

ANALYSIS STUDY OF COASTAL RECLAMATION IMPACT TO THE NATIONAL RESILIENCE (A LITERARY, PHILOSOPHICAL, JURIDICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH)

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ABSTRACT

Coastal reclamation is an effort to establish a new land area in the coastal area. The main objective of reclamation is to turn the untapped coastal area into a new area that is better for various people's lives, such as residential, industrial, airport, waste and environmental management areas, tourist areas, and other strategic purposes. Reclamation is carried out to increase the benefits of land resources from a socio-cultural, economic, and environmental point of view by utilizing the land to become more useful. Several cases of coastal reclamation, such as the reclamation of the north coast of Jakarta, the coast of Makassar, and Benoa Bali, have raised pros and cons and have had a significant impact on the lives of local communities, especially on environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects. This is very influential on the condition of the National Resilience of the Indonesian nation, especially the area. This research aims to conduct a comprehensive study of the impact of coastal reclamation on National Resilience. Activities start from a comprehensive understanding of the system that occurs through a critical review of previous research. As for based on preliminary observations and critical studies of previous research, which is followed by the preparation of significant factors from the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects. Each aspect is analyzed its role in the National Resilience system as a result of Reclamation. In the final section, an analysis of physiological, juridical, and sociological approaches is carried out to strengthen the research results.

Keywords: Analysis Study, Coastal Reclamation, National Resilience

1. INTRODUCTION

Coastal reclamation projects are not always as successful as expected. Based on the data, the North Coast Jakarta reclamation project is still in conflict and controversy between the community and the Jakarta Provincial Government. Likewise with the Benoa Bay Bali reclamation project, which is currently still holding controversy and prolonged conflict. This occurred because of the conflict between the will of the local community supported by the local Provincial Government and the desire of the Central Government to continue to develop and develop the Benoa Bay area into a tourist area, complete with various modern facilities

and infrastructure. Even though it has received a lot of resistance from various elements of society and is starting to get strong support from the Bali Provincial Government, the reclamation project will continue considering Presidential Regulation No. 51 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 45 of 2011 concerning Denpasar Urban Spatial Planning, Badung, Gianyar and Tabanan, are still valid and have not been revoked.

The next problem is that the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) Reclamation Project in the Losari Beach area of Makassar, South Sulawesi (Sulsel) is still receiving criticism from various parties. This is because this project has caused severe damage to the

coast and at the same time worsened the living conditions of coastal communities. The Indonesian Forum for the Environment, South Sulawesi Province, is one of the many parties who have often criticized the megaproject development. Walhi assessed that a lot of damage has been caused. According to the Director of Walhi Sulsel, one of the impacts caused by the CPI reclamation project is the occurrence of severe abrasion on Galesong Beach, Takalar Regency due to sea sand mining activities. Sand from the area is used in the reclamation project. The Losari reclamation location is contained in the Makassar City Spatial Plan 2005-2015 document. The reclamation plan area is divided into several zones, which contain allotment types, namely parking areas, pedicab-bicycle streets, pedicab bases, fast lanes, slow lanes, children's playgrounds, eating places, parks/boulevards, plazas, docks, motorized vehicle lanes, garden, and pedestrian floors. (IDN Times Sulsel, 06 March 2020).

Based on preliminary observations in the field and based on a review of previous research, it is found that some people who are pros and cons of the coastal reclamation project show that the development of coastal reclamation areas in Benoa Bay and Jakarta Bay has had a good or bad impact on aspects of national resilience. mainly the tendency is on the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental aspects. These three aspects, namely socio-cultural aspects, economic aspects, and environmental aspects are aspects based on preliminary data in the field and from literature review of several previous studies, are very significant and tend to affect

the coastal reclamation process which can affect the National Resilience of an area.

National Resilience Indonesia is the dynamic condition of the Indonesian nation which includes all aspects of integrated national life, contains tenacity and resilience that contains the ability to develop national strength, in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, obstacles, and disturbances both coming from outside and from in, to guarantee the identity, integrity, survival of the nation and state and the struggle to achieve its national goals, (RI Defense White Paper, 2015). In regulating and carrying out their life, the Indonesian nation cannot be separated from the influence of interactions with its environment, both in the national, regional, and global scope in maintaining and increasing the value of its National Resilience. Predictions in the form of perceptions that develop in the community about the impact of reclamation on National Resilience on the Socio-Cultural, Economic, and Environmental aspects are a reflection of hypotheses that must be verified, so more in-depth research is needed to assess whether there is an impact on Reclamation development. Coast to National Resilience in these aspects.

This research discusses scientifically and in more detail the analysis of the systemic impact of coastal reclamation studies on National Resilience, especially on the significant aspects that influence it, based on literature studies and current issues that are currently developing, namely on the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental aspects. These three aspects are currently a current issue and are hotly discussed by many groups, both the general public and

academics, and based on literature studies on previous research.

Coastal reclamation projects, in particular, can affect National Resilience in the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental aspects. Each of these aspects in the national life system relatively changes according to time, space, and environment, these aspects change dynamically so that their interactions create general conditions that are very difficult to monitor because they are very complex. Physiological, Juridical, and Sociological Approaches are a combination of theory, method, and philosophy to analyze behavior in a system in society (Yang Song, 2015). This approach builds in general from symptom identification to producing problem structures for simulation evaluation/policy analysis in making decisions, both for evaluating strategic steps that have been taken in producing system performance, as well as for evaluation/analysis in achieving desired goals. Physiological, juridical, and sociological approaches are comprehensive policy evaluation models that view every problem holistically, systematically, and integratively. By using physiological, juridical, and sociological approaches, it is hoped that the process and results of problem-solving in the form of policy scenarios can be implemented effectively and efficiently (Forrester, 1995).

Based on the existing background, the objectives of this study are as follows:

- a. Obtain critical studies and literacy studies related to the impact of coastal reclamation on National Resilience
- b. Obtain what factors affect the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental

aspects of national resilience as a result of coastal reclamation.

- c. Obtain an analysis of the philosophical, juridical, and sociological approaches of the policy on the impact of Coastal Reclamation on the value of National Resilience.

The focus of this research is limited to the following matters:

- a. The focus of research is on the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental aspects that have a very significant effect on coastal reclamation which has an impact on national resilience. This has been based on preliminary field studies and literature studies on previous scientific research, which proves that these aspects significantly affect National Resilience for specifically Coastal Reclamation project activities, in addition to aspects of ideology, politics and defense and security which are not included in the research. this is in the context of Coastal Reclamation.
- b. The research study is focused on the Coastal Reclamation project area which can represent the condition of National Resilience in the socio-cultural, economic, and environmental aspects with a physiological, juridical, and sociological approach.

2. MATERIALS DAN METHODS

2.1. Coastal Reclamation

The coastal city area tends to undergo quite rapid changes, causing various problems such as the increasing need for land for housing, industry, trade and services, ports, warehousing, marine tourism, as well as facilities and infrastructure, so it is necessary to expand through coastal

reclamation. The coastal reclamation area is an area resulting from the expansion of the coastal area through technical engineering for the development of new areas. Coastal reclamation areas are included in the category of areas located on the coast, where their growth and development both socially, economically, and physically are strongly influenced by seawater.

The rapid growth and development of cities along the coast will have an impact on the surrounding areas including the coastal reclamation area as an expansion of the city. This of course will cause various complex problems so that it is necessary to regulate the coastal reclamation area in question. To organize the development of coastal reclamation areas, operational technical guidelines for the government, the public, and the private sector are needed in the implementation of spatial planning in the coastal reclamation area.

Some of the positive and negative impacts that can occur with the existence of Coastal Reclamation are as follows (Yustiana et al, 2021):

a. Positive Impact of Reclamation

The positive impact of reclamation is the creation of new land for a city or country for urban expansion, coastal planning, tourism development, and others. From an economic point of view, reclamation will help increase the quality and economic value of communities around the coast, increase employment, and increase productive land. Meanwhile, from an environmental perspective, reclamation can prevent sustainable erosion and help improve aquatic habitats.

b. Negative Impact of Reclamation

Apart from positive impacts, reclamation also has negative impacts. Some of the negative impacts of reclamation are:

1. The occurrence of hydro-oceanographic changes
2. Potential to cause sedimentation
3. Increased water turbidity
4. The occurrence of marine pollution
5. Potential flooding and inundation in coastal areas
6. Damage to marine habitats and ecosystems
7. Community access to the beach is limited
8. Potential for air pollution

2.1. Policy Theory and Concepts

The policy is defined as a strategic direction approved by the government to overcome an identified problem (Government, 2010). According to Juma and Onkware, policies can be defined in various forms. There are several opinions which state that policy is the output of a political system. Whereas at a lower level, the policy is an activity that is related to several different activities (Juma & Onkware, 2015).

The policy is a means of action from the government to dilute or promote certain phenomena that occur in the community. A policy can outline a rule, provide principles that guide action, implement roles and responsibilities, reflect the values and principles, and intentions of a country. Policies can be enforced by all levels of government (federal, provincial, regional and municipal), communities, organizations, businesses, and

schools (Steinberg, Jacobson, & Powadiuk, 2015).

Etymologically, the term policy comes from the English word "policy", however, most people are of the view that the term policy is always equated with the term policy. When examined based on grammar, the term wisdom comes from the word "wisdom". The term policy itself is still subject to disagreement and is an arena for expert debate. Theory of policy is defined in one of three policy definitions (Imurana, 2014), including:

- a. Policy is a very different set of activities.
- b. Policy is a disjointed process, not a continuous process.
- c. Policy is a phenomenon that occurs in a short time and quickly in the actual period.

2.2. Conception and Essence of National Resilience

National Resilience Indonesia is the dynamic condition of the Indonesian nation which includes all aspects of integrated national life, contains tenacity and resilience that contains the ability to develop national strength, in facing and overcoming all challenges, threats, obstacles, and disturbances both coming from outside and from in, to guarantee the identity, integrity, survival of the nation and state and the struggle to achieve its national goals, (RI Defense White Paper, 2015).

The Indonesian National Resilience Concept (Tannas) is the conception of National Resilience or the development of national strength through the regulation and implementation of balanced, harmonious, and harmonious welfare and security in all aspects

of life as a whole and integrated based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the Archipelago's Insight. The conception of Indonesian National Resilience is a guideline (means) to increase (method) the resilience of the nation which contains the ability to develop national strength, with a welfare and security approach. The condition of national life is a reflection of national resilience based on the ideal foundation of Pancasila, the constitutional foundation of the 1945 Constitution, and the conceptual foundation of the Archipelago Concept.

The essence of Indonesia's national resilience is the tenacity and resilience of the nation which contains the ability to develop national strength, to be able to guarantee the survival of the nation and state in achieving national goals. Meanwhile, the essence of the conception of Indonesia's national resilience is the regulation and implementation of welfare and security in a balanced, harmonious, and harmonious manner in all aspects of national life (RI Defense White Paper, 2015).

2.3. Dimensions of National Resilience Assessment

National Resilience Assessment can be approached through two approaches, namely the engineering approach and the social approach. The engineering approach sees national resilience as a value of the ability to quickly return to its original shape and position in the event of pressure, collision, or bending and to be able to perform quantitative and qualitative mathematical assessments. The social approach views national resilience as the ability to respond, adapt and interact with the environment and

can be assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively based on the social realities of society (Muladi, 2007).

Based on this, the National Defense of an area or location can be assessed and measured both quantitatively and qualitatively based on the assumptions of the aspects that influence it. So that we need an analysis that can represent the measurement and assessment of the National Resilience of a region or region. Assessment of national resilience can be carried out by conducting policy simulations related to Measurement Dimensions. Measurement of national resilience includes 3 dimensions, namely (1) dimensional dimensions, (2) regional/spatial dimensions, and (3) time dimensions, which can be explained as follows:

a. The aspect dimension is a measurement of national resilience through measuring the resistance of each factor, then aggregating it into national resilience. Based on this dimension, national resilience is the resultant and comprehensive aggregation of the resilience of each factor. Each factor is broken down into several aspects, aspects are broken down into several variables, and variables are further broken down into several indicators.

b. The regional/spatial dimension is a measure of national resilience through the measurement of resilience in each region within the national or state scope. National resilience is the overall result of resilience in each region.

c. The dimension of time. Measurement through this approach means that the condition of national resilience is very dependent on the time the measurement of national resilience is carried out. Therefore,

the measurement of national resilience needs to be carried out periodically to determine the position of national resilience at that time and its trends. In this dissertation, the National Resilience of Research Objects as the impact of coastal reclamation will be assessed on the time dimension based on the 5 to 5 Strategic Plan. 20 years, starting in 2021.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Critical Study of Previous Research

Critical reviews or critical studies of previous research must be carried out to find out what is a gap, gap, or difference in a study. This section is the part that gets attention and must be done in a focused and deep way. This is done to determine which parts have been worked on by other researchers, and which parts can still be developed, or perhaps to determine new things. The following are the results of a critical review of several journals and previous research:

a. Asri Setianingrum Kenyo Handadari, Tri Edhi Budhi Soesilo, Widodo Setiyo Pranowo (2018), in research on the Index of Sustainability of Marine and Coastal Resources at the Benoa Bay Bali Reclamation Site. The issue raised was that Reclamation has become a hot and sensitive topic in Indonesia in the past 5 years. The argument has developed considering the conflicting needs of space for macroeconomic interests, while in the desired location there have been many previous microeconomic and social community activities. The government as the regulator regulates reclamation activities in coastal areas and small islands through Presidential Regulation 122/2012. In the

regulatory norm, reclamation is an effort to restore or increase the benefits of land resources that no longer have economic and ecological value, the implementation of which does not cause social conflict. Reclamation should aim to increase the benefits of land resources for the benefit of the community. This research aims to determine the sustainability of marine and coastal resources in Benoa Bay when reclamation is carried out. Sustainability assessment is based on 4 dimensions: environmental, social, economic, and utilization of marine space. The index is compiled using a quantitative approach with the Multi-dimensional Scaling (MDS) method, with the Monte Carlo significance test, and the sensitivity test for each dimension attribute. The results of the multi-dimensional analysis show that the reclamation of Benoa Bay is not / less sustainable (43.15%). When examined the index of each dimension, the: utilization of marine space (27.05%), economy (44.313%), social (49.79%), environment (49.88%). The utilization of marine space in Benoa Bay requires further government policy intervention to avoid social conflict with the community by enforcing marine spatial planning regulations. However, this study does not discuss the relationship between variables: (a) Environmental, Social, (b) Economic, and (c) Utilization of marine space as a system that interacts with one another. As a critical study, what needs to be developed in this study is the management of variables that influence the reclamation problem to be processed simultaneously as an interacting system.

b. Ulung J. Wishaa, Try Altanto, Widodo S. Pranowo, Semeidi Husrin (2017),

in his research on Current Movement In Benoa Bay Water, Bali, Indonesia: Pattern Of Tidal Current Changes Simulated For The Condition Before, During, And After Reclamation. Benoa Bay is an intertidal reclamation area that has become an important area. Many problems arise because reclamation decreases the welfare of residents (due to disruption of fishing activities), social and cultural problems, and environmental degradation. This study aims to determine the hydrodynamic changes that have occurred due to regional development. This study uses a numerical method (flow model) which is based on heavier questions. In the 1995 simulation, the flow velocity ranged from 0-1.4 ms⁻¹. In the 2016 simulation, the flow rate was between 0-1.35 ms⁻¹. When reclamation was carried out, the flow rate changed between 0-1.2 ms⁻¹. It is known that during low tide conditions, some areas within the bay are not covered by water due to high levels of sedimentation and unstable sediment distribution caused by the development of Benoa Bay. It is clear why the area inside the bay will be reclaimed. Based on the simulation, the condition will get worse. The degradation of Benoa Bay resulted in changes in hydrodynamic patterns which adversely affect the circulation and the resulting biology. The water flow is cut off will automatically mess up the mass transportation mechanism of the water, and if it is in progress, will hamper it. However, this study does not discuss the weighting element between variables, and it has not shown a relationship or correlation between variables as an interacting system. All variables were assessed for their influence but their nature was still partial. As a critical study, this

research can be further developed by including the weight element and the interaction relationship between variables in the coastal reclamation process as a system.

c. Arya Pageh Wibawa (2017), in his research on "Symbolic Battle in Benoa Bay Reclamation Bali Indonesia", in the International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), suggests that Bali is a very famous tourist destination in the world. With the reclamation which relies on Presidential Decree No. 51/2014 concerning spatial planning for the cities of Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar, and Tabanan, the Government will revitalize Benoa Bay related to its spatial use. The reclamation plan raises pros and cons. This study aims to describe the forms, strategies, and factors that cause conflict in Balinese society due to the Benoa Bay Reclamation. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This study aims to provide an overview of the conflicts that occur in the reclamation of Bali Benoa Bay based on observations in print or online media. The conclusion of this study shows that the conflict that occurred due to the reclamation plan of Benoa Bay was carried out by a dominant group (orthodox) using a form of recognition of a certain meaning, logic, perspective, and value, namely Presidential Role No. 51 of 2014. Meanwhile, the opponent (heterodox) denied by giving rules unknown to the dominant group (orthodox) and took mass action against the dominant group. The strategy adopted by the dominant group (orthodox) in this symbolic battle is euphemization and censorship by giving benefits of reclamation as reasons such as tourism accommodation and additional

employment opportunities. Whereas previously the orthodox group issued a circular requesting the temporary suspension of the construction of tourism accommodation for the South Bali region, namely Gianyar Regency, Badung, and Denpasar City due to "overcapacity". Therefore, the commitment of the orthodox group in the reclamation of Benoa Bay needs to be questioned again. The factors that led to the symbolic battle were the differences in interests between orthodox and heterodox groups. The dominant group (orthodox) considers it important for reclamation because there are social and economic values that can improve the lives of Balinese people. Meanwhile, according to opponents (heterodox) the reclamation could disrupt social and cultural life, namely Tri Hita Karana, which could be a disaster for the Balinese people as a result of disturbances in the balance and harmony of the surrounding nature. However, this research only focuses on the discussion of reclamation in a qualitative model. The factors and variables used are quite brief, only covering: symbolic battle data, the potential for maritime, and fisheries from online and print media. As a critical study, this research needs to have collaborated with more complex methods and variables that can be applied in the context of systemic reclamation impact analysis.

d. I Putu Gede Ardhana, Mutria Farhaeni (2017), in a study entitled The Study of the Impact for Social Culture toward the Planning of Reclamation for Benoa Bay in Bali. This research raises the issue of how the impact of the reclamation plan on the socio-cultural conditions of the local community. The results show that a policy is needed that

provides effective management and protection of local community resources, maritime culture, national resilience, especially a structured government, following the principles of sustainable ecosystem-based reclamation area management. As a critical study, this study has not discussed policies or regulations that deal with the protection of coastal natural resources as the impact of coastal reclamation impacts on National Resilience. So it is necessary to collaborate with methods and variables of Environment, Economy, and Socio-Culture which are more complex and can be applied in the context of a sustainable National Defense which is the impact of the implementation of Coastal Reclamation.

e. **Bradley W. Barr** (2013), in a study entitled *Understanding and Managing Marine Protected Areas through Integrating Ecosystem-Based Management within Maritime Cultural Landscapes*, suggests that the integration of ecosystem-based management and coastal reclamation views on the environment and socio-culture towards national resilience changes from time to time dynamically based on the EBM model (Ecosystem-Based Management) and MCL (Maritime Cultural Landscapes). As a critical study, this research has not yet discussed cultural adaptation and national resilience to various zones, as a systemic impact of coastal reclamation. What needs to be developed is those cultural variables and national resilience that affect the reclamation process are processed simultaneously as an interacting system to be analyzed in-depth and holistically.

f. **Adharani Y, Nurlinda I, Nadia A, Yusuf S Z, dan S Sarah A** (2019), in his research entitled *Jakarta Bay Reclamation: The Challenge Between Policy, Environmental and Social Impacts*¹. The problem that can be raised in this research is the lack of compatibility between environmental, social, economic and policy aspects in the management of coastal areas to the reclamation of Jakarta Bay. The results of this study are in the form of policy changes related to coastal management through reclamation in Jakarta Bay so that it requires re-planning of the North Coast Jakarta Reclamation area. The management plan for the Jakarta Bay reclamation area should be integrated based on an interdisciplinary approach involving related parties. Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) science is the right instrument to do in the management of the Jakarta Bay coast. As a critical study, this research has not included the national resilience factor, so this research can be further developed by incorporating elements of National Resilience as a system dynamic between variables. As well as the interaction relationship between variables in the coastal reclamation process as a system that is assessed for its role in Indonesia's National Resilience.

Based on the critical reviews or critical studies that have been carried out in previous research, it can be said that the aspects of the discussion of coastal reclamation, environmental, socio-cultural, economic, and sustainability modeling as well as partial aspects of National Resilience have been discussed in previous studies. These aspects are still being done partially or separately

between variables, there is no interaction between variables, so as a critical study there is a gap that can be developed and become a GAP for this Dissertation research, namely how to analyze the interaction model and systemic relationships Environmental, Economic and Socio-Cultural variables as a system that interacts with Government Policy in a comprehensive National Resilience Assessment.

- Based on the critical study in this previous research, then the identification of the factors that influence this study is compiled.

3.2. Identification of Influencing Factors

The purpose of identifying this variable is to deepen knowledge of the system under study. The factors identified are those related to the parameters that influence and interact with the determination of coastal reclamation. The identification of aspect variables and initial criteria compiled is the result of a literature study on international and national journal papers relating to coastal reclamation and national resilience, as well as brainstorming and discussions with experts in

the field of coastal reclamation and National Resilience, (Yustiana et al, 2021).

The Interaction Relationship of factors influencing Coastal Reclamation on National Resilience, on environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects forms the interaction relationship as a holistic system. Furthermore, the aspect and criteria variables in this study were obtained from initial observations and understanding of the coastal reclamation system, initial discussions with experts, followed by critical study activities of previous research. These things underlie the arrangement of the variable aspects and components that affect the coastal reclamation system. In the end, we found 3 (three) main factors and sub-component aspects that affect coastal reclamation, which affect the National Resilience Value. (Yustiana et al, 2021).

Furthermore, the three main factors mentioned above along with the sub-aspects of the criteria or components that influence them are compiled in the form of a coastal reclamation system conceptualization that affects the National Resilience Value according to the causal diagram as in Figure 1.

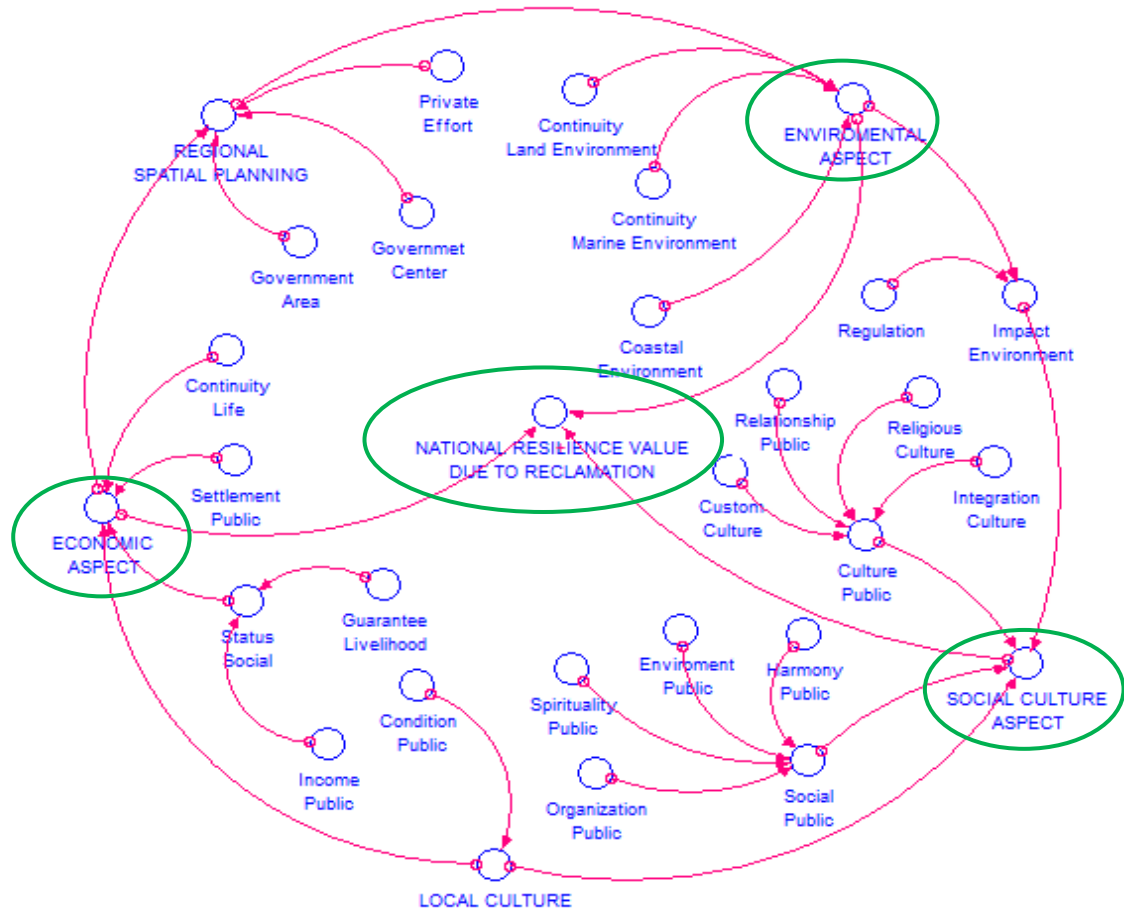


Figure 1. Identification of the Concept of Cause and Effect Relationship Factors Coastal Reclamation against National Resilience (Yustiana et al, 2021)

In Figure 1, it can be explained that there is a close systemic relationship between factors and influential aspects where aspects from one another form a causal relationship into a comprehensive system. The factors, among others, are as follows:

a. Environmental Aspects, namely:

- Regional Layout
- Land Environment Sustainability
- Water Environment Sustainability
- Air Environment Sustainability
- Coastal and Coastal Environmental Sustainability

- Environmental Impact Analysis on National Resilience

b. Economic Aspects, namely:

- Community Income
- Livelihood Guarantee
- Residential Sustainability
- Community survival

c. Socio-Cultural Aspects, namely:

- Customs / Laws
- Citizen life
- Local culture
- National culture
- Public and Private Public Relations

3.3. Philosophical, Juridical, and Sociological Approaches

Philosophical Approach

According to Supriyatna (2014), the Philosophical Approach to the concept and role of Coastal Reclamation on national resilience can be carried out in the geopolitical and geostrategic concepts of a nation. Geopolitics is defined as a political system or regulations in the form of national policies and strategies that are driven by national aspirations based on geographic conditions, meaning that the emphasis is on geographic, territorial, or territorial considerations, which, if implemented and successful, will have a direct or indirect impact on the system. politics of a country. On the other hand, state politics will directly affect the geography of the country concerned. Geopolitics rests on social geography (geographic law), regarding geographical situations, conditions, or constellations and everything that is considered relevant to geographic characteristics.

Supriyatna (2014), the concept of Geostrategy is a strategy to take advantage of the geographic conditions of the State in determining policies, objectives, means to achieve national goals (utilization of environmental conditions in realizing political goals). Indonesian geostrategy is also defined as a method for realizing the ideals of the proclamation as mandated in the preamble and the 1945 Constitution. Geostrategy is needed to realize and maintain national integration in plural and heterogeneous society based on the Preamble and the 1945 Constitution. Indonesian geostrategy is formulated in the form of National Resilience. The concept of geopolitics and geostrategy in

Indonesia is not essentially developing power for control over areas outside Indonesia or for expansion of other countries, but a strategic concept based on conditions of methods, or ways to develop the potential of national power aimed at safeguarding and maintaining the integrity of the Indonesian State's sovereignty and national development from disturbances that come from within and from abroad. To realize Indonesia's geostrategy, it was finally formulated with National Resilience.

According to Marsetio (2014), the geographical characteristics of the Indonesian state have the characteristics of a large influence on policies and strategies, both in efforts to create national welfare and national security. The influence of Indonesia's geographical position includes aspects of Pancagatra, namely ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture, and defense, in addition to Trigatra aspects, namely aspects of geography, demography, and natural resources which usually include aspects of management, utilization, and security. Therefore, every decision taken by the Indonesian nation, in National Development, must always be linked to the geographic characteristics of the Indonesian territory, and be oriented towards a prosperity and security approach in all aspects of national life, both natural (static) aspects. and social aspects (dynamic).

Indonesia's geopolitics and geostrategy originate from the awareness that this nation and state contains many divisive elements which at any time can explode and tear the unity and integrity of the nation. Ethnic, religious, racial, and inter-group sentiments that are blindly eliminated, the

majority must be tolerant, while the minority must be proportional. Based on the latent threat, especially in the form of ethnicity, religion, and race, Indonesia's geostrategy as a development doctrine must contain methods of forming resilience and forming the resilience of the nation and state. The nation's community must continue to be fostered for their tenacity to be able to show their resilience and tenacity in deterring the elements that divide the nation and state, both from outside and from within, especially in the activities and policies of Coastal Reclamation which affect the National Resilience of an area of the region.

Juridical Approach.

From a juridical perspective, the role of Coastal Reclamation on National Resilience can be carried out following the vision and mission of a strong and resilient Indonesian development and must be implemented in the context of Indonesia as a juridical state following the current law. This means that all efforts towards the development of a Maritime State must be supported and based on legal regulations that give legitimate power to all stakeholders.

The 4th paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution implicitly explains that marine development fulfills at least 4 (four) objectives, namely public welfare, education, defense and security, and international peace. Then, Article 25A of the 4th amendment of the 1945 Constitution, states that "the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country characterized by an archipelago with its territory and boundaries and rights stipulated by law." as a goal as mandated by law. The governing legal

dimension must also include national law and often come into contact with international law. Of course, with such rapid changes and acceleration of regulatory substances.

Therefore, the development of coastal reclamation laws and policies must be able to move in line with the acceleration of changes in the global regulatory map and be able to answer regulatory needs at the national and regional levels. As a country that has fought for the legal aspects of its national territory status in the Archipelago State through the Djuanda Declaration in 1957, juridical developments as a basis for empowering Indonesia's maritime and maritime potential must continue to run, including the coastal reclamation policy. This process has developed quite rapidly in line with the process of national dynamics and is influenced by developments in the strategic environment both regionally and globally.

Article 62 UNCLOS 1982 which contains provisions on the obligations of the coastal state to provide opportunities for the exploitation of fishery biological resources in EEZ waters also strengthens the legality aspect of being an archipelagic country. Then the implementation of the Marine Law, 2005-2025 National RPJP, Shipping Law, Water Law, and other maritime regulations. Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the Appendix section regarding the Vision and Mission of National Development for 2005 - 2025 contains the vision for Indonesia's development, namely an Indonesia that is Independent, Advanced, Just and Prosperous. The seventh mission of the 2005–2025 national development is "Realizing Indonesia as an archipelagic

country that is independent, advanced, strong, and based on national interests".

The meaning of this mission is to foster welfare-oriented development for the community and government, as well as to increase the comprehensive and sustainable use of human resources, national marine areas, and marine technology for the benefit of the sovereignty and welfare of the Indonesian nation.

Coastal Reclamation is one of Indonesia's potential resources, indeed it needs to be managed optimally and sustainably to realize Indonesia's ideals to provide maximum benefits for the prosperity of the people. Based on this, on February 20, 2017, President Joko Widodo has signed Presidential Decree No. 16 of 2017 concerning the Indonesian Maritime Policy, but must still take into account the conditions of the National Resilience of the local community.

The spatial layout of the coastal reclamation area must pay attention to the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the reclamation area, as follows: a) 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. Changes that occur must adjust to 1) The change in function of the area and the pattern of spatial areas; 2) Furthermore, the above changes have implications for changes in the availability of new types of employment and forms of diversification of new businesses being offered. b) Social, cultural, tourism, and economic aspects that are accumulated in the social, cultural, tourism, and economic networks of the coastal reclamation area

utilize the water / coastal space. The Indonesian Government's policy following the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 40/PRT/M/2007 concerning Guidelines for Spatial Planning for Indonesian Coastal Reclamation Areas is general guidelines that must be implemented properly and sustainably taking into account Indonesia's National Resilience.

Sociological Approach

According to Supriyatna (2014), the Sociological Approach to the concept and role of coastal reclamation on National Resilience needs to be carried out as a guide in the implementation of national development and regional development, especially in the maritime sector, from the planning stage, the implementation stage to the evaluation stage. For its implementation, the conception of national resilience in a sociological approach in the field of maritime culture needs to be described in a more operational framework of sociology, as described in the following sections:

a. Implementation of sociological aspects of Community National Resilience.

Understanding the appreciation and practice of archipelago insights and national resilience in the field of maritime culture and reclamation activities should be started from each individual, increasing family, groups and community groups and community organizations, by thinking, behaving and acting always prioritizing unity and integrity, helping to preserve the environment. live and do not act "counter-productive" against national resilience, especially in the field of

national maritime culture and actions that weaken national resilience in the maritime sector (Subekti, 2010)

b. Implementation of sociological aspects of the National Resilience of the Nation

The reform movement in the field of national maritime culture, besides having a positive side, namely demanding various improvements, especially in the fields of politics, economy, and law also has a negative side if there is no "law and order" which can endanger national unity and especially in the field of national maritime culture. The sources of these divisions can gradually be overcome, if all components of the nation, especially state administrators, political elites, and the young generation of the nation, live up to national ideals and goals as well as the concept of archipelago insight and national resilience, especially in the field of maritime culture (Subekti, 2010).

c. Implementation of the sociological aspects of the National Resilience of the State

In the life of the state, the aspirations of the community, the interests of groups, regions, the field of national maritime culture need to be accommodated and processed by the supra structure seriously, referring to the ideal foundation: Pancasila, the constitutional foundation: the 1945 Constitution, and the visional foundation: the insight of the archipelago and the conceptual foundation. : national resilience, a decision as outlined in laws and regulations and development programs, especially those that support the maritime culture concept policy.

So it can be concluded that the implementation of sociological aspects of National Resilience in Society, Nation, and State must be carried out in the main aspects of Coastal Reclamation activities that affect the National Resilience of a region or region.

4. CONCLUSION

This research has produced a comprehensive study analysis of the impact assessment of Coastal Reclamation which affects the National Resilience of a particular area or area. Identification of aspects in detail through critical and literary studies is needed to obtain variables and criteria that have a significant effect on National Resilience as a result of coastal reclamation. Activities start from a comprehensive understanding of the system that occurs through a critical review of previous research. As for based on observations and critical studies of previous research, which is followed by the preparation of significant factors from the environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects as an interacting system factor.

In the final section, an analysis of physiological, juridical, and sociological approaches is carried out to strengthen the results of this study. A philosophical approach to the concept and role of Coastal Reclamation on national resilience can be carried out on the geopolitical and geostrategic concepts of a nation. From a juridical perspective, the role of Coastal Reclamation on National Resilience can be carried out following the vision and mission of a strong and resilient Indonesian development and must be implemented in the context of Indonesia as a juridical state following applicable law, meaning that all efforts

towards development must be supported and based on regulations. The law gives legitimate power to all the interests of society. Whereas the sociological aspect approach to national resilience, is focused on National Resilience in Society, Nation, and State according to the main aspects of Coastal Reclamation which affect the environment, economy and socio-culture.

FUTURE WORK

This research can be continued and can be developed further towards a more detailed policy formulation to assess the relationship between variables that affect the aspect of coastal reclamation on National Resilience. The data analysis method can use the System Dynamic method because National Resilience is a dynamic assessment in time and spatial dimensions or location as the impact of coastal reclamation as an interacting system.

The stages of data analysis and processing using a Dynamic System in further research can be carried out in the following steps:

- a. Understanding the complexity of the Coastal Reclamation System on National Resilience.
- b. Identification and definition of problems in the system.
- c. Identification of all Aspect Variables and Criteria
- d. Preparation of Dynamic Loop System Causal Diagrams in the form of all coastal reclamation system variables that affect National Resilience.
- e. Compilation of Dynamic Stock and Flow System for all system variables

- f. Compilation of the Formulation and Formulation of the National Resilience Value Model.
- g. Perform Internal and External Model Validation to Experts
- h. Conducting Model Simulation for National Resilience Policy and Assessment.
- i. Analyze and evaluate the simulation of coastal reclamation policies against the expected National Resilience Value.
- j. Choose the best policy.

The data analysis process is based on simplification and interpretation of data carried out before, during, and after the data collection process. This process consists of three interrelated sub-processes, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. In this study, data processing was carried out continuously, namely during the course of the research and after the research in the field. This is intended to select the data that is needed and to support the problems and topics that are the focus of the research.

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