

The Influence of Government Policies Related to Coastal Reclamation and Economic Development of Coastal Communities on Land Conflicts over Community property Certificates

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Abstract:- This study aims to determine the effect of government policies related to coastal reclamation and economic development of coastal communities on conflicts over land ownership certificates. In this research, the method used is mixed methods. This research is a research step by combining two pre-existing forms of research, namely qualitative research and quantitative research. The results showed that Parepare City as an urban area experienced continuous growth and development. This is due to Parepare City as an area of government activities, loaded with economic activities, trade and services, as well as various human activities in the social, cultural and even political activities, There is a significant influence of changes in the spatial use of the Cempae beach reclamation area on changes in the orientation of the livelihoods of surrounding communities who were previously fishermen, housewives, The impact caused by the development of spatial functions in the Cempae beach reclamation area is the change in the orientation of the livelihoods of the community around the Cempae beach reclamation area and the difference in income levels and the welfare of the community around the Cempae beach reclamation area.

Keywords: Government Policy, Reclamation, Economic Development

I. Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country located on the Asian continent, more precisely, Indonesia is located in the Southeast Asia region and is an archipelagic country [1]. Indonesia's territory can be said to be very large when compared to other countries in Southeast Asia, because Indonesia is an archipelagic country. This can be seen from the area of Indonesia according to the Central Statistics Agency, namely 1,916,906.77 km² [2], which places Indonesia as the 15th largest country in the world.

Indonesia as an archipelagic country has vast oceans and waters. Indonesia stretches 3,977 miles from the Indonesian Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This makes Indonesia have a vast ocean of around 3,273,810 km² [3]. In this way, it is clear that Indonesia has a larger ocean area than its land area. This is also why Indonesia is known as a maritime country, namely a country that has a lot of water [4].

Cities in the world tend to develop along coasts both at sea and on rivers. These cities then turned into government centers that functioned as commodity distribution centers for the surrounding areas [5]. Likewise with cities in Indonesia, some of the big cities are in coastal areas. So that urban communities in Indonesia are closely related to coastal areas, the marine sector, and all the potential and problems that exist therein. The development of cities in coastal areas has an impact on the situation in the region. Some of the impacts include, among others, increasing population, economic and social development, industrial and tourism development,

etc. to the environmental impacts that result, both positive and negative [6]. Apart from that, the development of coastal areas also has a changing impact on space and its use in coastal areas [7].

Coastal and marine reclamation is a policy of coastal countries that is implemented in an effort to address the need for land. This phenomenon is especially strong in coastal countries where land availability is a major requirement in regional development programmes. Reclamation policy in Indonesia has been carried out in several areas, with the aim of fulfilling the need for land. Until now, the reclamation policy continues to develop along with the development of people's lives, especially related to development activities that increasingly require land [8].

In the process of sustainable national development (Sustainable Development Goals), human needs for land are increasing, while land area is decreasing [9]. Therefore, the policy of coastal and marine reclamation with the use of coastal areas is an alternative in complementing the availability of land for various human interests, both as a place to make a living, residential areas, business and economic centres, industrial areas, airports, ports, recreation areas and land to overcome erosion and sedimentation of coastal areas [10]. Thus, the current reclamation policy is not just an alternative, but an option that cannot be rejected. For this reason, several coastal cities in the world, including Indonesia, have implemented coastal reclamation policies, which are government policies that begin with organising coastal space and carrying out development activities to obtain new reclaimed land [11]. Technically, reclamation can change the configuration of the coast and close off parts of the sea, making it difficult to prove that the activity does not have negative impacts on the marine environment including negatively affecting biodiversity, disrupting the physical characteristics, activities and interactions of organisms in the physical environment of the marine area concerned, however, coastal reclamation policies continue to be carried out in coastal and marine areas [12].

It is hoped that coastal reclamation will not only solve the problem of limited land, but also utilise the resources available in the reclamation project. Equally important is the development and improvement of social change in coastal communities, which is known through the comparison of per capita income and per capita household expenditure before and after reclamation [13].

In practice, the coastal reclamation policy by the Parepare City government, in addition to providing a new form of environmental arrangement and showing an increase in the economic development of coastal communities, also raises problems related to the status of land ownership in the area along the reclamation.

Initially, Cempae beach was an offshore location, part of which was swamp and ponds as well as residential areas. Most of the livelihoods of the community around the beach are fishermen and pond workers, who depend heavily on the marine ecosystem.

When the Parepare city government reclaimed Cempae beach, which stretches from Cappa Ujung harbour to the mouth of the Lauleng river, the economy of the local community also changed. The local community felt pressured and disturbed. Therefore, there was a shift in the area of activity of community members who immediately occupied part of the reclaimed land and claimed it as an expansion of business land. On the other hand, the Parepare City Government did not immediately secure the reclaimed land area, instead allowing the community to occupy and carry out activities on the land. As a result, some people have already obtained certificates of ownership (SHM) on the reclaimed land.



Figure 1. Situation Map before reclamation

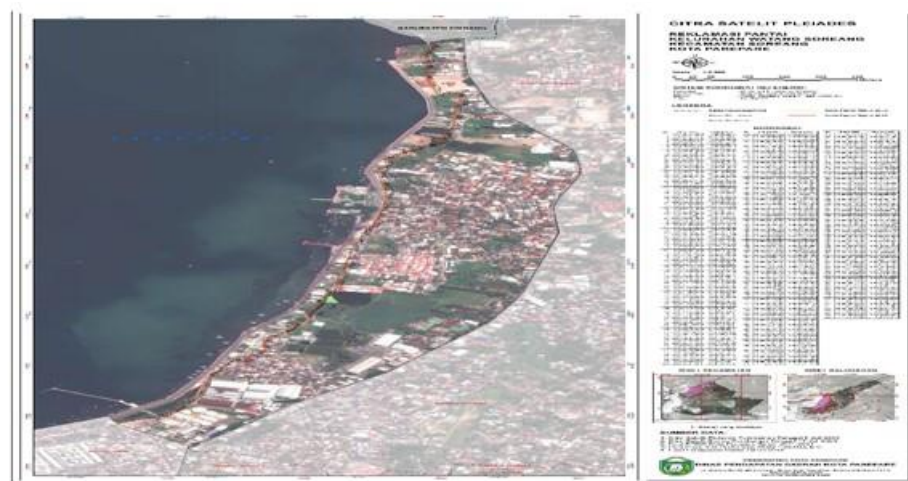


Figure 2. Situation map after reclamation

In 2019 the Parepare City Government through the Assets Division of the Regional Finance Agency carried out the updating of regional property assets. In a meeting of muspida elements with the Corruption Prevention Coordination and Supervision Team (korsupgah) region IV of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) on 11 September 2019 at the BAPPEDA meeting room, it was recommended that the Asset sector immediately secure the Cempae beach reclamation land that was grabbed by the community. Land ownership by residents and the desire of the Parepare city government to secure the Cempae beach land assets gave rise to a conflict of interest. Based on this study aims to determine the effect of government policies related to coastal reclamation and economic development of coastal communities on conflicts over land ownership certificates.

II. Methods

Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted in cempae beach reclamation area, Wattang Soreang sub-district, Parepare city, South Sulawesi province from March to May 2023. The primary data collection process was carried out at the cempae beach reclamation site and secondary data was obtained from Bappeda and the asset sector of the Regional Finance Agency (BKD) of Parepare City.

Materials and Tools

As an instrument to support the implementation of research and writing in this thesis, the tools and materials used are as follows: (a) The researcher uses statistics as a tool for processing questionnaires. (b) Interpretative to manage interview data. (c) Area mapping: Area mapping can be an important tool in identifying and visualising the impact of the Cempae Beach reclamation policy on the environment and community. In this

study, the data collection techniques used by researchers were questionnaires. According to [14], a questionnaire is a data collection technique by which researchers provide a list of questions or written statements to be answered by respondents. In this study, researchers distributed questionnaires directly. Researchers no longer conduct validity and reliability tests considering the questionnaires that researchers use have been tested. Interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asked the question and the interviewee who gave an answer to the question [15].

In-depth interview is a data collection technique that is extracted from direct data sources through open conversations or questions and answers to obtain holistic and clear data/information from informants using questions that have been prepared by researchers [16]. The interviews conducted by researchers were structured interviews. Structured interviews are interviews in which the interviewer sets the problem and the questions asked.

Interviews were conducted to collect primary data with the aim of knowing in more detail the conditions and economic development of the community around the Cempae Beach reclamation. The interview process is generally divided into two, namely (1) Interviews with Parepare City Government Officials consisting of BAPPEDA, the asset sector of the finance agency and the legal field of the Parepare city regional setdako. (2) Interviews with the surrounding community, represented by several people who utilise the land at the reclamation site of Cempae Beach, Parepare City.

Research Methods

In this research, the method used is mixed methods. This research is a research step by combining two pre-existing forms of research, namely qualitative research and quantitative research. According to Creswell, mixed research is a research approach that combines qualitative research with quantitative research. According to Sugiyono's opinion, the combined research method (mixed methods) is a research method between quantitative methods and qualitative methods to be used together in a research activity, so that more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective data are obtained.

According to Creswell, the strategies in mixed methods are: (1) The sequential mixed methods strategy is a strategy for researchers to combine data found from one method with other methods. This strategy can be done by interviewing first to get qualitative data, then followed by quantitative data, in this case using a survey. This strategy is divided into three parts, namely sequential explanatory strategy, in this strategy the first stage is to collect and analyse quantitative data then followed by collecting and analysing qualitative data that builds on the initial quantitative results. This weight or priority is given to the quantitative data. Sequential exploratory strategy, This strategy is the opposite of the sequential explanatory strategy, in the first stage the researcher collects and analyses qualitative data and then collects and analyses quantitative data in the second stage based on the results of the first stage. Sequential transformative strategy, In this strategy, the researcher uses a theoretical perspective to shape certain procedures in the research. In this model, the researcher may choose to use one of the two methods in the first stage, and the weight can be given to one of the two or distributed equally to each stage of the research.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether there is an effect of working capital turnover on Return On Asset, so the authors use a simple linear regression analysis tool to process the data using the application (software), namely Statistic Product and Service Solution (SPSS) version 26, namely: Simple linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between one independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). This analysis is used to predict the value of the dependent variable (Y) if the value of the independent variable (X) increases or decreases and to determine the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, whether positive or negative.

The equation form of this simple linear regression is as follows:

$$Y = a + bx + \epsilon$$

Description:

Y = Return On Asset (predicted value)

a = Constant (if the value of $X = 0$)

b = Simple regression coefficient

X = Working Capital Turnover (independent variable value)

ε = standard error

Research Implementation

The research schedule will be carried out within 3 months, running from February to April 2023.

Observation Parameters

Here are some examples of observation parameters that can be used in research with the object of research on government policies to reclaim Cempae beach using mixed methods: (1) Independent variable: Government policy to reclaim Cempae beach. (2) Dependent variable: The impact of the Cempae beach reclamation policy on the local community, environment and economy. (3) Sample: Local community, local government, and entrepreneurs related to the Cempae beach reclamation project. (4) Sampling method: Simple random sampling for local communities, purposive sampling for local government and related businesses. (5) Measurement tools: Questionnaires, interviews, observations and documents related to the Cempae beach reclamation project. (6) Reliability: Questionnaires and interviews should be back-tested for reliability using the internal reliability test method. (7) Data analysis: Mixed method, i.e. quantitative analysis with statistical tests such as linear regression and descriptive analysis, and qualitative analysis with content analysis techniques. (8) Observation results: The conclusion from the data analysis shows that the Cempae beach reclamation policy has significant impacts on the local community, environment and economy, but with good management, the Cempae beach reclamation project can provide significant benefits to the local community and environment.

III. Results

Land Condition of Reclamation Area

The Cempae beach reclamation area seen from the condition of land use has experienced the development of space for the benefit of facility development such as residential and trade facilities, public facilities and green open spaces. The overall space available in the reclamation area. The development process is adjusted or carried out From the development of land use in the Cempae reclamation beach area, it can be seen that the linear pattern develops along the coastline, roads and is concentric in nature.

Living and trading facilities in the coastal reclamation area, according to the data, have been built shop houses (shophouses) that dominate the cempae beach reclamation area, mini shophouses are available to function as trading facilities as well as a means of living and doing business. Shophouse facilities built in this area are considered to be an accessibility as well as a more representative place for business so that almost all shop employees and labourers utilise this facility as a place to live or rent out as a residential place close to the work location.

Some of the conditions described in the trade or commercial area in general, such as inadequate road conditions, elongated building forms without being supported by disaster mitigation, the availability of parking spaces that are not good, the state of commercial area environmental infrastructure that is not yet qualified in providing services to residents of the reclamation area.

Economic Aspects

The economic growth in the Cempae beach reclamation area is largely driven by trade and service activities. The existence of available economic facilities illustrates that economic growth is quite high, driven by the trade sector, and other businesses.



Figure 3. Economic facilities area of Parepare City

According to the type of work, it can be seen that the dominant population working as traders and labourers is more dominant and the large number meets in the area that becomes the Cempae beach reclamation area. This shows the large number of residents or working numbers who work in the trade sector and as the centre of Cempae activities.

IV. Discussion

Spatial Utilisation of Beach Reclamation Area in Cempae Beach

The increasing development of Cempae Beach and its position as a Regional Activity Centre (PKW) in the direction of the Parepare City spatial plan. The process of increasing development and the need for a coastal development area by distributing urban functions that are growing day by day, so that the Parepare City government makes the concept of the main idea in developing coastal areas directed as the development of commercial activities, one of which is by developing coastal areas starting with the construction of reclamation roads and carrying out coastal reclamation as the formation of new land / new land for the development of urban areas, contributing to the development of new spatial functions so that it has an impact on land use change. Land use change is a form of transition from the previous land use to the next land use.

At the study site, land use change tends to reduce land cover, both for natural resource utilisation activities and changes in utilisation functions. Increased utilisation of natural resources as a result of population growth, development of economic activities, government policies, and conflicts of interest. Land use change involves shifting land use towards a different land use (conversion) or intensification of existing land use.

Land use change in the Cempae beach reclamation area was obtained by comparing two images of built-up land use before and after the construction of the reclamation area and land use data used in the reclamation area.

The development of urban areas in Parepare City in the development of Cempae Beach which develops coastal areas in coastal areas through the construction of coastal reclamation roads which are then carried out land reclamation through the process of hoarding sea space to change the morphology of the urban area of Cempae Beach. The development of reclamation areas will have an effect on the economic activities that develop in the reclamation area, so that it will gradually have an influence on land use changes that are influenced by land development and the development of activity systems towards commercial functions.

From the results of interviews that have been conducted to the community around the reclaimed Cempae coastline with the question what you feel after the reclamation, the community states:

"I really feel the change in the economy as a local community, because some people are looking for alternative jobs, such as one of the community's alternative jobs is opening a street vendor in the platform because if they

only rely on fishing jobs, it cannot be sufficient to support their families"

Likewise, one of the community's answers stated:

"In my opinion, the reclamation provides convenience for fishermen to make it a place for their boats to rest, besides that reclamation also provides a sense of security from the waves that usually reach around our house and makes it easier for fishermen to make transactions in this place."

According to the informant, the reclamation is very helpful in terms of the survival of the local community because it can facilitate the place of fish buying and selling transactions and provide a sense of security to the community from the waves that have always hit people's homes and besides that, it provides opportunities for the community both from housewives to open street vendors around the courtyard of the Cempae platform which is now an entertainment destination location.

The development of coastal reclamation area as a process of dynamic development in Cempae beach is part of the planning that has been built by the local government. This development process began with the construction of the existing platform at Cempae beach which connects the two main service activities, namely the market area with the fish auction area. The reclamation was built to divert the increasingly dense circulation of economic activities that developed along the road, so that the Parepare City government built the coastal part of Cempae beach as the initial embryo of activity to the coastal area which can be used as a centre of trade activities, alternative transportation routes and can also be an integrated tourism development area.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers to the community, stated:

"This reclamation exists because of the agreement made between the Government and the Community in determining the reclamation development, which in this case has a fairly good impact on all parties involved in the reclamation development"

From the explanation, we can see that the government in this case does not immediately carry out reclamation development without thinking about the impacts that will be caused to the community, especially fishermen. The needs and benefits of reclamation can be seen from land use, economic, social and environmental aspects. From a spatial aspect, a certain area needs to be reclaimed so that it can be empowered and has a use. For beaches that are orientated for harbours, industry, tourism or settlements with shallow coastal waters, reclamation is mandatory so that they can be utilised.

Perceptions that describe all knowledge (whether you know or not) and responses that are continued with efforts to use them. It will continue with activeness or acceptance and support for the perceived object. The community is also expected to know all the benefits of the Cempae Beach Coastal Area Arrangement Infrastructure Development.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers to the community, stated:

"In my opinion, the reclamation is able to help the economy of coastal communities and support regional income from the trade, tourism and fisheries sectors or sea catches, therefore the reclamation has a very good impact on the local community"

According to informants, the existence of reclamation is able to change the economic order because it is able to help and support the income of coastal communities and regional income so that it can be concluded that with the reclamation the community is quite helped.

With the reclamation carried out around the coast of Cempae, the spatial implications that occur when developing reclamation areas include: Firstly, changes in morphology/urban form, which was initially dominated by water areas (sea) turned into vacant land that has been partially built commercial functions, trade and services, and ports. Changes in activities in coastal reclamation areas condition new adaptations by local communities to the environment and new activities that develop in the area. Second, the dualism of economic activity develops, on the one hand the formal economy develops, on the other hand the non-formal economy develops. This means that there will be coexistence between the two developing economic formations.

Management Direction for Land Reclamation Results of Cempae Beach in Parepare City

In the context of Local Government, in addition to the Mayor who has overall responsibility for all problems in the region, there are also Regional Apparatus Organisations (OPD) that have been formed and have direct roles and responsibilities for carrying out regional government affairs in certain fields.

Changes in the function of space in the cempae beach reclamation area have a significant influence on changes in the orientation of the surrounding community. This is characterised by the development of dualism of economic activities in the cempae beach reclamation area, where the formal economy and non-formal economy are built, as well as the tendency of fishermen to carry out other business activities engaged in the non-formal sector and open grocery stalls. In addition, commercial and service economic activities also developed in the reclamation area of Cempae Beach, especially along the Reclamation Road.

So that the development of infrastructure for the arrangement of the Cempae coastal beach area can improve the economy of street vendors in the area which has such a positive impact, because the street vendor business is one way to make ends meet, the difficulty of employment opportunities available to the community makes this small business an inseparable part of people's daily lives. The emergence of street vendors around the area is a thirst quencher for street vendors because the area will be visited by the community so that it will affect the purchasing power of the community.

As for the increase in social culture with the reclamation of Cempae beach, such as the Business and Entertainment Sector, the platform is built with various facilities, where facilities such as business centres and various entertainment centres. The existence of this new business centre and entertainment centre will certainly make the money circulation higher which will provide a large multiplier effect in the economy. The business sector that will be most affected is estimated to be the tertiary sector, including retail trade, transportation and the provision of accommodation and eating and drinking.

Employment development can increase during construction as well as after construction is complete. During development, the labour force needed is construction labour. Construction labour that does not require special skills should be taken from local residents whose businesses are disrupted by the development (fishermen, labourers, etc.). After the development is completed, the affected community, which is given a place of business, can increase their income as well as the needs of the growing economic sector.

The increase in the tourism sector will also develop with the reclamation of the Cempae beach platform. The development of local and foreign tourism will provide a large multiplier effect because the more money spent by tourists will encourage the improvement of various sectors. In order to optimise this potential, the government has issued policies that support the community to develop tourism supporting business activities.

The improvement of the infrastructure and facilities aspects of the Cempae Coastal Area Arrangement of Parepare City in the cempae beach reclamation area tends to be positive where the community is very supportive and gives a positive perception of the development of the Cempae coastal area arrangement infrastructure. Positive perceptions indicate that this development opens up many opportunities for selling and of course what is expected to be a new tourist destination in Parepare City. Positive perceptions that describe all knowledge and responses and then continue with efforts to utilise them.

It can accept and support the development of infrastructure for the arrangement of the Cempae coastal area, improvements in the infrastructure sector can certainly encourage foreign and domestic investment interest. Infrastructure development is a pillar that determines the smooth flow of goods, services, people, and information from one zone to another. The arrangement of the Cempae coastal coastal area is one of the development projects whose purpose is long-term utilisation in all aspects of development.

The results of this study show the development of the conceptual thinking of Verbeek, et. al. 2014, which states that commercial corridors are usually in the form of roads whose right and left sides are filled with commercial property land plots, usually in the form of offices and other commercial activities. However, the conceptual field based on the facts and results of this research shows that not only commercial functions and services are developing along commercial roads (coastal reclamation roads) but also the development of the non-formal

sector (street vendors) along coastal reclamation roads.

The dominant community engaged in the non-formal sector in this case street vendors are people who previously (before the development of the reclamation area) were housewives, some fishermen, and people who did not have jobs. The phenomenon of the development of new economic formations in the surrounding community, especially fishermen and housewives, is conditioned by the development of spatial functions in the Cempae beach reclamation area.

V. Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that in order to control development activities to support the implementation of sustainable development in Parepare City, Parepare City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Parepare City 2018-2023 has been prepared. Parepare City as an urban area experiences continuous growth and development. This is due to Parepare City as an area of government activities, loaded with economic activities, trade and services, as well as various human activities in the social, cultural and even political fields. The impact caused by the development of spatial functions in the Cempae beach reclamation area is a change in the orientation of the livelihood of the community around the Cempae beach reclamation area and the difference in the level of income and welfare of the community around the Cempae beach reclamation area due to the dualism of economic activities that develop in the area. This means that the function of the built space in the reclamation area has not fully influenced the improvement of the welfare of the surrounding community. The impact of reclamation of Cempae Parepare beach on the economic sustainability of the Cempae coastal community is considered positive, the community is very supportive of the development, because this development can become the number 1 centre in the city of Parepare and can improve the household economy, and is expected to become a new tourist destination in the city of Parepare, because the changes are very good can increase the attractiveness of tourists who come to the city of Parepare. After this project is completed, the surrounding community can open a business or sell in the new tourist area, to improve the economy and welfare of the community.

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