

Impact of Center Point Development Policy Of Indonesia in Coastal Communities in Makassar City, South Sulawesi

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ABSTRACT

The government is carrying out physical development, namely the construction of the Centra Point of Indonesia (CPI) which is being built in the Tanjung Bunga beach area, Makassar Bay, namely the construction of business and government centers, holiday areas, world-class hotels with a total area of 157 hectares. This research aims to determine the impact of policies and changes in space utilization for the Mega Project (CPI) development on the economy of coastal communities in Community City. The type of research is qualitative through interviews and field observations to explore the required data from sources related to the impact of development policies (CPI) in improving the economy of communities around development (CPI). The results of this research show that most of the people living on the coast have experienced a change in their job status from fishermen as fish finders to entrepreneurs, both in trade and service businesses. Changes in the employment status of fishermen actually have an impact on improving the economy of coastal communities. The positive impact of the development policy (CPI) is the change of land on the coast of Makassar City into a residential area, business area, the creation of road access connecting Makassar City with Takalar and Gowa Regencies. This research can be used as a reference for future researchers regarding the impact of Center Point of Indonesia development policies using qualitative research methods.

Keywords: Policy, CPI development, coastal community economy;

INTRODUCTION

Natural resources are very important in relation to community life activities through community economic activities. Natural resources as a support in people's lives. Based on the constitutional formulation, it is explained that control over natural resources is in the formulation (Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia through the concept of state control, 1945). So the State is required to expand its responsibilities to the people. The state has a big obligation to take care of the natural resources in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to be managed and utilized for the benefit of the people's prosperity.

One form of development implementation is change in a better direction for the welfare of society. Development is a necessity in the dynamics of life which cannot be separated from development. Development until now has always been believed to be the path that must be taken by humans (Hariati & Saleh, 2016; Irawan, 2020; Saleh, 2016). Development is always identified with progress, prosperity and wealth, not far from economic motives. Development is carried out as an effort to change which is based on a certain choice that is not free from experience, the reality of the situation being faced, as well as the interests of the parties who make development decisions that development is a systematic and continuous effort to create conditions that can provide various legitimate alternatives for achieving the most humanistic aspirations of every citizen (Yandri & Sari, 2019).

One of the mega projects being developed by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government in collaboration with investors is the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) development project on the coast of Makassar City. This is made possible by statutory regulations, namely (Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, 2014) and (Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, 2007). Article 34 explains that reclamation can be carried out if the social and economic benefits obtained are greater than the social and economic costs. However, reclamation implementation is also required to maintain and pay attention to several things such as a) the sustainability of people's lives and livelihoods; b) balance between the interests of utilization and preservation of the coastal environment, as well as c) technical requirements for taking, dredging and stockpiling materials. The natural resources that are widely managed and utilized are coastal resources, including coastal reclamation. Authority to manage coastal areas since its enactment (Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, 2014) is in the hands of the Central Government and Provincial Government.

Various government efforts to improve people's welfare include building physical facilities and infrastructure. Physical development and population growth as well as the development of business activities is what ultimately demands the need for space as a direct consequence of various changes and developments (Applied Module for Guidelines for Spatial Planning for Coastal Reclamation Areas Minister of Public Works Regulation No.40/PRT/M/2007, 2007), explains that spatial planning is not only the physical appearance of the environment, but also influences the recognition of identity, both individual and collective.

Development policies are present in line with the vision of policy makers in realizing the city of Makassar as a world city (Pomanto, 2022). Eastern Indonesia has become a world city with the presence of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) mega project. Various development projects have been and are being promoted by the Makassar City government by collaborating with investors to build shopping centers, conference halls, star hotels, international standard hospitals, and recreation areas which are a means of entertainment for the community around the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) development. .

The development of 157 hectares of land is part of a new area called "The Center Point of Indonesia". 107 hectares becomes the Central Business District (CBD) area, and 50 hectares by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government develops public facilities such as city parks, beaches, museums, places of worship and entertainment center. Meanwhile, private parties such as Citraland City are building Makassar's Central Business District, an integrated superblock concept in the form of Oceanside Modern Living with a golden location in front of Losari Beach and downtown Makassar.

However, behind the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) development project in the coastal area of Makassar City, hundreds of residents who partly depend on their livelihoods as fishermen seem helpless due to the presence of various Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) mega projects, so that access to sources of income as fishermen is automatic. limited. These fishermen are referred to as subaltern actors in the production of space on the coast of Makassar City in the form of beach reclamation (Ruslin, 2017)).

The construction of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) project by the government is considered a rational choice to reduce the burden on the busy main road from Makassar City to outside Makassar City, research results (Manara et al., 2005) describes the impact felt by fishermen due to the construction of the metro road which is very large, the decline in environmental quality in the waters of Losari Bay, marked by the reduction in marine products, which continues to lead to land use conflicts and the change of fishing profession as an option to

continue surviving. The coastal communities of Makassar City are again facing the problem of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) development which is disrupting their already limited lives.

METHODS

This descriptive research uses a qualitative approach through a research process, namely; data collection, data preparation, and data analysis. This research also uses case research which aims to study intensively about the background of the current situation, and the interactions of the social environment, individuals, groups, institutions or society (Sugiyono, 2019). It is hoped that this research will provide information regarding the impact of the development of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) and the socio-economic environmental interactions of coastal communities, especially fishermen in Makassar City. The location of this research is Mariso District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi, which is the district closest to CPI and has coastal community settlements as fishermen. The type of data in this research is primary data obtained through an interview process with fishing communities, both those who are still active as fishermen and people who have switched jobs from fishing to other jobs in order to obtain data or information related to the impact of the development of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI). in coastal communities. Secondary data was obtained from various literature, books, journals, documents, as well as previous research, articles in newspapers, articles on the internet, electronic media news and others to complement the primary data.

Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, are carried out by summarizing the results of interviews and observations based on field notes and then selecting the main things that are considered relevant to the research focus, namely the impact of development (Center Point of Indonesia (CPI), displaying data in the form of images, namely photos of coastal community activities and the condition of the CPI construction, and conclusion drawing/verification by reviewing all field data, then describing the data that has been processed regarding the impact of developing the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) in Makassar City which has been designated as an integrated global business area (Miles et al., 2014).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic Aspects of Coastal Communities

It is difficult to ensure that fishermen's income to support their families is difficult because fishing is a job where they directly enjoy the results of their catch. The fishing community remains steadfast in facing the reality of being accustomed to living together and accustomed to the natural aspects of the coast by utilizing their fishing abilities to get the results they hope for. Meanwhile, according to Abbas Dg Lira and Burhanuddin (Interview 27 February 2023) in the process of fulfilling their daily needs as fishermen, they are always faced with unpredictable natural weather conditions which also affect the fishermen's income.

Impact of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) Development Policy

Coastal communities who work as fishermen cause environmental changes to the economy with the development of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI), namely a decline in the economic life of the community caused by a reduction in marine products which are a source of income for the community to meet their daily needs. As a result of interviews, information was obtained that before the construction of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI), there were still many types of marine products that could be sold and generate income for the community. However,

after the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) development policy, marine products have decreased, so that people have to pay more to get fish caught for sale (interview with Nurdin Dg Nai, 15 February 2023).

The presence of CPI development in fishing villages, especially those who live in Mariso District, is faced with various new problems that have an impact on the economic income of fishing communities on the coast of Makassar City. (Umar Dg. Ranggong, 23 February 2023) Explains that before the development of the CPI, the income of coastal communities as fishermen was quite high from catches of fish and shellfish. However, after the development of the CPI, the number of fish began to decrease due to the development of the CPI, so that many fishing communities changed professions to look for other jobs to meet their living needs. Abdullah (interview 26 February 2023) explained that one of the impacts of the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) development is silting which has the potential to cause flooding and reduced fish catches for fishermen living around the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) development.

Another opinion explained by (Supriadi Daeng Gassing, 20 February 2023) is that people who work as fishermen who change jobs to become traders actually experience an increase in their economic income. This is due to the open road access from the outskirts of Makassar City to Takalar Regency so that coastal communities use the roadside sections to open trading businesses, such as food businesses, mixed businesses, including service businesses. In fulfilling his daily needs as a fisherman, especially a traditional fisherman, he will be very dependent on sea conditions. The presence of the Makassar City CPI Development is very detrimental for coastal communities who work as fishermen. One of the informants named Dg. Ranggong said that: "In the past, when I often went to sea, I could still fulfill my daily needs. Now because the sea coast has been filled in, they go further afield to fish and produce more material (Dg. Ranggong, 17 February 2023). A description of the current condition of fishing families, after the CPI Development which forced fishing families to think extra about how they could get out of poverty in order to save their family's economy.

Apart from Dg Rowa, Dg Naba, who was an informant in this research, was also directly affected by the CPI development in Makassar City, stating that: "In the past, my income as a fisherman was quite good. With the advent of the CPI development, my income as a traditional fisherman has greatly decreased (Dg Naba, 17 February 2023). What was expressed by the informant as a form of impact from the CPI reclamation in Makassar City, based on the statement by Dg Ranggong and Dg Naba, who work as fishermen, really felt the impact of the CPI reclamation development. Dg. Ranggong also stated that: "Before the beach reclamation, the CPI development generated at least an income of IDR 150,000 to IDR 350,000 per day. Many of my friends have stopped being traditional fishermen due to the development of the CPI." (Dg. Ranggong, 18 February 2023).

Looking at the economic conditions of traditional fishermen with the existence of the Makassar City CPI, it can be seen how much fishermen's income was before the development of the Makassar City CPI. Based on the results of the interview, the following information was obtained:

Table 1.
Service Income

No	Informant's Name	Earnings Before CPI Development	Earnings After CPI Development
1	Dg. Ranggong	IDR 150,000 - IDR 350,000	IDR 100,000 – IDR 200,000
2	Dg. Naba	IDR 200,000 - IDR 300,000	IDR 100,000 – IDR 200,000
3	Dg. Ngemba	IDR 175,000 - IDR 300,000	IDR 100,000 – IDR 150,000
4	Dg. Tarang	IDR 150,000 - IDR 275,000	IDR 75,000 – IDR 150,000
5	Baharudin	IDR 150,000 - IDR 250,000	IDR 100,000 – IDR 150,000
6	Mr Arman	IDR 175,000 - IDR 275,000	IDR 125,000 – IDR 200,000
7	Dg. Gassing	IDR 200,000 - IDR 280,000	IDR 100,000 – IDR 170,000
8	Mr Anwar	IDR 170,000 - IDR 250,000	IDR 80,000 – IDR 170,000
9	Junaidi	IDR 160,000 – IDR 340,000	IDR 100,000 – IDR 250,000
10	Dg. Talli	IDR 125,000 – IDR 270,000	Rp. 100,000 – IDR 200,000

(Source: interview 23 February 2023)

Discussion

Based on information from traditional fishermen on the coast of Makassar City, information was obtained that during the construction of CPI Makassar, fishermen who used to work every morning until evening have now changed. Their livelihood is very dependent on and closely related to the natural conditions of coastal areas. Fishermen's income has decreased drastically due to the impact of the Makassar City CPI development policy. This condition is caused by damage to the ecosystem as a result of the construction of the CPI reclamation, which has resulted in the greater distance that fishermen can travel to find fish in the middle of the sea, thus affecting the income of fishermen who tend to experience a decrease in income due to quite high fishing costs, because after the construction of the CPI this has resulted in income as a fisherman experienced a very drastic decline.

All parties involved as policy makers in the development of the CPI will feel the consequences by the general public, especially those that have a direct impact on CPI development activities. Social and economic conditions are often compared because they are very closely related, even social and economic conditions cannot be separated (Normalasari et al., 2018) stated that social economics is everything related to fulfilling the needs that exist in society or more generally related to the welfare of society. Thus, economic growth alone is not enough, but it must be accompanied by social changes/social structures so that development has a positive impact (Ndraha, 1990). The main focus in this study is to see the impact of CPI development on the socio-economic life of fishing communities and people who have changed their profession from fishermen to entrepreneurs can actually better fulfill their daily needs, the need for social relations, a sense of security, services, employment and business opportunities and income compared to with people who still maintain their jobs as fishermen on the coast.

Development Policy for the Center Point of Indonesia in the coastal area of Makassar City which is designated as the Center Point of Indonesia as a Global Center for Integrated Business and Government. In the development of the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) development, it is used for the construction of urban and residential facilities including international standard business centers. With the CPI development process, changes occur in the lives of coastal communities, both in terms of social, cultural, economic life and institutional arrangements as well as changes in infrastructure, so that coastal communities experience a new life due to the impact of the CPI development policy. In line with the view (Arifin & Arifin, 2020) that development is a process of change that covers the entire social system, such as politics,

economics, infrastructure, defense, education and technology, institutions and culture. The most fundamental change with the existence of CPI development is the change of coastal areas into new urban areas with physical development activities, such as roads, the construction of buildings that result in shallowing of the sea results in flooding. Research result (Citra, 2020) that the presence of the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) Development in Makassar City has had a negative impact on marine sustainability, eliminating water absorption areas because it is the main road across the Tanjung Bunga metro, which is the access to the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) Development reclamation project.

CONCLUSION

The impact of the development of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) on changes in space use has caused people whose livelihoods are fishermen to experience a decrease in their acquisition of marine products, making it difficult to obtain marine products as before. Coastal communities, some of whom changed professions from fishermen to trade and service entrepreneurs, actually experienced an increase in income due to the development of the CPI. This was due to the opening of the road axis from Makassar to Gowa Regency and Takalar Regency due to the CPI Development project, so that traders and service entrepreneurs took advantage of the edge. way of carrying out economic activities. It would be better for the government to provide capital assistance and training to coastal communities who have had a negative impact from the development of the CPI so that coastal communities can open new businesses so that they can take advantage of the development of the CPI so that it can have a positive impact on the economic life of coastal communities in Makassar City..

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