

**THE IMPACT OF RECLAMATION OF THE CENTRAL POINT OF INDONESIA (CPI)
AREA IN MAKASSAR CITY ON THE SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS
OF THE COMMUNITY**

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Abstract

This study aims to determine whether the construction of the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) affects the socio-economic conditions of the people in the Makassar City sub-district. The independent variable in this study is the construction of the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) while the dependent variable is the socio-economic condition of the community. The population in this study is the people of Mariso District, while the sample is 100 people. The type of research used is descriptive quantitative. The sampling technique used is random sampling. The instrument used is a questionnaire with a Likert scale. The results showed that the positive impact of the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) development was the availability of employment and many available facilities and infrastructure, while the negative impact was the reduced income of the community, especially fishermen who were looking for catch around the Center Point Of Indonesia (CPI) construction site.

Keywords: center point of Indonesia (CPI); Makassar City; socio-economic conditions of the community

PENDAHULUAN

Indonesia is an archipelagic country united by the sea which consists of 7 large islands and 17,504 small islands. Of the many islands in Indonesia, this country is one of the countries that has the second longest coastline in the world after Canada. In addition, Indonesia is located in a strategic position, which is located between two continents, namely the Asian continent and the Australian continent, and two oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, thus making Indonesia have economic and security opportunities as the foundation of national development.

The enactment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 32 of 2004 concerning local governments, gives authority in managing natural resources both in coastal and ocean areas up to a distance of 4 nautical miles for regencies/cities and 12 nautical miles for provincial areas, consequently provides government policies to reclaim coastal areas in meeting the demands of land needs.

Coastal Reclamation according to (Harris et al., 1996) was carried out with the aim

of; 1) acquiring new land that could reduce pressure on land needs in already congested parts of the city; 2) reviving water transport so that the burden of land transportation is reduced; 3) opening up opportunities for high-value development; 4) improving marine tourism; 5) increase regional revenues; 6) increase the economic growth of communities around coastal areas and urban economies, and 7) improving the socioeconomics of the community. According to (Mustaqim, 2015) reclamation is an effort to form new land using backfill, land drainage, or drainage to maximize land resources in terms of environmental and socioeconomic angles. Meanwhile, coastal reclamation can be interpreted as an effort to form new land that is integrated with the beach area or that is separated from the coastal area by backfilling, drainage of land, or drainage to increase the benefits of land resources in terms of environmental and socioeconomic angles.

The main purpose of reclamation is to make useless watery areas more useful. The new area is usually used for settlement, industry, business and agricultural shops, and tourism. In urban planning, beach reclamation is one of the steps to expand the city to improve the city's economy. Reclamation activities usually occur due to the narrowing of land or limited land due to the growth of the number of people increasing. The way of reclamation provides benefits and helps the area in the context of providing land for various community services, structuring coastal areas, and developing marine tourism.

Coastal reclamation has a transitional impact on the pattern of social, cultural, and economic activities as well as the habitat of community water spaces before reclamation (Wulandari & HM, 2019). Carrying out reclamation activities, of course, has its regulatory regulations, for Indonesia, there are already several rules governing the implementation of reclamation activities, namely the Guidelines for Spatial Planning for coastal reclamation areas (Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 40 / PRT / M / 2007), Law Number 23 of 2007 concerning Environmental Management, Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning disaster management.

According to (Annas & Rusnaedy, 2019) that two coastal districts are reclamation sites, namely Mariso District and Wajo District. From this policy, it is held to prevent the negative impact of reclamation itself, one of the impacts of reclamation is the occurrence of changes in socio-economic conditions because in coastal areas people tend to work as fishermen, shellfish seekers, and laborers, so that reclamation will affect their catch which has an impact on the fall of the community.

Makassar City is one of the largest cities in Indonesia as well as the capital of south Sulawesi Province with a population of 1,525,677 people in 2019 (BPS, 2019), Makassar city is also a service center in the Eastern part of Indonesia both in the trading and service sectors, government activities, industrial activities, sea freight transportation service activities, land as well as air and education and health service centers. As a result, the land area has become denser, so reclamation is the government's answer to meet the needs of cities for offices, settlements, industrial locations, and other social facilities such as health, trade, and tourism.

Coastal reclamation activities are underway in Mariso District, Makassar City or better known as the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) area, getting condemnation from the Mariso community, some people consider that the presence of reclamation can make negative impacts such as losing fishing grounds and displaced houses around the coastline, as well as these reclamation activities make fishermen's workplaces begin to change their function to become built areas which are currently as the place of construction of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) location, for this reason, research is needed to determine the use of coastal land in Mariso District which is carried out with reclamation activities in the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) area and the impact caused by reclamation activities on the communities around the reclamation area, especially socioeconomic changes. Based on these problems,

this study aims to determine changes in socioeconomic conditions after the existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) area for people in the Mariso District and find out the community's response to the reclamation of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) in Mariso District, Makassar City, South Sulawesi.

METHOD

Types of Research

The type of research used in this study is a descriptive type of quantitative research. The approach used is descriptive.

Research Time and Location

This research was conducted in December 2020-January 2021, which is located in Mariso District, Makassar City.

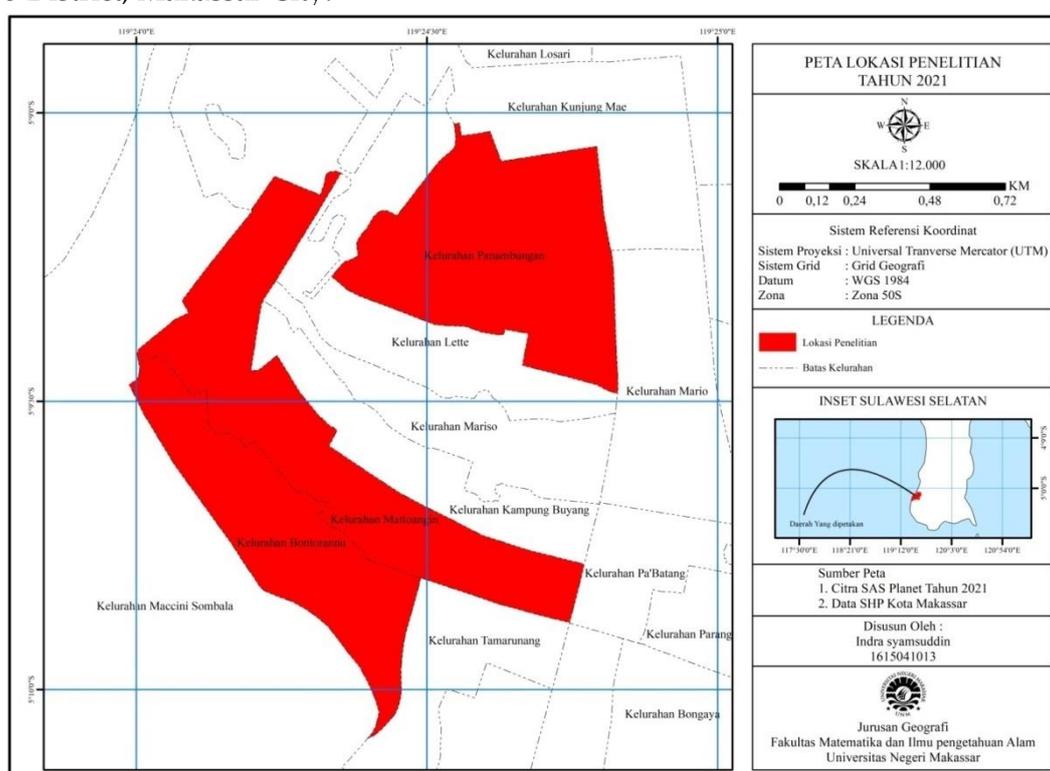


Figure 1. Research Location Map

Research Design

Research design is a stage or step in a study, as for the research design is used as follows:

1. Pre-field Stage

The pre-field stage is the initial stage of the research, while the initial stage in this research is the preparation stage including preliminary observations around the location, searching for literature, and preparing proposals.

2. Stages of work in the field

At this stage, it is a stage of data collection in the field in the form of filling out questionnaires by respondents and direct observations.

3. Post-field stages

At this stage, it is the stage of data analysis obtained in the field, both primary and secondary data, then processed in the form of research results.

Population and Sample

Samples from this study were taken in 3 villages in Makassar City, namely Bontorannu Village, Mattoanging Village, and Panambungan Village which were calculated using the Slovin formula with an error rate of 10% or a confidence level of 90%. The sample calculation using the Slovin formula according to (Peterson et al., 2010) is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + ne^2} \quad (1)$$

Information:

n: Number of samples

N: Total population

e: Error level 10

Then samples are obtained as much as:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{3928}{1 + 3928 (10\%)^2}$$

$$n = 98$$

So that the sample in this study was 98 respondents.

Data Analysis Techniques

The analysis method used in this study is a simple linear regression analysis method. This analysis aims to obtain the relationship between free and bound variables. Before the simple linear regression analysis was carried out, a classical assumption test was first carried out to obtain valid results.

1. Test classical assumptions

a. Normality test

The normality test is a test to find out whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not. This test is used if the researcher wants to find out whether or not there are differences in the purpose of subjects, objects, and others (Arikunto, 2019). According to (Sugiyono, 2019), the normality test used is the Komolgorov-Smirnoff test with a significance level used of 5% maximum if it is significant > 0.05 then the variables are not normally distributed.

b. Linearity test

Linearity tests are carried out to determine whether the variable (X) with the variable (Y) has a linear or significant relationship. This test is used as a prerequisite in correlation or regression analysis. This linearity test is assisted by using SPSS 25 software using a test for linearity at a signification level of 0.05.

2. Test the hypothesis

a. Simple linear regression analysis.

Simple linear regression is a test of data consisting of two variables, namely an independent variable and one dependent variable, where the variable is causal (influential). The simple linear regression test serves to predict how much the community's response (X) has to a relationship with socioeconomic conditions (Y) (Silalahi, 2015).

b. Determination Coefficiency Test (R2)

According to (Sujarweni, 2015) the purpose of this test is to find out how much influence variable X has on the variable (Y). The value of R2 indicates how much proportion of the total variation of the non-free variable can be explained by its explanatory variable. The higher the value of R2, the greater the proportion of the total variation of the dependent variable that can be described by the independent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Changes in Socioeconomic Conditions

Based on the results of the study, it is known that there are several changes in the socio-economic conditions of the community, such as the decline in people's income, especially those who work as fishermen, and the increase in public expenditure after the construction of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area, and changes in social conditions such as the uproar in the middle of the community due to the development of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area and also as many as 23 respondents said that reclamation affects the fading of local communities.

2. Public response to central point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation

The development of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area reaped pros and cons, based on the results of research from 100 communities, 18 respondents strongly disagreed, 43 respondents disagreed, 38 respondents agreed, and 1 respondent strongly agreed with the development of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area.

For more details, the following is the result of a descriptive analysis processed in the SPSS 25 software, where variable x is the community's response to the development of the central point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation and variable y is the impact of reclamation on the socioeconomic conditions of the community.

Table 1. Questionnaire Results

No.	Question	Percentage %				Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
1.	Agree with the existence of reclamation of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI)	1	38	43	18	100%
2.	The existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can increase household income	0	19	60	21	100%
3.	The existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can improve household welfare	0	19	58	23	100%
4.	The existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can provide new jobs	0	24	59	17	100%
5.	The existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can increase population density	33	35	28	4	100%
6.	the existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can	6	28	51	15	100%

No.	Question	Percentage %				Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
7.	make the area more developed There was a change in net income a month before the central point of Indonesia (CPI)	21	47	28	4	100%
8.	There was a change in net income a month after the central point of Indonesia (CPI)	39	51	1	9	100%
9.	There was a change in net expenditure a month before the central point of Indonesia (CPI)	27	60	11	2	100%
10.	There was a change in net expenditure a month after the central point of Indonesia (CPI)	21	60	9	10	100%
11.	Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can result in the fading of people's culture	0	23	75	2	100%
12.	Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) brings more profit than loss	2	24	60	14	100%
13.	Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) can absorb manpower	1	43	45	11	100%
14.	The Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) area is vulnerable to illegal levies	4	22	64	10	100%
15.	The Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) area can cause a public commotion	14	42	42	2	100%

Source: Data processing results, 2021

Table 2. Normality test results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		100
Normal Parameters ^b	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	2,62852076
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,073
	Positive	,048
	Negative	-,073
Test Statistic		,073
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
 b. Calculated from data.
 c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
 d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
 Source: Data processing results, 2021

Based on the output of the normality test above, it can be seen that the significance value (Asymp. Sig.2-tailed) in the normality test of one sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was $0.20 > 0.05$ therefore it was concluded that the data used in this search were normally distributed. So it meets the requirements of linear regression testing.

Table 3. Linearity test results

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Sosial-Ekonomi(Y) * Tanggapan (X)	Between Groups (Combined)	221,573	12	18,464	2,533	,007
	Linearity	171,707	1	171,707	23,557	,000
	Deviation from Linearity	49,867	11	4,533	0,622	0,806
Within Groups		634,137	87	7,289		
Total		855,710	99			

Source: Data processing results, 2021

Based on table 3. above obtained the value of the significance of community absorption (X) to the socio-economic community (Y) is $0.806 > 0.05$. Therefore it is known that the response of the community (X) and the socioeconomic of the community (Y) have a linear relationship.

Table 4. Simple linear regression test results

		Coefficients				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	21,033	1,277		16,469	0,000
	Tanggapan (X)	0,461	0,093	0,448	4,960	0,000

a. Dependent Variable: socioeconomic (Y)

Source: Data processing results, 2021

Table 4. above shows that the regression coefficient is positive, so it can be said that the response of the community (variable X) to socioeconomic conditions (variable Y) is positive. Based on the signature value obtained from the table above of $0.000 < 0.05$ so that it can be concluded that the community response variable (X) affects socioeconomic conditions on the variable (Y).

Table 5. The result of the coefficient of determination test (R²).

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error in the Estimate
1	0,448 ^a	0,201	0,193	2,642

a. Predictors: (Constant), Tanggapan (X)

Source: Data processing results, 2021

Based on table 4.20 above, the R square value is 0.201, this means that 20% of variable X has a variable of Y while the rest is explained by other variables outside the study.

Discussion

Development in various sectors has the same goals and objectives, namely for the sake of the wider community and for the development of an area which can be interpreted as increasing activity of elemental elements in the area that include economic, social, and ecological. To improve the quality of life of the community. apart from this goal, the reclamation of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) also has a positive and negative impact on the socio-economic conditions of the local community (Maulana, 2022; Suhardi, 2021; Hadibasyir et al., 2020).

In every development, it is inseparable from the impact of positive and negative, as well as the construction of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI). From all the information obtained, it can be said that the development of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) does not have much effect on the socio-economic conditions of the people in the Mariso District. Although the majority of respondents said they did not agree with the development of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area, the existence of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) did not have much effect on the socio-economic conditions of the community. In this case, in the form of manpower absorption in the communities around the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area and the community admitted that only a few of the project workers were from communities around the research site, this was evidenced by the presentation of 76% of the people who disagreed that the reclamation of the Centre Point Of Indonesia (CPI) could provide jobs. The community also argues that the development of the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) also makes the area more densely populated, this is due to the presence of several residents' houses displaced by the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) project with the presentation of 68% of the community agreeing and 32% of the community disagree.

Apart from the provision of labor, the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) also affects the economic income of the community, some have increased, some have decreased, according to the results of the questionnaire processing as many as 10 respondents experienced an increase in income, and 90 respondents experienced income

reduction. For respondents who experienced a decline, they were respondents who worked as fishermen and shellfish seekers.

The reason for the decline in income is that the construction site of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) is a fishing area for community fishermen in Mariso District, so it reduces the income of fishermen's catches. Usually, before the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) fishermen can get 8-10 baskets of Ambarin once caught, these Ambarins they usually make as a side dish, also made as shrimp paste, but after the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) fishermen's income is reduced to 2-3 baskets of amber once caught, in addition to that before the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) usually the community can directly sell/unload their cargo in the form of the catch is both fish and amber at the Cendrawasih fish auction place (TPI), but after the development, fishermen experienced difficulties due to direct access to the Cendrawasih TPI because the path narrowed due to the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI).

This resulted in fishermen with large enough boats not being able to pass through the tunnel built by the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) and were forced to make a detour. The tunnel can only be passed by small boats. Due to the increasingly distant route to the Cendrawasih TPI, fish-seeking fishermen have to pay additional costs for their boat fuel. before the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI), the fuel they needed was only 1-2 liters, but after the construction of the Centre Point Of Indonesia (CPI), the use of fuel increased to 3-5 liters. Of all respondents, half of them admitted that the reclamation of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) caused an uproar in the community, it happened because the community did not play a role in the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI), and only certain people were invited to ask for opinions /approvals on the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI).

Concerning the potential of The Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) as a growth center area, 34 respondents believed that the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) has a good future and will develop and the area around the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) will become a center of economic activity as expected by the City Government later. In addition, 66 respondents argued that the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) would not make the area progress, and the area would progress when its development paid more attention to the community and provided the opportunity for local communities to contribute to the development.

Looking at it from the point of view of its impact on community work, the percentage of answers tends to have an effect compared to not affecting the community, this is due to the work of the respondents after the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) the community, some of whom work as fishermen, got influence on their work, this is because the location of the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) used to be a fishing area for fishermen so that at the beginning of development it affects their work and of course makes income reduced, on the other hand also some people who are partly called to be employed so that it has an effect in reducing the unemployment rate (Anugrahini, 2018; Griffin & James, 2018; Xiao et al., 2013; Amir, 2019).

The influence of development on the social status of society is of course inseparable from positive and negative influences. In addition, respondents' answers varied regarding the possible impact that the development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) would have on the environment. Where in general every development will have a negative and positive influence on socioeconomic conditions. Overall, half of the respondents expressed their approval of the development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) in the hope of still

paying attention to the community around the reclamation area if there is an impact later, the community also hopes that employment opportunities will become wide so that it can help the community's economy can also reduce the unemployment rate and will help in improving the welfare of the community (Brown et al., 1986; Harris et al., 1996; Rasyid et al., 2022).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the analysis of hypothesis testing data which includes correlation analysis, coefficient of determination, and simple linear regression analysis as well as the discussion that has been put forward by the researcher, it can be taken that the development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area affects the socio-economic life of the community. So it is recommended to the management of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) to make development efforts and provide alternative solutions for the socio-economic development of communities directly affected by the development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI). For the communities around the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) reclamation area to compile good planning to bring economic benefits, in addition, that it is necessary to conduct further research on the impact of reclamation of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) from different perspectives.

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