative between the government center, government area, and private sector parties? This cooperation, whether Already ensure that utilization room sea not only does it cover aspects of the environment and social issues, but it also takes into account the economic impact of policies implemented. Some problems are empirically related to the sea in the province of Riau Islands, for example, related to waste oil in the sea. Every season, wind north in November-March, the waters of Batam Island and Bintan, Riau Islands, are always dirty waste oil black (sludge oil). This disaster happens routinely since the 1970s, and the apparatus has captured two flagged tankers, foreigners who throw away toxic waste in the waters of the Riau Islands. They allegedly become the masterminds behind the pollution of oil black meaning orand Bintan (Wiyoga, 2023b). Governmentality in look at this case becomes an aspect that can be seen from side collaboration between countries because the problem is also an international attention.

No phenomenon must be seen from an aspect functionally (technically), but also in the realm of fighting political meaning politics practically (technopolitics), especially related how forms of modern life are realized through governmentality analysis will look at how

ideas or logic politics (political rationalities) regarding development, national room, and sea (modernization and civilization) are designed such that appearance and implementation through useful and identified policy programs, who are the agents (apparatus) who work in this process, so that depicted dimensions, relationships, power relations, and conditions the apparatus can explain (Prawirosusanto, 2015)?

The amount phenomenon-related room in the sea in the Province Riau Islands explains that studies selected cases in the study. This is in accordance with the geographical area of the Province Kepri. Province Riau Islands has sufficient sea area state regional governments after province The Riau Islands have a potential source of power in large marine and fisheries. In addition, the potential of the big island Because beauty is natural, its enchanting beach offers potential for tourism development. (Setiawan, 2023). Utilization room sea This will become more complex between the central and regional coming into effect with Constitution Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government; then the governance sector will become more complex. Plus, complexity from lots of regulations that are combined and separated, walk individually, depends on its importance for what. For example, the Job Creation Law, PP 11/2023, as well as the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 28/2023 concerning Arrest Fishery Measurable, PP 26/2023 concerning Management of Sedimentation Results in the Sea, Presidential Decree 1/2024 concerning Plan Parent Development of Trade Areas Free and Free Port of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun, PP 32/2019 concerning Marine Spatial Planning, and a number of other regulations related to the utilization of

marine space. This research is built from effort for understanding and then formulating a conceptual framework related to governmentality in utilization room sea in the area on existing policies.

Novelty in this study, of course, will lead to studies in the area of the province of Riau Islands that show how governmentality can be applied in a way that is concrete in context utilization in the sea, with notice analysis of the relationship between power that influences the importance of sustainability in the ecosystem, participation in society, and integration of holistic policy, or rather on the contrary. In normative, it will also depict the way policies are implemented in the region with collaboration but only show ideal conditions. This is naturally a show of condition, but in other words, there is a paradox in the operation of policy utilization room in the sea that can be depicted with show interest from utilization room.

So from that, with the use of governmentality, we will see condition politics that influence policy mentioned, as well as which technology and actors are dominant in policy. The implementation of governmentality should become key for reaching a good balance between utilization of source power and conservation of the environment. As a perspective analytical, governmentality raises questions about phenomena that want to be understood through empirical investigation (Rose et al., 2006). In the case of this naturally related government area, specifically the province of Riau Islands, studies in managing and utilizing room in the existing sea as well as to what extent it affects the relationship between actors and stakeholders in collaboration to carry out policy-related problem utilization room sea

This is naturally in line with what has been formulated in the question research that has been made, such as for analyzing governmentality, government, specifically Province Riau Islands, in policy utilization room sea. Like what collaboration as well as involvement between actors, and which one is more dominant in the policy arena utilization room? This is a forgivable description of the map relation power between which actors are dominant in policy utilization room in the sea in the Province Riau Islands, as input for government in a way practical and academic or theoretical that can give description-related analysis governmentality is described with draft normative collaborative or should be done. However, then depicted in a way that is empirically influential, relation power in view influence is in a way dominant in the framework of collaboration implementation policy utilization room sea.

## **Method**

This research uses a qualitative approach to describe the complexity of the problem in a descriptive way. Through method study, qualitative researchers can recognize subjects and feel what is experienced by subjects in life every day (Suwandi & Si, 2008). The approach used is studies literature on phenomenon in research, which is something unique and different from others because of different contexts. Types and sources of data in research This will be explained in two types of data, namely primary data, which is data obtained directly by organizations, agencies, bodies, institutions, or individuals from the data object, and secondary data, which is supporting data in the form of written data obtained in a way that is not direct through books, documents, journals, or related articles

with topic research. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. Qualitative data analysis was carried out using an interactive model consisting of three stages, namely: (1) data reduction; (2) data presentation; and (3) data extraction. conclusion/verification (Huberman & Miles, 2002).

## **Result and Discussion**

### **Collaborative Governance in Marine Space Utilization Policy**

Collaborative Governance or governance collaboration is an approach that involves various actors, good government, society, the private sector, and organizations in the process of making decisions and implementing policy. In the context of the utilization of room sea in the Province of Riau Islands, Collaborative Governance aims To create a balance between the utilization of source Power sea in a way that is economical with the preservation of the environment sea and the well-being of the public coast. In principle, Collaborative Governance should:

1. Inclusivity: Involving all stakeholders' relevant interests, including government, local society, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations.
2. Transparency: Ensure the decision-making process is open and possible decisions are accessible to all interested parties.
3. Justice: Prioritizing all parties' interests fairly and equitably.
4. Accountability: This guarantees that all parties responsible answer to actions and decisions.
5. Participation: Encourage the involvement of all parties in making decisions and implementing policies.

## **Engagement Principles**

The principle of engagement in collaborative governance aims to ensure that various actors involved in policy utilization participate in a way that is effective and constructive. In the Province Riau Islands, analysis of principles of engagement between actors can cover several elements that ensure effective engagement. Here is an analysis of principles of engagement between actors involved in Collaborative Governance in policy utilization room sea in the Province Riau islands:

1. Inclusivity
  - a. Government: The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the Government Province Riau Islands, and Bappeda each have an important role in compiling and implementing policy room sea. Through their involvement, they ensure policies are formulated in accordance with needs and regulations.
  - b. Local Community: Community fishermen, customs, and groups prone to others must be included in the decision-making process to ensure that policies are taken according to their needs and interests.
  - c. Private Sector: Fishing companies, tourism, marine, and industrial oil and gas must be involved to ensure that the economy's activities are sustainable and do not damage the environment.
  - d. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs): Organizations such as WWF Indonesia and WALHI can provide perspectives on conservation and sustainability, which are important in the decision-making process.
  - e. Academics and Researchers: Institutions academic such as the

King Ali Haji Maritime University (UMRAH) can provide scientific data and research that supports making decisions based on proof.

2. Transparency
  - a. Open Process: All actors must have equal access to information related to policies and decisions. The government and NGOs need to provide easy data and information accessible to all stakeholders.
  - b. Communication Effectiveness: Using various communication channels, such as public forums, social media, and the meeting community, to spread information and explain the decision-making process.
3. Justice
  - a. Fair Decision Making: The decision-making process must consider the interests of all parties in a fair way. For example, fishermen must have the same voice as big companies in determining fishery zoning.
  - b. Equal Distribution of Benefits: Benefits from using the sea, such as income from tourism, maritime, and fisheries, must be distributed evenly to the public, especially those directly affected by the policy.
4. Accountability
  - a. Responsibilities: Every actor must own the not quite enough clear answers in implementation policy. For example, the company must answer responsibly for the impact on the environment from its activities, while the government must ensure regulation is enforced.
  - b. Mechanism Supervision: Building mechanism supervision involves all stakeholders. This is to monitor the implementation of policies and

ensure accountability. NGOs and local communities can play a role in supervising activities and reporting violations.

#### 5. Motivation Collaboration

Motivation collaboration between the actors in Collaborative Governance in policy utilization room sea in the Province Riau Islands can vary depending on the characteristics of each actor and their goals with those who want to be achieved. Here are several motivations for the central driving force collaboration between the actors mentioned, along with Relevant quotes:

##### a. Achieving Common Goals

Collaboration usually can happen because it is directed at reaching an objective together with more people, like preserving the environment and sea and increasing the welfare of the public coast.

##### b. Mutual Benefit

Actors involved in collaboration usually seek mutual benefits, such as management source Power, sustainable ocean, and enhancement income from the tourist marine and fisheries sector.

##### c. Compliance To Regulation

Collaboration is also driven by the need to comply with strict regulations and prevent conflict with party authorities and local society.

##### d. Strengthening Capacity

Actors can also collaborate to strengthen their capacity by exchanging knowledge, technology, and best management practices.

##### e. Reputation and Social Responsibility

Participation in collaboration can also be influenced by the desire to increase reputation as the company or organization in charge of answering social and environmental questions.

##### f. Response To Common Challenges

Actors can also be pushed to collaborate as a response to challenges together, like changing the climate or improving pressure to source Power sea.

Motivation For collaboration between the actors in Collaborative Governance in policy utilization room sea in the Province The Riau Islands are very diverse, including achievement objectives together, profit together, compliance to regulation, strengthening capacity, reputation, and responsibility answer social, as well as response to challenge along with understand motivation this, work can build the same more effective and sustainable for guard sustainability ecosystem sea and support welfare public coast.

#### 6. Actor Capacity

Capacity actor between the actor in Collaborative Governance in policy utilization room sea in the Province Riau Islands, as follows is several aspects relevant capacity from each actor, along with supporting quotes analysis the :

- a. Government Province The Riau Islands have a central role in compiling policies and coordinating implementation management room sea. Their capacity includes strength regulation, capability administration, and access to source Power finance.
- b. Local Communities, for example, Community fishermen and communities that customarily own capacity in knowledge local and experience practical in management source Power sea in a traditional way. They can also play a role in supervising local and implementing policies at the grassroots level.
- c. The private sector, such as private companies in Kepri, has the capacity for technology, resources, power, and market access to support a sustainable

implementation initiative in the management room sea.

- d. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Organizations for environment and conservation, have the capacity for advocacy, research, science, and mobilization that can influence policies and practices in the management room sea.
- e. Academics and Researchers are Institutions of academics who have the capacity to study scientific and development technology, which can give a deep understanding of ecosystems and solutions for their management.

Analysis of capacity actors in Collaborative Governance in policy utilization room sea in the Province of Riau Islands shows that each actor owns power and resources and has different powers to which they can contribute. Effective collaboration utilizes capacity. This is to reach the objective of preserving the environment, sea, and well-being of the public coast together.

Form collaboration that occurs at sea covers collaboration hope, collaboration interests, collaboration rules, collaboration function, collaboration sectors, and collaboration actors (Sarah et al.' & Caniago, 2021) who each collaborate can be summarized as follows:

- a. Collaboration is hope, where the sea becomes a receptacle for simultaneously realizing sustainability, prosperity, and sovereignty. Collaboration interests, where the sea becomes a receptacle for simultaneously accommodated international, national, provincial, and district/city interests.
- b. Collaboration rules, where the sea becomes a receptacle for implementing enforcement rules

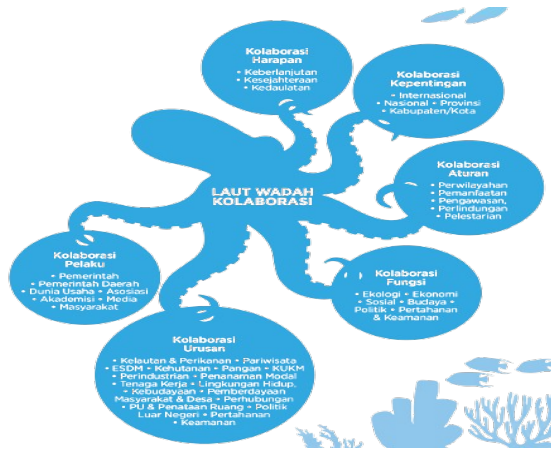
for zoning, utilization, supervision, protection, and preservation simultaneously.

- c. Collaboration function, where the sea becomes a receptacle for the implementation management function ecology, economy, social, culture, politics, defense, and security simultaneously.
- d. Collaboration business, where the sea becomes a receptacle for the implementation affairs of marine and fisheries, tourism, energy and natural resources, mineral resources, forestry, food, cooperatives, business small and medium, industry, capital investment, energy work, environment life, culture, community and village empowerment, transportation, work general and arrangement space, politics foreign affairs, defense, and security in a way simultaneously.
- e. Collaboration is the perpetrator, where the sea becomes a receptacle for actualizing rights and roles in government, government regions, the business world, and society simultaneously.

Things that become notes, manifestation collaboration in receptacle sea faced very different terrain and challenges on land. The sea, with its apparent boundaries, with signs separator and pointer limited direction, with surface or treading media in nature fluids, as well as with access and power roaming that is not practical and not free, precisely make it as a loaded container on the occurrence overlap, friction and also clash between existing activities, until disturbance balance such an environment easy and fast happened. That is why collaboration is needed. Sensitivity, precision, and mutual



understanding are needed at higher levels to realize the sea is owned together. The big must is in oneself all over parties involved and interested.



**Figure 1.** Form SEQ ARABIC Collaboration as it should be

Source : Deputy Coordinating Ministry for  
Maritime Resources Field Maritime  
Affairs and Investment of the Republic of  
Indonesia, 2021

## Governmentality in Policy Utilization of Marine Space

Governmentality in the context of policy utilization room sea refers to the concept put forward by Michel Foucault, which highlights how government or authority organizes, controls, and shapes behavior in individuals and societies through various mechanisms of power. In policy utilization room sea, governmentality includes methods related to government or institution management and organization of use, protection, and management of Power sources.

Governmentality helps us understand how government policies and actions shape and influence behavior and practices in the sector utilization room sea. By considering this, the government can design more effective and sustainable policies that consider various interests

and minimize negative impacts on the environment, sea, and society.

In 2020, there was a Back Adjustment on several terms and related rules with management sea along with the determination of Constitution Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, among terms and customized rules intended to realize harmony between planning room sea and room land.

The Job Creation Law has changed the statement of Article 42 Paragraph 2 of Law No. 32 of 2014 to "management of room sea covering planning, utilization, supervision, and control room the sea which is an integral part of spatial management." Furthermore, adjustments to the impact of change order product planning in coastal and marine areas, as well as demands for spatial planning sea integrated to in spatial planning land in accordance equivalence it is grading.

Ultimately, it takes a journey of 75 years or the same age nation. This approach to stability order law in the management of the Indonesian sea, from placement foundation and formation device law to search formation institutional in its management, although viewed as not yet fully finished, will but a moment. This is the momentum for building awareness and effort together that The lag that has been experienced nation This only worthy reply with acceleration achievement progress and success in management sea, including completing order law-related management sea.



**Figure 2. Seven Pillars of Policy Indonesian Marine**

Source: Deputy Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Resources Field Maritime Affairs and Investment of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021

### Actor Relations

A good relationship between the actors in the context of governmentality in the Riau Islands is important, including fostering a healthy, objective management room for sustainable and inclusive oceans. By considering various actors' interests, knowledge, and Power, the government can design more holistic policies based on evidence. Effective collaboration between the government, local society, the private sector, NGOs, and academics can ensure that policy fulfills economic and social needs, protects the diverse biological sea, and guards the welfare of the local public that depends on the sources of Power the sea.

### Apparatus

In the context of internal government policy utilization of Room Sea in the Riau Islands (Kepri), "apparatus" refers to the structures and mechanisms used by the government and authorities to

organize and manage the utilization of Room Sea. Various apparatus This acts as a tool for upholding policy and power in context management source Power sea. Implementation of an effective governmentality apparatus in the Riau Islands is key For reaching management room sustainable and interest-oriented seas public local. Through strong regulation, functioning institutions, a transparent licensing, and participation in active society, the government can uphold balancing policy sustainable environment with the development of a responsible economy answer.

### Technology

Technology plays an important role in supporting the management of power sources and a sustainable and effective ocean. Various technologies facilitate data collection, monitoring activity sea, and implementation policy. Implementation technology in governmentality in Kepri brings significant implications in increasing efficiency management source power sea and surveillance activities at sea. With the utilization of technology such as GIS, systems monitoring satellites, and underwater sensors, the government can collect accurate data, monitor compliance to regulations, and respond in a way to problem emerging environments. Technology also enables more transparency in decision-making and improvisation in the community and supports sustainable and based policy proof.

### Relationship Base

In the context of governmentality and policy utilization of the room sea in the Riau Islands (Kepri), "relationship basis" refers to the foundation or base of the connection between various actors involved in the management source of the

Power Sea. Relationships are significant for understanding how power, regulation, and interaction are set up in context management room sea. Considering existing regulations, distribution power, exchange of knowledge, participation community, and collaboration inter-actor, the government can strengthen management source Power the sea is a more considerable good. Implications from the basis of relations This includes improvement in decision-making, reduction of conflict, and improvement awareness of important conservation of the environment sea among all actors involved.

## Conclusion

Implementation of Collaborative Governance and Governmentality in policy utilization around the sea in the Riau Islands shows the importance of collaboration across sectors and regulations based on proof Of sustainable management. Collaborative governance enables the participation of active government, society, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations, which encourages inclusive, transparent, and accountable decisions. The collaboration also supports innovation, flexibility, and integration skills inter-actor in face complexity management room sea. However, challenges like complex coordination and differences in interests still need commitment together To realize the ecosystem sea's sustainability and the public's welfare. In the context of Governmentality, policy utilization room sea prioritizes effective regulation, utilization of modern technology, and strong relationships interactors. Good regulation gives a framework for precise work, while technology such as GIS and monitoring satellite support making decisions data-

based. Solid relationship base, based on collaboration and distribution of just power, reducing conflict and promoting balance between interests economic, social, and environmental approaches. This gives a runway for guarding diverse biological seas at a time to ensure benefits for upcoming generations.

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