



## DANANTARA POLICY ANALYSIS AND NICKEL MINING IN RAJA AMPAT: SOCIAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES

Wilda Sumarsyah<sup>1</sup>, Wijaya<sup>2</sup>, Ida Ayu Putu Sinthiya<sup>3</sup>, Selvia Junita Praja<sup>4</sup>, Djunaedi<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Institut Bakti Nusantara Lampung, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup>Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup>IISIP YAPIS Biak Papua, Indonesia

Email: [wildasumarsyah@unesa.ac.id](mailto:wildasumarsyah@unesa.ac.id)

Received 15-07-2025 | Revised form 10-08-2025 | Accepted 18-09-2025

### Abstract

This research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, an approach characterized by explaining the main object by describing the main things in that object. The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from indirect sources but are still reliable. The data used by the researcher were analyzed through stages of collection, selection, and drawing conclusions with a more complete explanation. The conclusion in this article show that The existence of Danantara, conceptually, can certainly give rise to "Pleasure" (benefit, enjoyment, pleasure, and happiness) because the funds managed by Danantara ultimately lead to the welfare of society. In contrast to the Danantara policy, the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat can cause "pain" (pain, fear, and discomfort) to the community and the surrounding environment. The mining policy is not in line with the spirit of Jeremy Bentham's legal and social theory where legal certainty should create a sense of pleasure so that the community becomes prosperous and happy. Based on this, the researcher concludes that the Dantara policy, if it runs according to its objectives, is in line with Jeremy Bentham's legal and social theory of utilitarianism. Conversely, the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat is not in line with Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism theory.

**Keywords:** Danantara, Nickel Mining, Social, Legal Perspective

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) license.



### INTRODUCTION

Etymologically, it comes from the basic word "order" which means ordering to do something, a command or command. Then the government in English is called "government" which comes from Latin, namely "gubernare" and "greek kybernan" which means to drive or control C.S. Strong explains that government can be said to be an organization where the right to exercise sovereign and supreme power is placed. On the other hand, Sumardi also explains that government is an organization that has several main characteristics, such as (Nurdin, 2017): a) Authority to govern from a political unit b) Power that governs a political society c) The existence of an apparatus which is a government body that functions to exercise power d) The existence of power to make laws, handle disputes and discuss administrative decisions on legitimate power.

According to Finner, government must have at least four meanings, including (Sari, 2022): a) Government is a process of activity or process of governing that carries out control over other parties b) Government is a designation of problems (matters) of a country where activities or processes are encountered c) Government is people (officials) who are appointed and burdened with the tasks of governing d) Government is a way, method or system used to govern all levels of society and certain communities. In a cybernological perspective, Ndhara explains that government is a process of fulfilling human needs as government products for public services and civil services or in other words an agency that functions as a manager or what is often called the government. Ndhara added that the systematics of government are divided into four parts, including (Chumairoh, 2024): a) Government is generally classified into two parts, namely concentrative government and deconcentrative government. b) Deconcentrative government is divided into two parts, namely foreign government and domestic government. c) Domestic government consists of the central government and the decentralised government, or in other words, the central government and regional governments. d) Central government includes general government and non-general government, such as defense and security, foreign affairs, justice and monetary affairs.

Mac. Iver also put forward the definition of government. According to him, government is an organization where people who have power gather and how those people are governed. This means that government in Mac. Iver's view can be said to be an institution that has been agreed upon by people who have power which is then formulated in certain policies and regulations to organize and rule other people in a country (Syafi'i, 2010). Woodrow Wilson has a different view of government. According to him, government is an organization of power that is not always identical to an armed force organization but rather a group of people who have been prepared in an organization to realize the goals and objectives that have been determined with things that provide information for general social affairs. On the other hand, U. Rosenthal formulated that government can be said to be the whole structure and processes in which policies and decisions are involved that are binding and in the name of collective life in a country (Strong, 2014). According to W.S. Sayre in (Rasyid, 1997), government is an organization of the state that shows and exercises its power. Meanwhile, according to David Apter, the government is the most general member unit that has certain responsibilities to maintain a system that includes and practically monopolizes its coercive power.

Haryanto et al also explained that government is a functional structure of a structured and organized system of various functions carried out on certain grounds to achieve the goals of a country. Syafi'i concluded that government is a group of certain people correctly and well in doing something or not doing something in coordinating, and leading in relations between themselves and the community, departments and units within the government body itself. Another opinion was put forward by W.Y.S. Poerwadarmita who explained that government is all activities, functions, duties and obligations carried out by

institutions to achieve state goals. Therefore, to understand the meaning of government, W.Y.S. Poerwadharmita divides the meaning of government into 3 parts, including (Gie, 2010): 1) Government is a word that has the meaning of doing something. 2) Government is the power held or led by a country (state or region) and the highest body that leads or governs a country (cabinet composition and the like). 3) Government is a method or effort carried out by an agency or parliament in a country. The government has several programs that ultimately aim to achieve public welfare. In this article, researchers highlight two government policies: the Danatara program and nickel mining in Raja Ampat, from two perspectives: legal and social.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The introduction above indicates that this article aims to analyze the Central Government's policies related to Danatara and the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat from two perspectives: legal and social (Rukin, 2019). Based on this, this research is a qualitative study with a descriptive approach, an approach characterized by explaining the main object by describing the main things in that object (Imam Gunawan, 2014). The data used in this study are secondary data obtained from indirect sources but are still reliable (Sugiyono, 2019). The data used by the researcher were analyzed through stages of collection, selection, and drawing conclusions with a more complete explanation below (Sugiyono, 2015).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Government and its Policies**

Etymologically, it comes from the basic word "order" which means ordering to do something, a command or command. Then the government in English is called "government" which comes from Latin, namely "gubernare" and "greek kybernan" which means to drive or control C.S. Strong explains that government can be said to be an organization where the right to exercise sovereign and supreme power is placed. On the other hand, Sumardi also explains that government is an organization that has several main characteristics, such as (Nurdin, 2017): a) Authority to govern from a political unit b) Power that governs a political society c) The existence of an apparatus which is a government body that functions to exercise power d) The existence of power to make laws, handle disputes and discuss administrative decisions on legitimate power.

According to Finner, government must have at least four meanings, including (Sari, 2022): a) Government is a process of activity or process of governing that carries out control over other parties b) Government is a designation of problems (matters) of a country where activities or processes are encountered c) Government is people (officials) who are appointed and burdened with the tasks of governing d) Government is a way, method or system used to govern all levels of society and certain communities. In a cybernological perspective, Ndhara explains that government is a process of fulfilling

human needs as government products for public services and civil services or in other words an agency that functions as a manager or what is often called the government. Ndhara added that the systematics of government are divided into four parts, including (Chumairoh, 2024): a) Government is generally classified into two parts, namely concentrative government and deconcentrative government. b) Deconcentrative government is divided into two parts, namely foreign government and domestic government. c) Domestic government consists of the central government and the decentralised government, or in other words, the central government and regional governments. d) Central government includes general government and non-general government, such as defense and security, foreign affairs, justice and monetary affairs.

Mac. Iver also put forward the definition of government. According to him, government is an organization where people who have power gather and how those people are governed. This means that government in Mac. Iver's view can be said to be an institution that has been agreed upon by people who have power which is then formulated in certain policies and regulations to organize and rule other people in a country (Syafi'i, 2010). Woodrow Wilson has a different view of government. According to him, government is an organization of power that is not always identical to an armed force organization but rather a group of people who have been prepared in an organization to realize the goals and objectives that have been determined with things that provide information for general social affairs. On the other hand, U. Rosenthal formulated that government can be said to be the whole structure and processes in which policies and decisions are involved that are binding and in the name of collective life in a country (Strong, 2014). According to W.S. Sayre in (Rasyid, 1997), government is an organization of the state that shows and exercises its power. Meanwhile, according to David After, the government is the most general member unit that has certain responsibilities to maintain a system that includes and practically monopolizes its coercive power.

Haryanto et al also explained that government is a functional structure of a structured and organized system of various functions carried out on certain grounds to achieve the goals of a country. Syafi'i concluded that government is a group of certain people correctly and well in doing something or not doing something in coordinating, and leading in relations between themselves and the community, departments and units within the government body itself. Another opinion was put forward by W.Y.S. Poerwadarmita who explained that government is all activities, functions, duties and obligations carried out by institutions to achieve state goals. Therefore, to understand the meaning of government, W.Y.S. Poerwadarmita divides the meaning of government into 3 parts, including (Gie, 2010): 1) Government is a word that has the meaning of doing something. 2) Government is the power held or led by a country (state or region) and the highest body that leads or governs a country (cabinet composition and the like). 3) Government is a method or effort carried out by an agency or parliament in a country. The government has several programs that ultimately aim to achieve public welfare. In this article, researchers highlight two

government policies: the Danantara program and nickel mining in Raja Ampat, from two perspectives: legal and social.

### **Danantara Policy Analysis And Nickel Mining In Raja Ampat: Social And Legal Perspectives**

Danantara, or the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (BP Danantara), is a national investment management agency to be established by President Prabowo's administration. Danantara will be Indonesia's investment management agency with a broader scope than the government budget. This institution aims to optimize the management of state assets on a large scale and with better coordination. In the BP Danantara profile document, this institution was established to achieve high, inclusive, and quality economic growth targets over the next five years. Danantara is also expected to function as a catalyst for economic growth, by consolidating important assets and optimizing state wealth entities to improve national welfare and global competitiveness, while utilizing these resources to support government targets and programs (Anjelina, 2025).

This agency functions similarly to sovereign wealth funds like Temasek in Singapore or Norges Bank Investment Management in Norway. BP Danantara's primary objective is to manage state assets and investments outside the State Budget (APBN), as well as to optimize the potential of government-owned assets for better coordination and strategic planning. With the establishment of Danantara, the government hopes this institution will increase the leverage of national assets and strengthen Indonesia's economic position, while simultaneously attracting foreign investment (Anjelina, 2025).

From a legal perspective, Danantara was established based on the third amendment to Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). The revision to Law 19/2003 was approved as Law in a plenary session of the House of Representatives, Tuesday, February 4, 2025. The latest BUMN regulations include the regulation of Danantara's duties and functions as an Investment Management Agency. In addition, the establishment of Danantara was also strengthened by Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia (Keppres) Number 142/P of 2024. The policy appointed Muliaman Darmansyah Hadad as Head of Danantara and Kaharuddin Djenod Daeng Manyambeang as Deputy Head (Wikipedia, 2025). The establishment of Danantara is in line with Jeremy Bentham's theory of legal utility or Utilitarianism theory. The basic concept of Utilitarianism Theory is generally very simple, namely how to maximize the utility of an action, so that from this process we can enjoy benefits, advantages, happiness, and enjoyment (benefit, advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness). From the process of preventing pain, evil, suffering, or feelings that cause unhappiness. This process of maximizing utility is then applied concretely to actual actions occurring in society, where the concept of utilitarianism will base its assessment. The existence of Danantara, conceptually, can certainly give rise to "Pleasure" (benefit, enjoyment, pleasure, and happiness) because the funds managed by Danantara ultimately lead to the welfare of society (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

In contrast to the Danantara policy, the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat can cause "pain" (pain, fear, and discomfort) to the community and the surrounding environment. The mining policy is not in line with the spirit of Jeremy Bentham's legal and social theory where legal certainty should create a sense of pleasure so that the community becomes prosperous and happy. Based on this, the researcher concludes that the Danantara policy, if it runs according to its objectives, is in line with Jeremy Bentham's legal and social theory of utilitarianism. Conversely, the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat is not in line with Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism theory.

## **CONCLUSION**

Danantara, or the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (BP Danantara), is a national investment management agency to be established by President Prabowo's administration. Danantara will be Indonesia's investment management agency with a broader scope than the government budget. This institution aims to optimize the management of state assets on a large scale and with better coordination. In the BP Danantara profile document, this institution was established to achieve high, inclusive, and quality economic growth targets over the next five years. Danantara is also expected to function as a catalyst for economic growth, by consolidating important assets and optimizing state wealth entities to improve national welfare and global competitiveness, while utilizing these resources to support government targets and programs (Anjelina, 2025).

This agency functions similarly to sovereign wealth funds like Temasek in Singapore or Norges Bank Investment Management in Norway. BP Danantara's primary objective is to manage state assets and investments outside the State Budget (APBN), as well as to optimize the potential of government-owned assets for better coordination and strategic planning. With the establishment of Danantara, the government hopes this institution will increase the leverage of national assets and strengthen Indonesia's economic position, while simultaneously attracting foreign investment (Anjelina, 2025).

From a legal perspective, Danantara was established based on the third amendment to Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN). The revision to Law 19/2003 was approved as Law in a plenary session of the House of Representatives, Tuesday, February 4, 2025. The latest BUMN regulations include the regulation of Danantara's duties and functions as an Investment Management Agency. In addition, the establishment of Danantara was also strengthened by Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia (Keppres) Number 142/P of 2024. The policy appointed Muliaman Darmansyah Hadad as Head of Danantara and Kaharuddin Djenod Daeng Manyambeang as Deputy Head (Wikipedia, 2025). The establishment of Danantara is in line with Jeremy Bentham's theory of legal utility or Utilitarianism theory. The basic concept of Utilitarianism Theory is generally very simple, namely how to maximize the utility of an action, so that from this process we can enjoy benefits, advantages, happiness, and enjoyment (benefit,

advantage, pleasure, good, or happiness). From the process of preventing pain, evil, suffering, or feelings that cause unhappiness. This process of maximizing utility is then applied concretely to actual actions occurring in society, where the concept of utilitarianism will base its assessment. The existence of Danatara, conceptually, can certainly give rise to "Pleasure" (benefit, enjoyment, pleasure, and happiness) because the funds managed by Danatara ultimately lead to the welfare of society (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

In contrast to the Danatara policy, the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat can cause "pain" (pain, fear, and discomfort) to the community and the surrounding environment. The mining policy is not in line with the spirit of Jeremy Bentham's legal and social theory where legal certainty should create a sense of pleasure so that the community becomes prosperous and happy. Based on this, the researcher concludes that the Dantara policy, if it runs according to its objectives, is in line with Jeremy Bentham's legal and social theory of utilitarianism. Conversely, the nickel mining policy in Raja Ampat is not in line with Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism theory.

## REFERENCES

- Anjelina, C. D. (2025). *Memahami Danantara: Tujuan, Strategi, Dan Struktur Organisasi*. Kompas.Com.  
<https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2025/02/18/093000265/memahami-danantara--tujuan-strategi-dan-struktur-organisasi>
- Chumairoh, T. 'Azmi. (2024). *HARMONISASI KEWENANGAN PEMERINTAH PUSAT DAN DAERAH DALAM BIDANG PENATAAN RUANG (Vol. 2)*. UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG.
- Gie, L. (2010). *Pertumbuhan Daerah Pemerintahan Daerah Di Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia*. Gunung Agung Press.
- Imam Gunawan. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bumi Aksara.
- Nurdin, I. (2017). *Etika Pemerintahan: Norma, Konsep Dan Praktek Etika Pemerintahan*. Lintang Rasi Aksara Books).
- Pratiwi, E., Negoro, T., & Haykal, H. (2022). Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism Theory: Legal Purpose Or Methods Of Legal Products Examination? *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 19(2), 269–293.  
<https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1922>
- Rasyid, M. R. (1997). *Awal Birokrasi Pemerintahan Politik Orde Baru*. MIPI.
- Rukin, R. (2019). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. In Yayasan Ahmar Cendekia Indonesia.
- Sari, M. (2022). *Hubungan Kewenangan Pemerintah Pusat Dengan Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Mengatasi Covid 19 Sebagai Keadaan Darurat*. UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA.
- Strong, C. . (2014). *Konstitusi-Konstitusi Politik Modern*. Nusa Media.
- Sugiyono. (2015). *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi*. Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*.
- Syafi'i. (2010). *Pengantar Ilmu Pemerintahan*. Revika Aditama.
- Wikipedia. (2025). *Danantara*. Wikipedia.Com. <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danantara>