

RATIONAL CHOICE INSTITUTIONALISM OF RECLAMATION PERMITS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES KEPULAUAN RIAU PROVINCE

INSTITUSIONALISME PILIHAN RASIONAL IZIN REKLAMASI DI DEPARTEMEN KELAUTAN DAN PERIKANAN PROVINSI KEPULAUAN RIAU

Fitri Kurnianingsih¹⁾, Oksep Adhayanto²⁾, Mahadiansar Mahadiansar³⁾, and Ramadhani Setiawan³⁾

¹⁾ Department of Master Public Administration, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji

²⁾ Department of Law Sciences, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji

³⁾ Department of Public Administration Sciences, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji

Received: February 18, 2022 / Accepted: April 27, 2022

ABSTRACT

This study will analyze the modification of reclamation permits in the Riau Islands Province (Kepri) to overcome various reclamation difficulties that are local and national challenges. Based on Governor's Regulation Number 26 of 2017 concerning Procedures for Granting Reclamation Permits in Coastal Areas and Small Islands, reclamation permits are in the hands of the Governor. However, in 2018, Pergub Number 31 of 2018 concerning the Implementation of One-Stop Services for the Riau Islands Province in Article 8 states that the Governor delegates licensing and non-licensing authority which are the affairs of the Riau Islands Provincial Government to regional heads of the relevant services. Rational Choice Institutionalism will evaluate the interaction process of relevant agencies and other players in the reclamation permit procedure within the boundaries of institutions that control and limit the activities of policy actors. The study technique used is qualitative with an interpretive analysis of each actor to describe the motivation to employ institutions as a reasonable choice. The results show that the process that occurs in the reclamation permit in the Riau Islands Province is the rational choice of institutionalism, namely the link between actors and the surrounding institutions. The need for changes to the performance and behavior of good institutionalism towards cooperation between other stakeholder actors for changes to good reclamation permits on an ongoing basis by the Kepri Provincial Government.

Keywords: rational choice institutionalism, reclamation, Kepulauan Riau.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini akan mendalami persoalan perubahan izin reklamasi di wilayah Provinsi Kepulauan Riau (Kepri) untuk menjawab berbagai persoalan reklamasi yang menjadi isu lokal maupun nasional. Berdasarkan Peraturan Gubernur (Pergub) Nomor 26 Tahun 2017 tentang Tata Cara Penerbitan Perizinan Reklamasi di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil, izin reklamasi berada di tangan Gubernur. Namun pada tahun 2018, Pergub Nomor 31 Tahun 2018 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Kepri dalam Pasal 8 menyatakan bahwa gubernur memberikan pendelegasian wewenang perizinan, dan non-perizinan yang menjadi urusan Pemerintah Provinsi Kepri kepada kepala dinas terkait. *Rational Choice Institutionalism* (RCI) akan menganalisa proses interaksi dinas terkait dan aktor lainnya dalam proses izin reklamasi dalam lingkup institusi yang mengatur dan membatasi tindakan para aktor kebijakan. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif dengan analisis interpretatif masing-masing aktor untuk menggambarkan kepentingan dalam memanfaatkan institusi sebagai pilihan rasional. Hasil akhir yang akan diwujudkan adalah menggambarkan proses internal yang terjadi pada izin reklamasi di wilayah Provinsi Kepulauan Riau yang di dalamnya terjadi interaksi antar aktor dengan institusi yang melingkupinya (*endogenous connection*). Perlunya perubahan terhadap kinerja dan perilaku institusionalisme yang baik terhadap kerja sama antar aktor pemangku kepentingan lainnya atas perubahan izin reklamasi secara berkelanjutan oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Kepri

Kata kunci: institusionalisme pilihan rasional, reklamasi, Kepulauan Riau.

* Corresponding author: Fitri Kurnianingsih, fitrikurnianingsih@umrah.ac.id
Institution and its address: Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Tanjungpinang City, Kepulauan Riau Province

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has been crowned the biggest marine nation in the world (Mahadiansar & YS, 2018; Rochwulaningsih, 2019). According to 2003 data from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Indonesia is comprised of 17,504 islands. Around 6,000 of these islands are deserted. According to the Geospatial Information Agency (BIG), this collection of islands has the second-longest coastline in the world, behind Canada, with 99,093 kilometers. Indonesia is geographically placed between two seas, the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and two continents, the Asian and Australian continents, and has direct borders with ten neighboring nations. The total area of the Kepulauan Riau consists of 5 districts and 2 cities, 52 sub-districts, and 299 sub-districts/villages with a total of 2,408 big and small islands of which 30 percent are nameless and inhabited. The area is 8,201.72 km², around 96 percent is water, and just about 4 percent is land (Astor *et al.*, 2017; Sarundajang, 2011).

The Indonesian Maritime Policy (KKI) is organized on five policy pillars: maritime culture (ocean culture), marine governance (ocean governance), defenses, security, and safety at sea (maritime security), marine economy (ocean economy), and marine environment (Mee *et al.*, 2008; Sahri *et al.*, 2020). In the case of communities with utilization rights and coastal area management rights, the first pillar of policy should be maritime culture, and the fifth pillar should be the, which should guide the resolution of these communities' coastal area rights (Sukuryadi *et al.*, 2021; Yudiantmaja *et al.*, 2020).

The first pillar's policy direction, maritime culture, emphasizes making the sea a living and fighting space, a place to work, exercise, and have fun, and the Indonesian people are passionate about maintaining, developing, managing, processing, and utilizing marine resources responsibly and sustainably. Utilize the fifth pillar, the maritime environment, whose policy objective is to make Indonesia's coastlines and seas a haven for healthy people who are protected from calamities, while also providing long-term benefits to the community and country (Mee *et al.*, 2008).

The policy approaches outlined above reinforce the country's paradigm shift away from land-based growth toward ocean-based development. It is possible when all governmental policies, infrastructure, and financial resources are integrated to support the national development path, which is supposed to be synergistic, proportionate, and sustainable. On the other hand, there are unresolved concerns, such as usage and management rights, that are critical for coastal communities' existence (Harahab & Setiawan, 2017).

However, the seaside region is an excellent location for some individuals to construct since it allows them to use property that has not been utilized to its maximum potential. Reclamation is the uneconomic use of land for habitation, agriculture, industry, or enjoyment, and encompasses soil preservation, water source preservation, purchase of barren land, marsh or valley draining, and tidal projects (Dagun, 1997). Meanwhile, according to Law (UU) No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, backfilling, drying, or draining land is a process used to improve the environmental and socio-economic advantages of land resources (Yulianti *et al.*, 2016).

Throughout 2019, there were several instances of breaches of reclamation permits in Kepulauan Riau Province. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) of Indonesia has listed four individuals as suspects: Governor Kepulauan Riau, Nurdin Basirun, Edy Sofyan, Budi Hartono, and Abu Bakar. They are all responsible for the administration of Kepulauan Riau. In every instance, the KPK is handling the reclamation procedure, which should have been handled by the One-Stop Service (PTSP). Thus, researchers will examine the topic of modifying reclamation licenses in Kepulauan Riau Province (Kepri) to solve a variety of reclamation difficulties on both a local and national scale (Rachman, 2019).

Reclamation permits are issued by Governor Kepulauan Riau according to Governor Regulation (Pergub) Number 26 of 2017 on Procedures for Issuing Reclamation Permits in Coastal Areas and Small Islands. However, in 2018, Governor Regulation Number 31 of 2018 on the Implementation of One-Stop Services for Kepulauan Riau Province stated in Article 8 that the governor delegated licensing and non-licensing authority, which included the administration of the Kepulauan Riau Provincial Government, to the head of the relevant service (Husin, 2016).

Rational Choice Institutionalism (RCI) or rational choice institutionalism will be used to analyze the interaction process between relevant agencies and other stakeholders in the reclamation permit procedure within the context of institutions that control and constrain policy actors' activities (Rakner, 2011; Weyland, 2002). Considering this predicament, the purpose of this study design is to determine how institutions influence the behavior of actors using the RCI technique. The RCI method focuses on explaining benefits or being interpreted as a level of value and profit. By examining how actors attempt to leverage their behaviors to advance their interests, as well as the institutional changes effected by policy actors (Tampubolon *et al.*, 2022; Triandi, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

Qualitative research methods are used to conduct this kind of descriptive study. In keeping with its name, this kind of research aims to provide an accurate picture of the present situation (Sugiyono, 2012). Qualitative research is sometimes referred to as non-hypothetical and value-laden descriptive research when the goal is to collect descriptive data from individuals or observable behaviour, which is designed for the aim of analyzing and describing a phenomenon or behavioralist (Singarimbun & Effendi, 2006).

Qualitative researchers examine phenomena in their natural settings to comprehend and explain them. The phenomena are seen through the lens of the interpretation assigned to them by humans (researchers). As for data collection techniques in the form of secondary data including local government reports related to reclamation permits, website information, and news about the polemic of reclamation permits given by the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Riau Islands Province. It is also important to note that qualitative research uses a wide range of empirical data—case studies, personal experiences and introspection as well as discussions and other forms of evidence—to describe the moments and meanings of everyday life in a way that is not possible with

quantitative research. (Denzin, 1978; Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). The qualitative research technique is deemed appropriate for this study based on the numerous features given above. The purpose of this research is to examine the use of reclamation permits under the authority of the central government and local governments in accordance with existing regulations and rules, as well as reclamation permits in the Riau Islands Province, with the objective of identifying the benefits and consequences associated with synchronizing the RCI approach.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Marine Development in a New Paradigm and a Holistic Approach

Awareness of the paradigm change from continental-oriented (land-based) to sea-oriented (ocean-based) development should be accomplished via comprehensive and tangible policy assistance that is systematic, not fragmented or irregular. The marine or maritime-based economy is no longer seen as a marginal industry but as a focal point of development policy (Marbun *et al.*, 2018). A marine-based nation-building paradigm, that is, a development paradigm that directs the use of marine resources to achieve economic growth, equal distribution of welfare, and balanced data management for coastal and marine ecosystems. The development paradigm is based on several potentials, possibilities, difficulties, limits, and situations associated with current maritime development.

Sustaining development is defined as "fulfilling current requirements without compromising future generations' demands." The development of an idea, principle, or notion is contingent upon its application in human life (Sustainable Development Goals, 2019). The researcher's results indicate that the reclamation permission process in Kepulauan Riau Province continues to have several flaws in the institutional designs of the rules and regulations administered by the Kepulauan Riau Province's Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

Development of the Marine Sector (Ocean Based Development)

Argues that marine development should be directed to achieve four goals in a balanced way: consistently high economic growth; improving the well-being of all commercial actors, particularly fishermen, fish cultivators, and other small-scale marine communities; environmental and marine resource preservation; making the sea a unifier and upholding national sovereignty (Limbong, 2011). Developing the sea is a long-term effort to strengthen the sea, both geopolitically, economically, ecologically, and sociocultural, to achieve national sovereignty and the well-being of the people (Barral, 2016). People in Indonesia are trying to make their country an archipelago state that is strong and independent. They are also trying to make sure that the country's long-term development plan (RPJP) is in line with the law.

The vision is followed by the following mission: generating insight and maritime culture, improving, and bolstering the role of human resources in the marine industry, and determining the assets of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) on the Indonesian territory and matters related to it, including the obligations outlined by the United Nations Convention on the Law

of the Sea (UNCLOS). Make efforts to secure the Republic of Indonesia's jurisdictional sovereignty area and assets. Developing the marine industry in a synergistic, optimal, and long-term manner, mitigating the effects of coastal disasters and marine pollution, and managing and using the sea wisely, sustainably, and for the welfare of the people.

The development of marine development policies is closely related to regulations and institutions. The process of planning and formulating as well as establishing policies or laws and regulations related to the management of coastal and marine resources should use the following approaches: (1) bottom-up, meaning that the regulations will be applied based on the needs and social characteristics of the community; (2) the regulations that are made no longer use a policy strategy that is homogenized but heterogeneous, meaning that regulation can no longer be applied to all community groups in an area (Kusumastanto, 2003).

In the effort of marine development, Pauli (2010) colored development in Indonesia with the concept of Blue Economy or Blue Economy (EB). Pauli admits that EB is inspired by deep ecology, as introduced by Arne Naess in the 1970s. This flow emphasizes the importance of new values, new ways of thinking, and collective actions that do not place nature as an object. In addition to the principle of resource efficiency, in order to achieve clean output, EB adheres to a number of principles, including zero waste and the importance of a cycle system in the production process. This implies that the trash from a previous manufacturing process will be employed as a raw material or source of energy for the future production.

Consideration of physical laws and the adaptive character of nature, as well as economic multiplier effects so that the economic activities carried out would have a wide influence without being affected by market price changes are all important aspects of social inclusivity and social equality. This is because EB emphasizes multiple products so that it does not depend on one product (its core business).

An All-Inclusive Approach

Basically, the ecological aspect is one of the important factors studied in the marine sector. It stated that the old paradigm of coastal and marine area management only considered the economic benefits factor compared to the environmental costs or even the social costs associated with economic growth in productive areas (Buanes et al., 2005; Vodden, 2015). Meanwhile, the new paradigm of coastal and marine area management refers to the concept of sustainable development, which focuses on the balance between economic growth, environmental quality, and natural resources, as well as the productivity of social services (Grigalunas & Congar, 1995).

In the context of the paradigm shift, the sustainability of coastal ecosystems and the supporting factors of coastal environmental services become very important to ensure the sustainability of the management of coastal and marine areas. The consequence of this paradigm shift is that non-static ecosystem dynamics must be included in management considerations, including the importance of knowing the economic value of resources as one of the policy inputs factors (Limbong, 2011:240-241). The holistic approach intended here includes several approaches. Competitive and sustainable

marine development requires a holistic and comprehensive approach. These approaches are as follows:

1. Legal approach: because marine development is complex, the law is required to optimize the management of marine resources. Legal regulations are needed because they are the basis for issuing operational policies related to the management of the marine sector. With the legislation, policymakers have a legal umbrella when issuing policies related to the maritime economic sector.
2. Political approach: this approach is concerned with budgetary and foreign policy issues. The development of coastal and marine areas certainly requires large amounts of funds. For that, it requires an allocation of funds from the APBD and APBN. Meanwhile, foreign policy concerns the interests of other countries in Indonesian waters.
3. Cultural approach: this approach is critical for strengthening maritime culture, which has been eroded by agrarian culture. The approach can be done through:
 - Marine affairs education and public awareness through all channels, types, and levels of education.
 - Maintaining and reviving traditional customary law and local expertise in the marine industry, as well as preserving cultural values and maritime insights.
 - This includes activities such as conservation, preservation, and restoration to preserve and promote undersea cultural heritage.
4. Welfare Approach: the goal of the State of Indonesia is the welfare state as stated in the basic Pancasila state and the constitution of the 1945 Constitution. Welfare indicators can be measured through the availability and fulfillment of primary needs, education, health, and a sense of safety. This means that people who fish and live on the coast need to have a better standard of living because of marine development.

In more detail on the legal approach as a basis for implementation at the next stage, in formulating a legal development plan, three things should be considered, namely:

1. Legal development plans must be based on needs (needs-oriented law), meaning that existing regulations are based on the needs of a community group in coastal areas and on local initiatives (local initiatives of law) in the coastal area.
2. Orientation of the legal development plan, which includes optimizing the use of fish and other biological resources; creating economic and social institutional reforms for the community, especially groups of fishermen and fish cultivators; preparing optimal spatial planning in fishing and fish farming areas; and re-actualizing positive local traditional values as an efficient way to strengthen the cultural capacity of the coastal community.
3. The objectives and targets of the legal development plan must be able to revive productive economic activities based on local resources, be able to make marine resources widely available to the community and to make best use of the economic potential and marine and coastal resources by taking sustainability and sustainability into account (Kusumastanto, 2003).

Fencing Tragedy (Tragedy of Enclosure)

The human ecology approach always looks at the phenomenon of natural damage, including the sea, from the perspective of human interaction with nature (Cepic et al., 2022). This is because natural damage tends to be anthropogenic, or human caused. Anthropocentrism ethics is too proud that ethics only applies to humans, not to biotic and abiotic nature. This ethic then creates a relationship between humans and nature, which leads to a lot of people taking advantage of nature for their own short-term needs.

This is in line with the thought that the problem of natural damage is a politicized environment. This means that environmental problems cannot be understood separately from the political and economic context in which they arise. So, the destruction of nature is not a mere technical problem that is usually only solved by technology, but a governance problem that must be solved economically and politically with a new thesis that:

1. The costs and benefits associated with environmental change are shared by actors unequally
2. Inequality in the distribution of costs and benefits leads to socioeconomic inequalities and a lack of equality in the world of work.
3. The impact of socio-economic inequality changes the power relations between actors.

The tragedy of the enclosure is a tragedy due to the domination of the state by the private sector, which causes public access to utilization and management to be increasingly restricted (Bryant & Bailey, 2001). This weakening of access causes people to be increasingly marginalized in the political and economic order. Therefore, global collective action is needed to overcome the tragedy of enclosure, namely the need to institute marginal dysfunction is to regulate the behavior of actors so that they are in accordance with pro-environmental values and norms. There are the following three institutions:

1. State institutions and multilateral institutions (FAO, UNEP, IUCN) are currently committed to protecting the sea.
2. Market institutions must also ensure that fishing practices are environmentally friendly.
3. Community institutions have the strength of local values that play a role in ensuring sustainable fishing practices (Satria, 2015)

Coastal Area Development Concept

coastal areas are described as transitional areas between land and marine ecosystems, where 12 miles of coastline is under provincial government control and a further four nautical miles of sea area under the jurisdiction of Regency/City governments (Adisasmita, 2015). Coastal areas and their natural resources are important for the country's economic growth because they can be used as one of the country's main sources of income. There are several important facts, including:

1. Coastal areas are home to roughly half of Indonesia's total population or 120 million people who live within a 50-kilometer radius of the coastline.
2. Administratively, there are 42 cities and 198 regencies located in coastal areas.

3. From Sabang to Jayapura, there are 47 cities that operate as service centers for socio-economic activities, where the infrastructure required to support diverse urban activities has a multiplier effect on expanding output and investment in people's earnings.
4. Economically, the processing and utilization of coastal resources contribute to the formation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
5. Coastal areas also have various resources (a) oil mining, (b) very potential fisheries, (c) marine tourism that is recognized by the world, and (d) very high natural biodiversity.
6. Biophysically, Indonesian coastal regions are the epicenter of tropical marine biodiversity, accounting for around 30% of the world's mangrove forests and coral reefs.
7. Politically and in defense and security, coastal areas are areas that have an important role in national defense and security, on the other hand, are areas prone to smuggling (Adisasmita, 2015)

A strategy for using spatial planning that is in line with the spirit of regional autonomy is needed to build an effective and efficient coastal area. This strategy is made by considering the following things:

1. Cross-sectoral and cross-regional integration in the context of coastal area development is necessary to provide consistency in the sector's management and regional development in the direction of coastal area spatial planning.
2. Bottom-up strategy or stressing the community's engagement (participatory planning process) in achieving transparent and responsible coastal region development that is more accepting of the diverse needs and goals of all stakeholders involved in the development process.
3. Inter-regional cooperation (between provinces, regencies/cities, coastal cities, urban and rural areas, as well as upstream and downstream areas) to create synergies in coastal area development by taking initiatives (initiatives), potential, regional characteristics, and local advantages into account. And reduce conflicts between regions.
4. Consistent and timely law enforcement, so that no one person has an advantage, and everyone has a role in the decision-making process (Romero et al., 2018).

Rational Choice Institutionalism Condition in Kepulauan Riau

Institutionalism based on rational choice is often compared with historical and sociological institutionalism (Ostrom, 2019). Historical Institutionalism stresses the difficulty of reversing small events and accidents. Examining the people involved in the establishment of an institution and the environment in which they function may help explain why specific institutions were created. Tipping moments, which might be insignificant occurrences or accidents, can result in institutional transformation or send the institution on a difficult road to reverse (Grnnestad & Nielsen, 2021).

This contrasts with rational choice institutions, where both the establishment and modification of institutions reflect players' optimum and efficient results. By highlighting that many institutions are inefficient, historical institutionalists claim that this inefficiency may be better explained by route

dependency. Both sociological and historical institutionalism would argue against the premise that agents have exogenous desires (the idea that we can assume actor preferences).

They will argue that agents lack stable and consistent preferences and that researchers cannot presume that they do. As a consequence, these alternative methods assert that it is illogical to believe that the collective action issue has a Pareto-optimal equilibrium solution. A leading political scientist who specializes in the application of game theory and mathematics to political science, argues that the primary limitation of RCI scholarship is the so-called "legacy problem," which refers to the inability to distinguish whether results are the result of institutions or participant or actor preferences, making it impossible to predict optimal outcomes.

Terry Moe contends that RCI overlooks the distinctions between political and non-political institutions and the role of power in producing results. In other words, Moe contends that RCI's view of political institutions as systems of voluntary collaboration, mutual benefit, and solutions to challenges of collective action is implausible. Historical institutionalists level similar concerns, arguing that politics is formed by policy feedback and path dependency, which implies that previous actions reinforce or amplify power imbalance, so influencing the kind of outcomes that are likely to occur in the future.



Source: Research Documentation (2021)

Figure 1. The Island that Results from Reclamation has An Impact on Environmental Pollution

Rational Choice Institutionalism is a formal strategy that depends on the development of theoretical models to explain observed policy results in the actual world. As a result of its abstraction and deductive reasoning, it oversimplifies human motivation and interaction. Kurt Weiland contends that rational choice institutionalism is excessively focused on politics in Latin American politics, as shown by legislative and electoral institutions, as well as formal norms and formal political institutions. Additionally, he contends that it fails to fully explain political development and crises and places an excessive emphasis on micro foundations. Concessions and the government must work together to repair the environment. Currently, the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries does not place a high premium on rational choice institutionalism in policy and decision-making; this is because the

Kepulauan Riau Provincial government simply makes suggestions referring to all choices made under the framework of Rational Choice Institutionalism in the Central Government.

Involvement of Actors in Institutions

Involvement of actors in institutions the involvement of actors, in this case, is related to how the institutional actors involved maximize their roles in accordance with the explanation of the Rational Choice Institutionalism Theory. The procedure of altering the reclamation permission as one of the tourist zone areas. This is because the growth of the region includes various players who both have an interest in controlling the area. The management of the reclamation change area in its development goes through several phases. These phases then further describe the involvement of institutional actors in changing the reclamation permit. As has been explained in RANPERDA of Kepulauan Riau Special Committee.

Institutional Instruments or Rules

Technical implementation in carrying out management in an institution cannot be separated from the existence of applicable rules or laws. This instrument, or institutional rule, is a reference for the relevant institution to be able to carry out its duties and functions. This is what is then used by the institution as a legal basis if the institution also finds problems within the institution. The change in the reclamation permit is inseparable from the Regional Regulation of Kepulauan Riau Province Number of 2020 concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of the Riau Archipelago Province for 2020–2040.

Based on the points in Article 1 No. 50, which states that a Permit for Management of Waters in Coastal Areas and Small Islands, hereinafter referred to as a Permit for Management of Waters, is a permit granted to carry out activities to utilize water resources in coastal areas and small islands, which is equivalent to a business license in accordance with statutory regulations. Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, hereinafter abbreviated as PWP3K, is a process of planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal resources and small sectors, between the government and regional governments, between land and sea ecosystems, and between science and management to improve people's welfare.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Office of Kepulauan Riau Province to maximize their functions by focusing on changing the reclamation permit so that it can be used properly. The purpose of the establishment of the Draft Regional Regulation of Kepulauan Riau Province regarding the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands for 2020-2040 is to manage coastal areas small islands by integrating coastal resources realizing management of coastal areas small islands.

Furthermore, stakeholders and local governments, both city/district and provincial, have legal certainty when it comes to exploring and managing natural resources. Resources for the welfare of society. Several strategic suggestions that should be considered by the government must be related

to performance targets related to development and expansion related to changes in reclamation permits. It is necessary to do a realistic formulation to calculate the potential for setting a target for coastal area management at a later stage so that it can provide great benefits for the benefit of the community. Collaborative support between the private sector and the government needs to be encouraged. For example, with partnerships related to production factors in the core business of private partners, then making the academic world part of the waste bank management structure through the initiation of cooperation agreements (MoUs).

Suggestion

Rational Choice Institutionalism basically acts on the impulse of rational interests, based on economic calculations, profit and loss, maximizing profits and reactions from other actors. A fundamental assumption of rational choice institutionalism is that individuals are central actors in the political process, and that people act rationally to maximize personal utility. One of achieving these goals effectively is through institutional action, and their behavior is also shaped by the Institute. So, the suggestion from the researcher is the importance of actions that affect the institution, but are also regulated by the rules within the institution. Therefore, the actions or decisions of institutions, can also reflect the actions of individuals who are able to see institutional balance as norms or rules - both formal and informal - that are mutually agreed upon.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher wishes to express gratitude to the editor and reviewer team of the Journal of Economic and Social Fisheries and Marine Sciences (ECSOFIM), for their willingness to provide feedback and criticism to improve this article and ensure that it is worthy of publication in this edition.

REFERENCES

- Adisasmita, R. (2015). *Analisis Pembangunan Wilayah Kelautan, Maritim, Terisolasi, Terpencil, Tertinggal, Perbatasan, Pesisir, Pulau-pulau Kecil, Archipelago dan Semeja*.
- Álvarez-Romero, J. G., Mills, M., Adams, V. M., Gurney, G. G., Pressey, R. L., Weeks, R., Ban, N. C., Cheok, J., Davies, T. E., Day, J. C., Hamel, M. A., Leslie, H. M., Magris, R. A., & Storlie, C. J. (2018). Research advances and gaps in marine planning: towards a global database in systematic conservation planning. *Biological Conservation*, 227, 369–382. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2018.06.027>
- Astor, Y., Sulasdi, W. N., Hendriatiningsih, S., & Wisayantono, D. (2017). The Evaluation of Marine Cadastre Definitions Among Australia, Canada, and United States of America Based on Indonesia's Perspective as an Archipelagic State. *Cadastre: Geo-Information Innovations in Land Administration*, 275–308. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-51216-7_22
- Barral, V. (2016). National sovereignty over natural resources: Environmental challenges and sustainable development. *Research Handbook on International Law and Natural Resources*, 3–25. <https://doi.org/10.4337/9781783478330.00011>
- Bryant, K., & Bailey, M. J. (2001). Strain characterization and 16s-23s probe development for differentiating geographically dispersed isolates of the phytopathogen *Ralstonia solanacearum*. *Environmental Microbiology*, 3(12), 785–797. <https://doi.org/10.1046/j.1462-2920.2001.00250.x>

- Buanes, A., Jentoft, S., Maurstad, A., Søreng, S. U., & Runar Karlsen, G. (2005). Stakeholder participation in Norwegian coastal zone planning. *Ocean & Coastal Management*, 48(9–10), 658–669. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2005.05.005>
- Cepic, M., Bechtold, U., & Wilfing, H. (2022). Modelling human influences on biodiversity at a global scale—A human ecology perspective. *Ecological Modelling*, 465, 109854. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolmodel.2021.109854>
- Dagun, M. S. (1997). *Kamus besar ilmu pengetahuan*. Lembaga Pengkajian Kebudayaan Nusantara (LPKN).
- Denzin, N. (1978). *The research act: A theoretical introduction to sociological methods* (2nd ed.). McGraw-Hill.
- Denzin, N., & Lincoln, Y. (2005). *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Research* (Third Edition). SAGE.
- Grigalunas, T. R., & Congar, C. (1995). *Environmental Economics for Integrated Coastal Area Management*.
- Grønnestad, S., & Bach Nielsen, A. (2021). Institutionalising city networking: Discursive and rational choice institutional perspectives on membership of transnational municipal networks: *Urban Studies*, 12, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00420980211061450>
- Harahab, N., & Setiawan, S. (2017). Suitability index of mangrove ecotourism in malang regency. *ECSOFiM (Economic and Social of Fisheries and Marine Journal)*, 4(2), 153–165. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.ecsofim.2017.004.02.05>
- Husin, S. (2016). Reclamation in the View of the Protection of Marine Environment under the Environmental Law and the Law concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. *Indonesian Journal of International Law*, 14(3), 309–320. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/indjil14&id=294&div=&collection=>
- Kusumastanto, T. (2003). *Pemberdayaan sumberdaya kelautan, perikanan dan perhubungan laut dalam abad XXI*. Pusat Kajian Sumberdaya Pesisir Dan Lautan, Institut Pertanian Bogor.
- Limbong, B. (2011). *Pengadaan tanah untuk pembangunan*. Pustaka Margaretha.
- Mahadiansar, M., & YS, N. (2018). *Misi pengabdian dipulau Terdepan; Menjaga poros maritim Indonesia ujung utara* (W. E. Yudiatmaja, Ed.). UMRH Press.
- Marbun, A. C. S., Kusai, & Zulkarnain. (2018). Strategi Tauke dalam Mempertahankan Hubungan Kerjasama dengan Nelayan di Kelurahan Lubuk Tukko Baru Kecamatan Pandan Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah Provinsi Sumatera Utara. *Fakultas Perikanan Dan Kelautan Universitas Riau*, 2, 227–249.
- Mee, L. D., Jefferson, R. L., Laffoley, D. d. A., & Elliott, M. (2008). How good is good? Human values and Europe's proposed Marine Strategy Directive. *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, 56(2), 187–204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpolbul.2007.09.038>
- Moleong, L. J. (2012). *Metodelogi penelitian kualitatif*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Ostrom, E. (2019). Institutional Rational Choice: An Assessment of the Institutional Analysis and Development Framework. In *Theories of the Policy Process*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367274689-2>
- Rachman, D. A. (2019). *Fakta Kasus Gubernur Kepri: Suap Izin Reklamasi, Uang Pecahan Asing, hingga Ditahan KPK*. Kompas.Com. <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/07/12/07050921/fakta-kasus-gubernur-kepri-suap-izin-reklamasi-uang-pecahan-asing-hingga?page=all>
- Rakner, L. (2011). Is Rational Choice Institutionalism Useful for Development Studies? *Fotum for Development Studies*, 22(1), 77–94. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08039410.1995.9665990>
- Rochwulaningsih, Y. (2019). *Marine policy basis of Indonesia as a maritime state: The importance of integrated economy*. *Marine Policy*, <https://sci-hub.se/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.103602>
- Sahri, A., Mustika, P. L. K., Dewanto, H. Y., & Murk, A. J. (2020). A critical review of marine mammal governance and protection in Indonesia. *Marine Policy*, 117, 103893. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2020.103893>
- Sarundajang, S. H. (2011). *Arus balik kekuasaan pusat Ke daerah*. Katahasta Pustaka.

- Satria, A. (2015). *Pengantar sosiologi masyarakat pesisir*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Singarimbun, M., & Effendi, S. (2006). *Metode penelitian survei*. PT Pustaka LP3ES Indonesia.
- Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Sukuryadi, Harahab, N., Primyastanto, M., & Semedi, B. (2021). Collaborative-based mangrove ecosystem management model for the development of marine ecotourism in Lembar Bay, Lombok, Indonesia. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 23(5), 6838–6868. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-00895-8/tables/6>
- Sustainable Development Goals. (2019). *Mengenal Apa itu Pengertian Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs 2045*. Cloudhost. <https://idcloudhost.com/mengenal-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-2045/>
- Tampubolon, T. T., Lele, G., Kumorotomo, W., & Suropto, S. (2022). Cartel and Rational Choice Institutionalism: The Case of Garlic Commodity Import in Indonesia. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2022, 368–386–368–386. <https://doi.org/10.18502/KSS.V7I5.10564>
- Triandi, M. F. (2020). *Analisis keanggotaan Indonesia di Organization of The Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ditinjau dari Rational-Choice Institutionalism (2015-2016)* [Pertamina University]. <https://library.universitaspertamina.ac.id/xmlui/handle/123456789/977>
- Vodden, K. (2015). Governing sustainable coastal development: The promise and challenge of collaborative governance in Canadian coastal watersheds. *The Canadian Geographer / Le Géographe Canadien*, 59(2), 167–180. <https://doi.org/10.1111/CAG.12135>
- Weyland, K. (2002). Limitations of rational-choice institutionalism for the study of Latin American politics. *Studies in Comparative International Development* 2002 37:1, 37(1), 57–85. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02686338>
- Yudiatmaja, W. E., Yudithia, Y., Samnuzulsari, T., Suyito, S., & Edison, E. (2020). Social capital of local communities in the water resources management: an insight from Kepulauan Riau. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 771(1), 012067. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/771/1/012067>
- Yulianti, R., Bakri, M., & Istislam, I. P. (2016). The Nature of Coastal Areas Reclamation in Indonesia: Legal Perspectives. *Journal of Law, Policy, and Globalization*, 50. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/Page?handle=hein.journals/jawpglob50&id=32&div=&collection=>