

SPACE USE CONFLICT AND LEGAL REGULATIONS FOR LAE – LAE'S PUBLIC ISLAND

A FIQHA ISTIQAMAH Y ¹, A M YUNUS WAHID ² and MASKUN ³

¹ Master of Notary – Law, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia. Email: avikaist@gmail.com

^{2,3} Professor, Department of Law, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, Indonesia.

Email: ²am.yunuswahid@unhas.ac.id, ³maskun@unhas.ac.id

Abstract

Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation, boasts an abundance of islands that unify the nation under the concept of the 'Nusantara.' Agrarian law solidifies the unity of land and water for the Indonesian people, allowing for land rights, even over small islands, with legal certainty through land registration. Makassar City holds potential for marine tourism; however, coastal reclamation and offshore sand mining on Lae-Lae Island have led to significant social and ecological impacts. The community's opposition to these projects has sparked conflicts regarding the detrimental effects on fishermen and the environment, highlighting the failure of the CPI project and disputes over reclaimed land distribution. The management of natural resources, including small islands, must consider environmental sustainability and community interests. This study focuses on factual data analysis within the context of spatial utilization conflicts. An empirical legal approach involves interviews, direct observations, and document studies with local communities, customary leaders, government bodies, and stakeholders. The research underscores the importance of concrete steps in resolving spatial utilization conflicts on Lae-Lae Island. Recommendations include the need for relevant departmental awareness campaigns on the impacts of reclamation activities on fishermen, fostering more inclusive dialogue among all stakeholders, revising legal regulations emphasizing the protection of the island's ecosystem, conducting comprehensive reviews of reclamation plans focusing on local community benefits and ecosystem preservation, enforcing stricter laws related to spatial utilization, and emphasizing the active participation of the community in decision-making regarding island reclamation.

Keywords: Coastal Reclamation; Conflict Over Space Utilization; Agrarian Law; Community Participation; Natural Resource Management Policy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, with approximately 17,504 islands and a coastline of more than 95,181 km, is an archipelago that blends these islands into an archipelago identity. Article 25A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia affirms Indonesia's characteristics as an archipelago with its territory, boundaries, and rights regulated by law. These islands are considered a valuable asset as the foundation for various political, geographical, and island-laying instruments that build our Indonesian identity and nationalism. A critical element of these tiny islands is their land; together with their waters and environment, the land becomes the glue for a nation that must be regulated in its utilization and ownership.

The agrarian law in Indonesia extends beyond land. The Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) of 1960 declares that "the entire territory of Indonesia is a unified land and water for its people," and the 1945 Constitution acknowledges "the land, water, and the natural resources within." With Regulation No. 17 of 2016, the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning (ATR/BPN) regulates that "small islands can have Rights over Land," including ownership rights 1, and the state is

responsible for safeguarding community rights. This forms the foundation for managing Indonesia's natural resources—land, sea, and air. In line with Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, state control is defined in the UUPA as control and not ownership.

The city of Makassar presents significant potential as an enticing marine tourism destination. Its coastal areas boast sandy beaches and stunning natural landscapes, offering captivating experiences both day and night. There's a diverse range of activities such as outbound adventures, theme parks, and historical sites, suitable for families. Additionally, the variety of livelihoods among locals and the diverse array of local cuisines serve as added attractions for tourists. Coastal reclamation, which involves the deposit of specific materials on the shorelines, is actively undertaken by the Makassar City Government to leverage the coastal ecosystem.

This is done for various reasons such as port development, fishponds, business areas, and recreation [2]. Massive infrastructure development has diminished public spaces, leading investors to shift towards coastal areas for commercial purposes. For instance, the Losari beach reclamation carried out by the Central Point of Indonesia (CPI) in 2015 resulted in the displacement of fishermen from their traditional livelihood of fishing along Losari beach.

It has also disrupted the experience of visitors who can no longer enjoy the sunset at Losari beach, and worse yet, the ecological impact has caused pollution in the underwater ecosystem. While this development was meant for the enjoyment of all societal strata, the reality is that it's only accessible to a few individuals with above-average incomes.

The coastal reclamation process in this city has brought about various impacts, both positive and negative. Among the positive impacts are the creation of new land for business centers, entertainment, and tourism, which significantly contribute to regional economic growth and job creation. However, it's crucial to note the negative consequences, such as limited access for the community to coastal areas and disparities in the tax object values within one region due to the non-uniform completion of reclamation.

This leads to variations in the taxable object values between areas that have undergone reclamation and those still in the process, ultimately causing discrepancies in the Tax Object Sales Value (NJOP) as identified in a study [3]. Communities in small islands often face uncertainties regarding space utilization and conflicts, partly due to the failure of land certification policies for them. Government Regulations No. 8 of 2021 and No. 43 of 2021, derived from Law No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, mandate permits from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) for land rights in coastal waters, including small islands. However, it's essential to emphasize that the Job Creation Law should streamline permits and businesses rather than regulate granting land rights in waters for communities.

The reclamation program has resulted in economic obstacles, especially for the small population, due to policies favoring large investors. Conflict in Makassar arose from relocating dozens of fishermen from the coastal island of Lae-Lae. Reclamation on this island also disrupts the marine ecosystem in other areas, requiring a vast amount of sea sand and resulting in adverse impacts on valuable ecosystems such as coral reefs and rare fish species. Damage to these ecosystems could be fatal for marine survival, which greatly depends on them. The

government plays a crucial role in regulating development and ensuring clear regulations and development goals that do not harm the surrounding environment. Legalizing land on this island is crucial not only for regulating land ownership and benefits but also for providing legal certainty to the community that has long inhabited small islands like Lae-Lae for generations. Lae-Lae, a historical legacy of Japan, is home to about 400 families or a total of approximately 2,000 inhabitants. However, land ownership issues on this island have yet to receive legal certainty due to conflicts with management by the Makassar City Government. This occurs despite the community holding and utilizing the physical land of the island and having permission from the local authorities. Land ownership by the community has not been certifiable due to conflicting land management regulations by the Makassar City Government.

The CPI reclamation project faced opposition from the start but proceeded nonetheless, displacing 43 fishing families and damaging the fishing grounds of communities on the islands of Lae-Lae, Panambungan, Lette, Mariso, and Bontorannu. This not only caused suffering for the affected residents but also created conflicts with coastal fishing communities in Galesong, Takalar Regency, as their fishing grounds were used for sand mining necessary for the reclamation. Eventually, the project failed, impacting the agreement between the provincial government and one of the consortiums involved in distributing the reclaimed land. Despite agreements on replacement land, these were never consulted with the severely affected Lae-Lae Island community. The rejection by local fishing communities was due to the planned reclamation area being their fishing grounds and their exclusion from the consultation process. Recent events have shown strong rejection from the community regarding government visits to the reclamation site. With potential human rights violations and unforeseen social conflicts, this research further investigates the "Conflict in Spatial Utilization and Legal Regulations for the Lae-Lae Island Community," emphasizing the importance of open and participatory dialogue in development to respect the rights of communities reliant on marine natural resources for their livelihoods.

II. FRAMEWORK THEORY AND METHODS

a. Conflict Theory

In the realm of politics, conflict doesn't always denote violence but rather revolves around competition and differing interests. Controversies within political events often serve as sources of conflict, starting from general issues that evolve into political tensions. Political conflict, while resembling social conflict, involves aspects related to the state, officials, and policies [4]. It is a collective action of society against political decisions, public policies, or governmental behavior and the structures governing them.

Political conflict, as per [5], is an interaction characterized by clashes of ideas, policies, and conflicting interests. The desire for change, as expressed in Eric Hoffer's theory, becomes a trigger for open conflict and can even spark revolutionary mass movements [6]. According to [7], in politics, all activities undertaken to influence the formulation and implementation of public policies include efforts to acquire and sustain existing values. Differences in opinion, debates, competition, and sometimes physical confrontation often occur among various parties

striving for these efforts. This relates to the struggle to acquire and uphold values, both in obtaining and maintaining them.

Several factors contributing to conflicts within an organization or society include differing goals, interests, individual differences, and rapid shifts in values. Conflict potential arises when individuals, groups, or units within an organization or society have distinct goals, varied cultural backgrounds, as well as unique feelings and stances. Furthermore, swift changes in societal values can shift from collective values to individualism, creating dynamics that have the potential to trigger conflicts within social interactions. Several conflict resolution models encompass negotiation, mediation, coercion, conciliation, and adjudication. In negotiation, conflicting parties make decisions without third-party intervention. Mediation involves a third party as an intermediary to resolve conflicts, with the disputing parties still making the decisions. Coercion is an alternative when there's an imbalance between the disputing parties. Conciliation aims for a peaceful agreement between the conflicting parties. Adjudication involves a third party making an independent decision. [8] adds that organizational institutions, through community participation and communication channels, can cease conflicts by maintaining and overseeing intergroup relationships while damping down arising tensions.

b. Teori Reklamasi Pantai

Reclamation, derived from "to reclaim," refers to improving or creating new spaces on land or water, such as harbors, special economic zones, dumpsites, and waterfront urban areas [9]. Law No. 27/2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands defines *reclamation* as increasing the usefulness of land from less valuable to more useful through filling, draining, or drainage [10]. Creating new land through reclamation aims to utilize previously less functional areas for community needs. The objectives include reducing pressure on land demand in congested areas, reviving water transport, enriching the value of buildings, developing tourism, and improving the socio-economy of communities around reclaimed areas [11].

Law No. 27 of 2007, Article 1 point 23, describes reclamation as an effort to improve land resources by backfilling, draining, or drainage. However, its implementation must consider the social and economic benefits that outweigh the costs. It also requires attention to the sustainability of community life, the balance between utilization and preservation of the coastal environment, and the technical requirements of material extraction, dredging, and stockpiling. Article 34 confirms that reclamation can only be carried out if the social and economic benefits obtained outweigh the social and economic costs. [12] confirms that managing coastal areas and beaches requires comprehensive evaluation, planning, and management of their utilization to achieve optimal and sustainable development.

Reclamation [13] transforms abandoned watery areas into new, more functional ones. The newly reclaimed land can be used for various purposes: housing, industry, business, transport, and environmental conservation. The main objective of coastal reclamation is to provide employment, environmental improvement, and the availability of public facilities and homes for various levels of society. According to various experts, the reclamation objectives also focus on economic improvement, provision of new land in congested cities, revitalization of water

transport, tourism development, and economic growth of communities around coastal areas. Coastal areas are highly desirable for investment and tourism as they provide convenience and extensive development potential, including power, water sports, and tourism.

c. Environmental Protection of the Beach Reclamation Process

Reclamation, even when carefully planned, still impacts coastal ecosystems, altering their condition, and artificial ecosystems are better than natural ones. Coastal reclamation has significant impacts: Firstly, it alters beaches and coastal areas, threatening ocean currents and waves, even the hydro-oceanographic balance. Second, it reduces biological resources, harming fishermen with the loss of marine life, such as seagrass beds and coral reefs. Third, changes in sediment supply and the risk of changes in sedimentation patterns. Fourth, it damages mangrove and coral reef ecosystems, disturbing environmental quality and fish resources and coastal erosion. Coastal reclamation must consider environmental aspects, using Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Management as a regulatory basis. Responsible, sustainable, and environmentally sound management should regulate the relationship between humans and the environment and protect the environment for the future. Pre-planning monitoring and fulfillment of feasibility standards, including AMDAL, are essential in looking at the impacts and benefits of reclamation. AMDAL studies are an absolute requirement to start reclamation but are often ignored, causing adverse impacts on communities. Adversely, affected communities can use legal remedies such as joint lawsuits or class actions to resolve the issue. At the same time, the city government has the right to demand compensation for the damage caused and stop reclamation that does not have an AMDAL [14].

d. Coastal Reclamation Implementation Regulations

In the regulation of coastal reclamation areas, there are two primary references: national regulations and international regulations. In terms of international regulations, there are three: the United Nations Conference on Environment & Development (UNCED) or United Nations Sustainable Development, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), and 17 SDGS Goals (point 14). Meanwhile, the national regulations consist of seven, among others: Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 122 of 2012 concerning Reclamation in Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, and others. Coastal reclamation in Indonesia has been carried out since 1979 and continues. Legal arrangements related to coastal reclamation institutions began to emerge in 1995 with Presidential Decree No. 52 of 1995 concerning Reclamation of the North Coast of Jakarta and Presidential Decree No. 73 of 1995 concerning Reclamation of Kapuknaga Beach, Tangerang. However, the validity of these two presidential decrees is not general.

e. Theory of Space Utilisation

Space utilization is a strategy for realizing the planned spatial structure and pattern. The spatial planning law, particularly Article 32, outlines essential principles. The implementation of spatial utilization, including the program and its funding, emphasizes using space vertically and within the Earth. The program, a detail of the regional spatial plan, must be implemented

in stages by the timeframe set out in the spatial plan. Harmonization between spatial utilization in one region and the surrounding administrative regions is an essential point of emphasis. Furthermore, the implementation of spatial utilization must pay attention to minimum standards in the provision of facilities and infrastructure in order to provide adequate services.

From the theories presented, the importance of understanding and summarising the assessment framework becomes apparent in the research context. Reclamation expansion is one of the social problems that arise in society. The government's focus on political and economic issues often pushes aside the problems caused by reclamation expansion, making it a minor highlight in a series of social problems. As a result of this lack of attention, coastal communities that depend on fishing have seen their incomes decline. They are the source of fish for both local and urban communities, whose income forms the backbone of family life. Various factors, such as government interests, corporate expansion, the influence of Western culture, and a lack of understanding of the impacts on coastal fishers, influence this expansion. This increase in expansion is not just a problem but a deep concern for coastal communities who rely on the ocean as a source of livelihood. The transformation of the ocean into land is a sad thing for companies. However, this expansion is still carried out without local community involvement or sufficient understanding, becoming a significant social problem in certain areas. Where the following framework represents the study's conceptual framework;

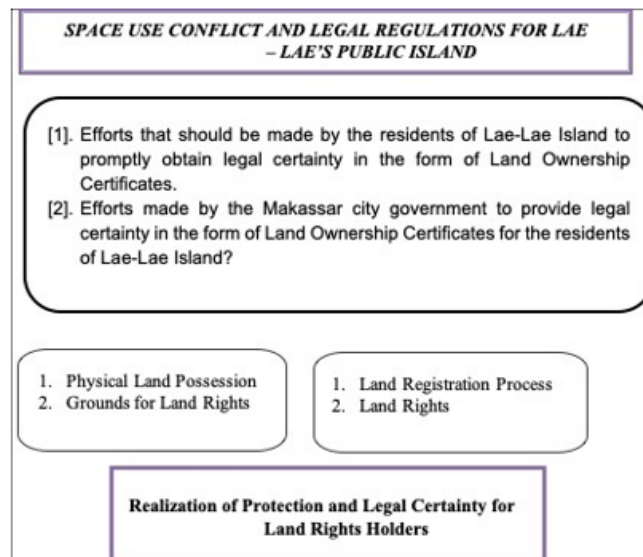


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

This research is an empirical legal type, where researchers examine and analyze facts in the field. The focus is on conflicts over space utilization and legal regulations in Lae-Lae Island, South Sulawesi. This location was chosen because it is prone to conflicts related to space utilization and the lack of legal regulations for its residents. The research population includes local communities, local government, traditional leaders, NGOs, the private sector, and other parties involved in space utilization and land ownership on Lae-Lae Island. The research will

use purposive sampling techniques to select a representative population sample with relevant capacities and competencies related to the conflict.

This research collects data through interview techniques, mainly using in-depth and systematic interview approaches. This approach requires a pre-prepared written guideline to ask respondents key questions [15]. This research uses the inductive method when analyzing the data, which refers to concluding specific facts towards generalizations. This theory was introduced by [15], who emphasized that this method provides a deeper understanding of the data collected [15]. In addition, the data analysis approach in this study was qualitative, ensuring the accuracy and objectivity of the data by the research objectives [15]. This analysis included an evaluation of the context from the literature review and a review of statements from interviews with respondents. The inductive method applied in this research made it possible to draw generalized conclusions from the data collected, gain a broader understanding, and explore the context of the information obtained. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach provided the ability to understand the values contained in each data collected more deeply, ensuring that the data analysis was related to the established research objectives.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Coastal reclamation in Makassar has been in the spotlight since the early 2000s. The process of sea-filling that began in 2003 until 2010 marked a series of activities that took place at several points around the city, such as Mariso, Buloa, and the GMTDC's project. This reclamation led to various discussions and concerns in the community along with its impacts. The Makassar City Government was also involved in planning and developing the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) project, which later became Equilibrium Center Park (ECP) after issuing the AMDAL permit in 2011. In the same year, the YBA company was selected as the developer of CPI after a selection process involving various parties and socialization by the Mayor of Makassar. However, the reclamation process in Tanjung Delta Maccini Sombala, Tamalate District, involved land acquisition that affected around 43 families. This impact sparked protests from various groups, especially Tanjung Delta residents, NGOs, and students, who felt disturbed by the environmental and social impacts.

The hoarding activities continued despite protests. Allegations of corruption and the project's existence outside the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) complicate matters. Despite considerable investment from the APBD, the project still needs to make significant progress. 2015 reclamation was temporarily halted by the RT/RW special committee and the Makassar City Government, pending the certainty of reclamation space allocation, discussed in the Ranperda RTRW Makassar 2015-2035.

However, opposition to reclamation persisted, especially in the discussion of the Makassar RTRW draft at the Makassar City Council. Civil society and academics formed the Alliance to Save Makassar's Coastal Area (ASP) to oppose the allocation of reclamation space, which was considered to favor private interests rather than the public. This opposition intensified in 2016 when the RT/RW special committee and the Makassar City Government temporarily halted the CPI reclamation.

Public protests and dissatisfaction were increasingly heard, including from the trial of the CPI implementation lawsuit filed by the Alliance to Save the Coast (ASP) to the State Administrative Court (PTUN) in April 2016. However, the lawsuit was dismissed due to the plaintiffs' perceived tardiness and lack of interest in the CPI reclamation case. Until 2017, the project continued with the construction of the main bridge, Wisma Negara, and the construction of a mosque. Despite many rejections and protests, the project continued, giving rise to various opinions about its impact on the environment and the Makassar community. This has been an ongoing debate amidst development interests and environmental sustainability dynamics.

The researcher's interviews with several affected individuals encompass various professions, from fishermen and tourism operators to homemakers. These interviews shed light on their experiences and perspectives regarding the eviction event. Fishermen express concerns about losing their primary livelihood, while tourism operators voice disappointment over losing their established businesses. Conversely, homemakers exhibit worries about the disrupted stability in their family lives due to this event. From these various viewpoints, a comprehensive depiction emerges regarding the social and economic losses experienced by the affected community due to the eviction.

Interview with Mr. Hamzah, a Fisherman, Conducted on November 6th, 2023, focuses on the impact of coastal reclamation on coastal community life. According to him, one of the most noticeable effects is the reduction in fishing grounds due to the reclamation efforts. This change significantly impacts the income and livelihoods of residents before and after the reclamation. Despite hopes for economic improvement; the actual impact of the reclamation falls short of expectations. For Mr. Hamzah and the local community, the reclamation has not contributed to economic well-being. As a fisherman, he feels disadvantaged by the reclamation as it has led to a decline in the sea's catch, illustrating the disparity between expectations and reality in the coastal reclamation process occurring in their area.

Interview with Mr. Muktar, a Fisherman, conducted on November 6th, 2023, reveals the dramatic impact of coastal reclamation on the lives of fishermen on Lae-Lae Island. The infrastructure development for reclamation has narrowed their access to the waters, reducing the fishing areas that used to be their primary source of income. Before the reclamation, water access was more accessible and expansive, providing significant opportunities for fishermen. However, post-reclamation, the shrinking water areas have led to a drastic decline in catch, threatening their livelihoods. Mr. Muktar asserts that the reclamation has been detrimental economically. Changes in the marine ecosystem due to reclamation, such as altered currents and environments, have harmed the fishermen's catch. He opposes the reclamation due to its negative impact on their catch, endangering the livelihoods and well-being of fishermen's families. In conclusion, the adverse effects of reclamation have altered coastal communities' economic and environmental dynamics.

Interview with Mrs. Singara, a Business Owner, conducted on November 6th, 2023, reveals the significant impacts of coastal reclamation on Lae-Lae Island. According to Singara, the manager of gazebos on the island, one of the most noticeable effects is the decline in the number of tourists visiting Lae-Lae Island following alterations in the coastal scenery and its

surrounding environment due to the reclamation project. These changes have reduced the island's appeal as a sought-after tourist destination. Singara also highlights the changes occurring within the fishing sector, one of the groups most affected by the reclamation. They indeed feel the most palpable changes before and after the reclamation. However, the local community has not experienced the economic benefits promised by this reclamation project. On the contrary, they have faced significant adverse impacts, particularly in losing jobs and the income sources they once relied upon. In conclusion, the effects of reclamation on Lae-Lae Island are not limited to the tourism sector but also extend economically to the local community. This reclamation has resulted in more losses than gains, impacting not only the environmental aspects but also the overall economic livelihoods of the community.

An interview with Mrs. Marwiyah, a resident/housewife, was conducted on November 6th, 2023. Mrs. Marwiyah views the coastal reclamation project with caution regarding the future. According to her, the most noticeable impact she feels is the uncertainty regarding significant environmental changes that could affect the living area's social, economic, or even safety conditions. However, from her perspective as a housewife, Mrs. Marwiyah feels that the changes before and after the reclamation are not notably significant for her directly. Even though the surrounding environment has changed, their impact on her daily life at home could be more pronounced. From her viewpoint, what is more perceptible is the uncertainty about the potentially significant impacts in the future due to the environmental changes resulting from the coastal reclamation project. Mrs. Marwiyah must pay more attention to the long-term consequences of projects like this on daily life and the family's future.

Analyses of interviews with various interviewees provide an overview of the concrete impacts of coastal reclamation on communities: Mr. Hamzah, a fisherman, experienced a decrease in fishing grounds, leading to a decrease in his primary income. This has a direct impact on the fishermen's source of income. Meanwhile, Pak Muktar, also a fisherman, experienced limited access to the water, which reduced his fishing catch area and threatened his livelihood. Previous conditions providing broader and more accessible access have changed drastically after reclamation. Singara, the gazebo manager, noted a decline in tourist visits due to changes in the beach scenery and environment that reduced the attractiveness of Lae-Lae Island as a tourist destination. However, he felt a minor change before and after the reclamation. Mrs. Marwiyah, a housewife, felt associated with the uncertainty of a possible future due to significant environmental changes. Despite being a housewife, she felt no significant changes related to the reclamation. This analysis impacts the economy, environment, and access to resources. Understanding the different responses of the various interviewees provides a comprehensive picture of how reclamation has affected their daily lives.

Several legal aspects that need consideration concerning coastal reclamation and its impact on society encompass project permits and approvals, legal certainty compliant with prevailing regulations, proper land acquisition processes, environmental protection through mitigation measures, and the rights of local communities concerning access to natural resources, employment, and social security. A review of these legal aspects is crucial to ensure that the reclamation project complies with the law and does not infringe upon the local community's

rights. Identification of legal violations could prompt legal options such as civil suits or administrative, legal reviews to safeguard the rights affected by this coastal reclamation.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Reclamation is an effort to enhance land benefits through techniques like filling, drying, or drainage, considering environmental and socio-economic aspects. Its execution necessitates planning and permissions obtained from the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, governors, or regents/mayors, respective to their jurisdictional territories. The impacts of coastal reclamation involve changes in the social, cultural, and economic activities and the habitat of the previous community. This demands adjustments in area functionality spatial patterns, affecting new job types and businesses. Specifically, the Residents have strived to obtain land ownership certificates by filing applications, tracing land ownership documents, and engaging in government programs. However, they need help with intricate procedures and high costs that delay the certificate acquisition process.

Conversely, the Makassar city government also endeavors to provide land ownership certificates to Lae-LaeIsland residents through land mapping, legal aid, and land release programs. Challenges persist, including limited resources and ineffective coordination among involved governmental bodies. Despite positive developments in securing legal certainty for Lae-LaeIsland residents, obstacles remain to be addressed. Simplifying, making procedures more affordable, and enhancing coordination among involved parties are crucial steps. Collaboration between the government and local communities remains critical to enhancing legal certainty for the island's inhabitants.

The existing legal regulations must effectively resolve spatial utilization conflicts on Lae-Lae Island. Despite efforts to protect property rights and regulate spatial use, the complexity of regulations, legal uncertainty, and inconsistent implementation pose significant obstacles to conflict resolution. The outcomes underscore the need for a comprehensive evaluation of existing regulations and to refine or restructure rules more aligned with the local community's requirements. Furthermore, emphasizing the importance of collaboration among the government, communities, and private sectors is crucial in formulating more effective policies to address spatial utilization conflicts in Lae-LaeIsland. This collaboration aims to foster sustainability and fairness in using space and natural resources on the island.

Based on the discussions and conclusions drawn, several recommendations can be proposed: Firstly, there is a need for broader awareness campaigns by relevant authorities regarding the impacts affecting fishermen due to reclamation activities. A better understanding of these impacts is critical to addressing emerging issues. Secondly, it fosters inclusive dialogues among all stakeholders, including local communities, government, and the crucial private sector. Involving all parties in the planning and decision-making processes can reduce potential conflicts. Thirdly, revising and updating legal regulations governing spatial utilization in Lae-Lae Island is essential. These regulations should reflect sustainable environmental and social needs, emphasizing the protection of the island's natural ecosystem. Fourthly, a comprehensive review of the island's reclamation plans is necessary. Reclamation should only be approved if

it can demonstrate clear benefits for the local community without harming the island's ecosystem. Fifthly, the enforcement of laws concerning spatial utilization needs reinforcement. Implementing stringent penalties for legal violations can ensure compliance with existing regulations. Lastly, the active participation of the local community in decisions regarding spatial utilization and island reclamation is crucial. Their direct involvement can ensure that the policies adopted reflect their interests and needs.

References

- 1) Patittingi F. Dimensi hukum pulau-pulau kecil di Indonesia: studi atas penguasaan dan pemilikan tanah. Rangkang Education; 2012.
- 2) Nasruddin NA. Potensi Dan Strategi Pengembangan Lego-Lego Sulsel Sebagai Objek Wisata Di Kawasan Reklamasi Pantai Kota Makassar. Universitas Hasanuddin; 2022.
- 3) Hafsanita SD. Persepsi Nelayan Terhadap Potensi Dampak Reklamasi Pantai Utara Jakarta. Universitas Gadjah Mada; 2008.
- 4) Hidajat I. Teori-Teori Politik. 3rd ed. Malang: Setara Press; 2012.
- 5) Rauf M. Konsensus dan konflik Politik. Maswadi Ra. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan RI; 2001.
- 6) Plano JC. Kamus Analisa Politik. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada; 1994.
- 7) Surbakti R. Memahami Ilmu Politik. Vol. 2. Jakarta: Grasindo; 2010.
- 8) Suparlan P. Kemajemukan, hipotesis kebudayaan dominan dan kesukubangsaan. *Antropol Indones*. 2014;
- 9) Echols JM. Kamus inggris indonesia. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama; 2022.
- 10) Marfai MA, Sarastika T, Trihatmoko E, Rahantan R, Sarihati P. Kajian Daya Dukung dan Ekosistem Pulau Kecil: Studi Kasus Pulau Pari. UGM PRESS; 2018.
- 11) Harahap IH, Suryana N. Urgensi Kebijakan Reklamasi Pantai Utara DKI Jakarta dan Dampak yang Ditimbulkan. *TATALOKA*. 2019;21(4):689–704.
- 12) Bengen DG. The Evolution and Urgency of Management of Coastal and Marine Resources. In: close-out symposium of the East Kalimantan Coastal Project. Bogor: IPB; 2003.
- 13) Sidarta M. Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Pesisir Dan Lautan Indonesia. In: Reklamasi Prosiding Konferensi Nasional I. PKSPLIPB-CRC-University of Rhode Island; 1998. p. 174.
- 14) Huda MC. Pengaturan Perizinan Reklamasi Pantai Terhadap Perlindungan Lingkungan Hidup. *Perspektif*. 2013;18(2):126–35.
- 15) Creswell JW, Fetters MD, Ivankova N V. Designing a mixed methods study in primary care. Vol. 2, *The Annals of Family Medicine*. *Annals Family Med*; 2004. 7–12 p.

Act

- 1) Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 43 Tahun 2008 Tentang Wilayah Negara
- 2) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria
- 3) Undang-Undang Dasar 1945 Pasal 33 ayat (3)
- 4) Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 8 Tahun 2021 tentang Modal Dasar Perseroan Serta Pendaftaran Pendirian, Perubahan, dan Pembubaran Perseroan yang Memenuhi Kriteria Untuk Usaha Mikro dan Kecil

- 5) Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 43 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelesaian Ketidaksiuaian Tata Ruang, Kawasan Hutan, Izin, dan/atau Hak Atas Tanah
- 6) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja
- 7) Peraturan Menteri Agraria dan Tata Ruang/ Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2016 tentang Penataan Pertanahan Di Wilayah Pesisir Dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil
- 8) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 27 Tahun 2007 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil
- 9) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
- 10) Peraturan Presiden (PERPRES) Nomor 122 Tahun 2012 tentang Reklamasi di Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil
- 11) Keputusan Presiden (KEPPRES) Nomor 52 Tahun 1995 tentang Reklamasi Pantai Utara Jakarta
- 12) Keputusan Presiden (KEPPRES) Nomor 73 Tahun 1995 tentang Reklamasi Pantai Kapuknaga, Tangerang