

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL COMMUNITY IN MAKASSAR CITY

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ABSTRACT. This study aims to analyze the role of government in the development of coastal communities in the city of Makassar. The research design used is a qualitative descriptive method with an inductive approach. The data sources in this study are the management of each institution, empowered community members, government officials of Makassar city, and the Non-Government Organizations who implement activities in coastal communities. Data collection was conducted through questionnaires, in depth interviews, and documentation. Data analysis techniques used are qualitative data analysis and comparative case study. The results showed that economic development could be felt by traders and economic actors around the reclamation area, while shellfish-seeking fishing communities are experiencing difficulties because of reclamation. The institutional role in the development of tourism in the city of Makassar is still dominated by government agencies; the role is continually active, especially in programs and policies, while implementing many conducted by private parties. The development of marine tourism in coastal areas and small islands is one of the latest approaches to coastal communities. This is a manifestation of the community's desire to maintain the existence of coastal and marine natural resources for the fulfillment of their needs to be utilized sustainably.

Key words: Coastal communities; economic development; community empowerment; government policy; reclamation.

PERAN PEMERINTAH DALAM PENGEMBANGAN MASYARAKAT PESISIR DI KOTA MAKASSAR

ABSTRAK. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran pemerintah dalam perkembangan masyarakat kawasan pesisir di kota Makassar. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan induktif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah pengurus masing-masing lembaga, anggota masyarakat yang diberdayakan, aparat pemerintah kota Makassar, dan Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat yang melaksanakan kegiatan di masyarakat pesisir. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis data kualitatif dan studi kasus komparatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perkembangan ekonomi dapat dirasakan oleh para pedagang dan pelaku ekonomi di sekitar kawasan reklamasi, sedangkan masyarakat nelayan pencari kerang mengalami kesulitan karena adanya reklamasi. Peran kelembagaan dalam pengembangan pariwisata di Kota Makassar masih didominasi oleh instansi pemerintah; perannya terus aktif, terutama dalam program dan kebijakan, sementara implementasinya banyak dilakukan oleh pihak swasta. Pengembangan wisata bahari di wilayah pesisir dan pulau-pulau kecil merupakan salah satu pendekatan terkini bagi masyarakat pesisir. Hal ini merupakan wujud dari keinginan masyarakat untuk menjaga keberadaan sumber daya alam pesisir dan laut untuk pemenuhan kebutuhannya agar dapat dimanfaatkan secara berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: Masyarakat pesisir; pertumbuhan ekonomi; Pemberdayaan masyarakat; Kebijakan pemerintah; reklamasi.

INTRODUCTION

Community empowerment program launched by the government aims to improve the welfare of coastal communities through the development of economic activities, improving the quality of human resources, and strengthening socio-economic institutions by utilizing marine resources and fisheries optimally and sustainably (Hendratmoko & Marsudi, 2010; Natsir, 2018; Pattiasina et al., 2011; Ratnawati & Sutopo, 2014; Yasir et al., 2017) and determine priority community development programs. Research method used is the case study method. And than analysis by using descriptive analysis, SWOT analysis, and Analysis Hierarchy Process (AHP) and determine priority community

development programs. Research method used is the case study method. And than analysis by using descriptive analysis, SWOT analysis, and Analysis Hierarchy Process (AHP) The community empowerment approach in community development emphasizes the importance of independent local communities as a system that organizes themselves (Satria, 2015). Furthermore, Satria (2015) stated that there are 4 (four) accesses in the empowerment of coastal communities in general are: (1) access to natural resources is the ability of coastal communities both individually and in groups to be able to utilize coastal, fishery and marine resources; (2) access to participation, meaning that coastal communities get participation ranging from information, inputs, processes to *outputs* and *outcomes* resulting from

equal and fair participation; (3) access to the market, meaning that coastal communities, mostly fishermen, can sell their catches and know the information of emerging markets, and (4) access to information and knowledge is the transformation of information, smooth knowledge between the community and other communities and between the community and the government.

Makassar city is one of the cities in South Sulawesi Province that has coastal areas. According to Dahuri (2002), there is still no definition of the natural coastal area. However, there is general agreement that coastal areas are a transitional region between land and oceans. Makassar city area which is a transition between land and ocean that extends following the coastline to form a coastal area. Along the coastal area of Makassar city, there is still the potential of natural resources that have not been optimally managed. However, in other parts, there is the utilization of natural resources that have an explorative and sectoral nature. As the provincial capital and the largest city in South Sulawesi Province, Makassar has a high enough economic activity that gives a real influence in improving the city's economic growth, including improving the welfare of its people. Nevertheless, the economic growth that occurred has not been evenly felt by the entire city community. One indicator is that there are still slums in some parts of the city, characterized by poverty pockets.

Coastal areas are one of the marginalized areas; hence, they can become pockets of poverty. The difficulty of tackling poverty in coastal areas makes coastal areas vulnerable in the socio-economic field. Insecurity in the socio-economic field can cause the onset of insecurity in other areas of life. Fishing communities become poor because of the social imbalance between poor and rich citizens (Asriwandari et al., 2021). This can be seen in educational achievement, health standards, social institutions, access to business capital, technology, and marketing (Darwis et al., 2022; Mimin Sundari Nasution et al., 2021).

The poverty of the fishing community is often called *the poorest group of the poor* unless they are empowered. Otherwise, poverty will remain in coastal communities (Alencar & Maia, 2011; Circle et al., 2012; Hamdani & Wulandari, 2013; Mishra & Nishamani, 2015; Rääkkä, 2014). Poverty and socio-economic pressures faced by fishing communities are rooted in complex, interrelated factors, namely natural and non-natural factors. Natural factors are related to fluctuations in the catching season and the natural structure of the region's economic resources.

Non-natural factors are related to the limitations of the reach of capture technology, inequality in the revenue sharing system, and the absence of a definite social security workforce. This includes the weak marketing network and the lack of functioning of existing fishing cooperatives, and the negative impact of fisheries modernization policies that have been going on for the past quarter-century.

Fishery products in Makassar city are still traded in fresh form, only as small as traditional processed. Utilization of the potential of various types of commodities of high economic value such as fish, shrimp, squid, crabs, shark fins, and another aquatic biota. The development of agro-industrial fisheries in Makassar city is expected to be one of the choices of fishery resource development to reduce the pattern of utilization of resources that have been only traded in the form of fresh, so that gradually can be produced processed products that have quality and added value, to increase community income and support regional development. Another need that has not been met is the lack of involvement of coastal communities in development, ranging from planning, implementation, evaluation, and relevance. Thus, there is still a lack of community participation in developing themselves so that the right of the community to engage is not fulfilled. In the view of Ife and Tesoriero (2006), there is no doubt that participation is a right and vital in aspirations towards participatory democracy.

From the scale of fishery business, poor coastal communities consist of fishery households that catch fish without using boats, using boats without motorcycles, and outboard motorboats. With the scale of this business, fishermen's households only can catch fish in the area close to the beach. In certain cases, fishers can indeed go far from the beach by cooperating as partners of large companies. However, the effort with partnership relationships is insignificant compared to a large number of fishing households. Makassar city's coastal area is rich in potential, encouraging various *stakeholders* to exploit excessively according to their respective interests. Threats to coastal areas can come from the pollution of marine waters due to domestic waste and industrial waste, coastal reclamation problems, fishing patterns that are not environmentally friendly, and conflicts of space utilization between the community and other stakeholders that result in social conflicts.

To develop coastal areas, it is necessary to know the root of the problem and the potential of coastal areas. The first step in efforts to use coastal areas sustainably is to identify the socio-economic conditions of coastal communities. A comprehensive

understanding of these conditions can be developed for the sustainable management of coastal and ocean resources. Thus, it is necessary to reorient policies on the management pattern and utilization of coastal resources in Makassar city. As the first step in creating a precondition reorientation of policy patterns of management and utilization of coastal areas, research was conducted. The goal is to know the level of development of coastal areas in Makassar city, both existing conditions, future trends, and efforts that can be made to overcome development failures that may arise. Stakeholders have made many efforts to address the problem in coastal areas but have not found a way out. In other words, coastal areas are still marginalized.

One of the efforts made by the Makassar City government in overcoming this problem, is to do to coastal communities about the development of coastal areas. In addition, the government helps coastal communities in marketing the fishery products they produce. Experts reveal that government efforts in the development of coastal areas require the role of the government in terms of, namely: developing human resources, assisting the community in marketing their products, and providing financial assistance to coastal communities in order to create a prosperous coastal community (Islam & Shamsuddoha, 2018; Olazabal et al., 2019; Zhai et al., 2020). Based on these problems, researchers will discuss the Analysis of Coastal Development of Makassar City.

METHOD

This type of research uses a qualitative approach with the descriptive method to describe and describe the actual circumstances or reality in the area or at the research site systematically, factually, and accurately about the facts and the relationship between the phenomena studied.

Test the validity of the data in this study using 1) credibility, 2) transferability, and 3) confirmability tests. The credibility test is to make observations in the field of researchers through interviews, triangulation of informant data. The transferability test performs external validity testing, and the confirmability test is testing the research results associated with the process that has been carried out. The data sources in this study are the management of each institution, empowered community members, government officials of Makassar city, and Non-Government organizations (NGOs) who implement activities in coastal communities. Research informants at government institutions such as: Makassar City Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service officials, Makassar City Tourism Office officials. The NGO involved as research

informants is the Institute for Economic Empowerment of Coastal Communities. Meanwhile, the community elements are fishermen and traders who live in coastal areas in Makassar City.

Primary data collection is conducted in two ways, namely: 1) Through data collection through questionnaire instruments with closed questions. 2) In depth Interviews with sources who have been selected by *purposive sampling*. Secondary data collection is done through documentation, both from government documents and research related to coastal communities. In analyzing the data, an interactive analysis model from Miles et al., (2014) consists of 4 (four) interrelated sub-processes, namely: data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion: drawing/verifying. This data analysis is not done once so but back and forth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Economic Development of Coastal Communities in Makassar City.

The development of coastal areas in Makassar city is closely related to the influence of the environmental changes of coastal areas. The environmental changes impact the people who live around the coastal areas. Therefore, the utilization or management of coastal areas must involve the participation of the community. Regulation on the rights, obligations, and role of the community in environmental management, including in coastal areas, is contained in Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management, especially in article 6 and 7, and other regulations, such as Law No.26, 2007 on the spatial planning, Law number 5, 1990 on Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems and Law number 23, 2014 about Local Government.

Coastal communities are communities that live in coastal areas or islands whose economic structure depends on the sea. The potential of the sea is the main capital for people's lives. Local norms greatly influence the way they work in fishing and the mastery pattern of their fishery resources. Utilization of coastal areas is often done with irregular utilization patterns. It does not pay attention to the norms of local wisdom of management of marine resources and often does not pay attention to the community's interests in coastal areas that make the sea a source of livelihood. There is damage and pollution in coastal areas, such as destruction of mangroves (mangroves), damage to coral reefs, and disposal of industrial waste. Coastal area utilization activities for tourism and industrial development on one side are a socio-economic development for the population's

welfare. However, on the other hand, reclamation and dredging of the beach have the effect of damage to the function of the beach as a buffer of seawater abrasion.

Efforts to increase the participation of the main community in coastal areas should begin with an open attitude to various problems in coastal areas' management. This open attitude to achieve integrated coastal management, which includes the integrated relationship between government agencies, between government agencies, and the community. The community plays a role as a partner of the government in the development process. As the data on the development of income of the population around Losari beach is in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Income of residents who live around Losari Beach and who come from outside who often visit Losari Beach.

| No | Source of Income | income (Rp)/ Month | |
|----|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | People live around Losari (n=80) | People living outside Losari (n=20) |
| 1 | Full-time | 1.838.889 | 1.711.905 |
| 2 | Part-time | 750.000 | 833.333 |

(Source: Research Results, 2019)

Community participation has a very large role in the utilization and management of natural resources in coastal areas. The role of the community has been formally recognized only that the mechanism is not yet clear such as a hearing to discuss the issue of compensation. This is explained by the Mariso Sub-District, that "Community participation is very useful for the development of coastal areas, such as the community informing the government, increasing the willingness of the community to accept decisions to help the protection of the law". In line with the threat to the preservation of the marine environment because it relates to parties or interests that benefit from the existence of a sustainable marine environment, namely: (1) residential and public health; (2) recreational and tourist interests; and (3) fishery interests and other biological wealth.

Management of the marine and fishery sector, especially with the presence of the Marine and Fisheries Service in the era of regional autonomy, should the central government and local governments play their respective roles and functions under their respective authorities and still provide certainty that the utilization of coastal resources will still meet the sense of community justice and favor the environment. So, the presence of the Marine and Fisheries Service brings the vision of coastal and marine resource development along with all-natural resources and environmental services contained in it,

is a source of livelihood and development resources that must be sustainable. The goal is to increase the prosperity of the people towards the realization of a prosperous, advanced, and independent Indonesian nation. In other words, with the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, marine development and fishery programs can be carried out systematically to produce prosperous communities, especially coastal communities (Satria, 2015: 1). As the data appears from the reclamation of Losari beach to the income of coastal communities, shown in table 2 below:

Table 2. The Impact of Losari beach reclamation on income level

| No | Respondent responses | Frequency (n=80) | Percentage (%) |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | There is an increase in revenue | 26 | 32.5 |
| 2 | No increase in revenue | 28 | 35.0 |
| 3 | None | 26 | 32.5 |

Source: Marine and Fisheries Service 2019

Often, coastal areas management and utilization do not pay attention to the community's interests in coastal areas. Even the search eyes that have been the backbone of their lives are neglected and irreplaceable by managing and utilizing coastal areas built. Communities are more often displaced than included in the development process. As in table 2, the impact of reclamation on income levels that 35% of respondents revealed was no revenue increase. Losari Beach is one of the icons of Makassar city, which has become an alternative recreation place for residents of Makassar city, which is undergoing a very rapid change. The reclamation of Losari city has changed the condition of Losari, which was once quite run down and is now developing into a more modern one with the rapid construction of tourist attractions and businesses.

From the results of research conducted on socio-economic changes of the people living around Losari beach can be stated that the average age of living in the area is 38 years with a length of stay of 23 years, the average income of the head of the family is Rp. 1,838,889/month. While the main search eyes of the community are traders and the self-employed. This is because of the people who live in the area, the average alumni of high school. The impact of reclamation on changes in income obtained from the interview results shows that there is no influence of income or economy after the reclamation of Losari beach. As in the interview results with Andi Akmar, one of the residents who live around Losari beach, "reclamation of Losari beach cannot provide an increase in income. For ten years working as a shellfish finder, there was no significant increase in income, especially with the reclamation of Losari beach".

This problem is experienced by many fishermen who live around Losari beach, especially fishermen who are looking for shellfish for sale along Losari Beach. An entrepreneur is one of the communities that benefit from reclamation, where the average stall trader experiences an increase in income. One cause is the increasing number of people visiting Losari Beach and looking for a place to live because it is closer to the workplace, especially those around Losari beach. Based on this, people residing in coastal areas or islands whose economic structure depends on the sea. Economic development can be felt by traders and economic actors around the reclamation area, while the fishing community's shellfish seekers experienced difficulty due to reclamation.

The Role of Institutions in Coastal Tourism Development in Makassar City

Institutional can mean a form, container, or organization while also containing an understanding of the norms, rules, ordinances, or procedures governing human relationships. Even institutional is a complex, complex, and abstract system. Therefore, it needs to be analyzed about the institutions involved in coastal tourism development in the city of Makassar. In the coastal area, management of all aspects of resources contained in it must be synergistically utilized optimally to be like multipurpose utilization purpose. The nature of the last decade of coastal area management became an important concern as one of the resources to achieve the welfare of the people. The approach that must be taken is an ecosystem and economic and institutional approach, which is intended so that the utilization and use of coastal areas can be implemented sustainably and sustainably between generations. Government agencies and non-governmental institutions that play a role in coastal tourism development in Makassar city are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Data Institutions That Play a Role in the development of coastal tourism in Makassar City

| No | Institution | Participation |
|----|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Central Government | Very active |
| 2 | Government of South Sulawesi | Very active |
| 3 | Government of Makassar city | Very active |
| 4 | Fisheries and Tourism Office | Active |
| 5 | Banking | Active |
| 6 | cooperation | Active |
| 7 | Microfinance Institutions | Less active |
| 8 | Tourism Industry | Less active |
| 9 | Law Enforcement | Less active |
| 10 | College | Less active |
| 11 | Tourism entrepreneur | Active |
| 12 | Environmental Agency | Active |

Source: Fisheries and Marine Service 2019

From Table 3, it appears that the institution that plays a key element in the development of the coastal tourism of Makassar city is the central government, the local government of South Sulawesi, and Makassar city. Participation in the management of the tourism environment is the role of the community in utilization, control, environmental assessment both in the form of statements and in the form of activities by providing inputs in the form of thoughts, energy, time, expertise, capital, and materials, as well as participating in utilizing and enjoying the results of tourism environmental management. The number of environmental benefits of tourism that the actors can enjoy depends heavily on the ability and opportunities to participate in the environmental management process.

Failure in the development of coastal tourism can be caused by differences in the vision and mission of each institution, so this can trigger a conflict of *interest*. Institutional arrangements relate to the rules of play or coordination between one institution and another institution. The empowerment that is realized by the government and private sector in the coastal area of Makassar city is a coastal community economic empowerment program implemented by the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (DKP). Program recovery of coastal and marine ecosystems by the Tourism Office of Makassar city. However, this is not optimal because the perpetrators of community empowerment called Coastal Community Economic Empowerment (PEMP) do not go well. The implementation is handled by people with insufficient human resources, especially morals for PEMP actors. The involvement of the Government of Makassar city, which is a key element of the analysis, shows that the empowerment of coastal communities of Makassar city is the main determinant in the success of an institution in facilitating the things needed by coastal communities in Makassar city.

Therefore, the role of institutional is the frame of reference or rights that individuals have to play a role in the structure of life, also means the behavior and structure of each economic actor called institutional. Each community should be treated and treated according to its business group and economic activities. Empowerment of fishing communities requires means of capture and certainty of the catch area. Unlike the farm community, all they need is working capital and investment capital and processing and labor communities. The needs of each different group demonstrate the diversity of empowerment patterns that will be applied to each group. Thus, the program for coastal communities must be designed in such a way without disguising between one group

and another and between one area with another coastal area. Coastal community empowerment should be “*bottom-up*” and “*open menu*”, but the most important thing is that empowerment itself must touch the target community group.

So far, the government has implemented many empowerment programs, one of which is Coastal Community Economic Empowerment (PEMP). The aim is to improve the welfare of coastal communities through the strengthening of socio-economic institutions by sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources (Satria, 2015). Related to the PEMP program, the Makassar City Government conducted through three approaches, namely:

First, Institutional. To strengthen the community’s bargaining position, they must be gathered in a solid institution to properly channel all their aspirations and demands. This institution can also be an *intermediate* link between the government and the private sector. In addition, this institution can also be a forum to ensure the occurrence of productive funds among other groups.

Second, mentoring. There is a need for assistance in every empowerment program. People have not been able to walk on perhaps because of ignorance, low science rulers, and still strong levels of dependence because of the recovery of confidence due to the paradigm of past development. Apart from this, the role of the companion is vital, especially to assist the community in carrying out its business activities. But the most important thing about this mentoring is putting the right people in the right group.

Third, Development. In PEMP program also provided funds to develop productive businesses that become the choice of the community itself. Once the beneficiary group is successful, they must set aside their profits to be rolled out to other communities in need. The arrangement of the rollout will be agreed upon in a forum or institution formed by the community itself facilitated by the local government or escort personnel. Based on the description above, the institutional role in tourism development in Makassar city is dominated by government agencies. The role is continually active, especially in programs and policies. While in the implementation of many conducted by private parties.

The Direction of Development of Coastal Area of Makassar City.

Makassar City Government continues to strive to develop coastal potential through community empowerment and maritime tourism development. Makassar city has a wide enough beach so that the

management of coastal areas and small islands is expected to be a paradise for tourists because it is directed at the development of marine tourism based on conservation and community. The Makassar City Government has taken several steps as a tangible manifestation to manage natural resources for the sustainability of their utilization. The development of marine tourism in coastal areas and small islands is one of the latest approaches to coastal communities. The development of marine tourism is considered a manifestation of the community’s desire to maintain the power of coastal and marine natural resources to fulfill their needs and be utilized sustainably.

The development of marine tourism as a leading destination in the city of Makassar is very prospective, considering the city of Makassar is located in the capital of South Sulawesi Province and located on the southern coast of Sulawesi Island, which has 11 small islands. The small islands are Kayangan Island, Samalona Island, Kodingarengkeke Island, and Lanyukang Island, with 178.5 hectares or 1.1 percent of the land area. In addition, the area has a beautiful expanse of coral and seagrass reefs, panoramic views of the beach and sea, and is rich in the diversity of resource potential of small islands, supporting the utilization of tourism services.

Makassar City Government seeks to develop the coastal and sea areas of Makassar City directly as a tour of Losari beach, Akkarena Beach, Tanjung Bunga Beach, with tourist activities such as boating and swimming water sky, fishing, and other beach sports. In comparison, *the theme park* and *outbound* tourism developed is in Trans Studio and Akkarena Beach. Historical and cultural tourism is Fort Rotterdam, Fort Somba Opu, Miniature Park of South Sulawesi, and Paotere People’s Port. The development of tourism is very influential on increasing the value of land prices around the tourist area, as presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Impact of Losari Beach Reclamation on Land Price Change Rate.

| No | Respondent Responses | Number of respondents (n=80) | % |
|----|----------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Yes | 49 | 61.25 |
| 2 | No | 16 | 20 |
| 3 | Don’t know | 15 | 18.75 |

(Source: Research Results, 2019)

Table 4 above shows that the impact of Losari beach reclamation on land price increases significantly after the post-reclamation of Losari Beach. There was 49 or 61.25 percent of respondents said there was a significant increase in land prices from the impact of Losari beach reclamation. This

is because many people from outside Losari beach want to buy land or houses on the site because many projects are being built for business activities around Losari Beach. One of the business centers around the area is the construction of Trans Studio and Siloam Hospital and other currently running projects so that the land around the area is much targeted for those who want to live near the business center.

Observing the existence of coastal potential and small islands in the city of Makassar as a leading tourist destination for the development of marine tourism is a very valuable asset for the income of the community and local government. Concerning Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, it is mentioned that the concurrent government affairs that become regional authority consist of mandatory government affairs and elected government affairs. In terms of the development of coastal areas and small islands for marine tourism activities is the authority of the Makassar City Government because the field of tourism becomes one of the government's preferred affairs of the Local Government. With authority to carry out the affairs of the preferred government in the field of tourism, the Makassar City Government is required to be more creative to increase the native income of the region sourced from the field of tourism, especially maritime tourism. Although tourism is an optional business, the field of innovation and creativity Makassar city government can make a superior sector that can improve the regional economy.

This is under the results of an interview with one of the Department of Livestock, Fisheries, and Marine Makassar City employees, which stated that the potential of coastal areas in the region is quite wide, so it must be empowered to the maximum. The coastline of Makassar city is quite wide because it is a potential that can be developed with coastal communities is very likely. In a later interview, he added that because of the long beach in Makassar city, we should be able to utilize it to be a superior sector to help the community's economy without eliminating the roots of customs and culture in Makassar. One of the steps taken is to make a statue-shaped to stimulate fish living in the sea and on the other hand can be a selling point of the tourism sector. The activities of fishermen on the coast of Makassar City tend to lead to efforts to support the development of the tourism sector that is growing quite rapidly. The small islands around Makassar also contribute to tourism development by positively impacting various aspects of life, including fishermen. By using traditional boat facilities, fishermen still sea not to catch fish, but to take local tourists or foreign tourists who want to

enjoy the beauty of the natural underwater panorama around the small islands around Makassar.

CONCLUSION

The community's economic development can be felt by traders and economic actors around the reclamation area, while the fishing community of shellfish seekers has difficulty because of reclamation. Government agencies still dominate the institutional role in tourism development in the city of Makassar. The role is very active, especially in programs and policies, while implementing many conducted by private parties. The development of marine tourism in coastal areas and small islands is one of the latest approaches to coastal communities. The development of marine tourism is considered a manifestation of the community's desire to maintain coastal and marine natural resources to fulfill its needs to be utilized sustainably.

In economic development should be felt by the community around Losari Beach. The community needs to be trained to strive according to the type of work. Government and private institutions that have programs and activities in Losari Beach should still maintain the natural content of seafood around the coastal area of Losari Beach. This includes carrying the management of other natural resources for the sustainability of their utilization.

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