



Based On Coastal Management Policy Sustainable Development In Kenjeran Beach

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Received 04 February 2022; Received in revised form 13 February 2022; Accepted February 2022

Abstract

In the Surabaya City Spatial Plan for 2014-2030, the Kenjeran Beach area which is included in the Tambak Wedi is a marine tourism area. In recent years, the condition of the Kenjeran Beach area has experienced a decline in tourists. Given that, for several years there have been no significant changes in the development of the Kenjeran Beach area. For Kenjeran tourism to be more optimally developed, it is necessary to integrate and integrate many objects and tourist attractions in one area. The method used is the descriptive qualitative method. The results of the study describe the potential of the Kenjeran coastal area and then several policies that have been carried out by the government to develop the Kenjeran coastal area along with several impacts or conflicts on the local community. The cable car development policy for Kenjeran coastal tourism is very beneficial for the lives of coastal communities in the tourism sector and the economic life of the local community. However, the development only knocked down three fishing posts, which disturbed the people who had previously supported them. Although in the end the three posts were rebuilt in making policies, it is necessary to pay attention to no more losses on the one hand. Furthermore, the Bulak Fish Center policy whose impact is very beneficial for the survival of the Kenjeran coastal community because it is a form of livelihood so economic growth is very rapid. There are still many efforts that can be made for the implementation of policies on the Kenjeran coastal area to be more developed, but in that case, it needs to be analyzed again so that the policy is implemented properly.

Keywords: Policy, Coastal, Kenjeran Effort, Community

1. Introduction

The coastal areas of Indonesia, which have enormous wealth, must be conserved by utilizing the functions of the region in a planned, harmonious, balanced, and responsible manner by paying attention to aspects of environmental sustainability to improve people's welfare. Coastal areas that are rich in biological diversity, need to be regulated regarding policies that must be *sustainable*, the implementation of spatial planning must, of course, pay attention to geographical, socio-cultural conditions such as demography, population distribution, as well as other potential

and strategic aspects. The results of the implementation of spatial planning are expected to be able to realize sustainable development *that* can integrate the pillars of the economy, social culture, environment, and equitable development [1].

Aspects of sustainability in development are important, it is necessary to have the right policies in an area. In-Law no. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management Article 1 Point 10 Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) is a series of systematic, comprehensive, and participatory analyzes to ensure that the principles of sustainable development have become the basis and are integrated with the development of a

region and policies, plans and programs. With the enactment of Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, thus making the legal basis for regions to develop their regions, in other words, the central government gives authority to regional governments to regulate and manage their households.

The factors that influence the arrival of visitors to the Kenjeran Beach area include supporting facilities at tourist sites, human resources managing tourist sites, tourist characteristics that include socio-economics, distance from residence to tourist sites, and employment, tourist attraction. and tourist perceptions. The government is intensively fixing Kenjeran Beach so that there is an imbalance between the beach area and the fishing village area [2]. However, over time, especially in the last 10 years, the development of the nursing home area and the fishing village area has not been balanced. Kenjeran Beach is getting better as time goes by, considering that the area is one of the attractions of the city of Surabaya. The number of visitors to Kenjeran Beach which is increasing day by day makes the government increasingly focus on making various kinds of repairs, improvements, and development of the Kenjeran Beach tourist area. However, this does not happen in the fishing village settlement area which is still in the same area as the coastal tourism area [3].

In the Surabaya City Regional Spatial Plan for 2014-2030, the Kenjeran Beach area which is included in the Tambak Wedi UP is a marine tourism area. In recent years, the condition of the Kenjeran Beach area has experienced a decline in tourists. Given that, for several years there have been no significant changes in the development of the Kenjeran Beach area. For Kenjeran tourism to be more optimally developed, it is necessary to integrate and integrate some objects and tourist attractions in one area [3][4][5].

2. Materials and Methods

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach. Descriptive research is research as an effort to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality (hence, it is often referred to as exploratory research).

A qualitative approach is a procedure that produces descriptive data which includes written or spoken words from people who understand the object of writing that is being carried out and is supported by a literature study based on literature review experience, both in the form of data on writing words and numbers that can be used. well understood.

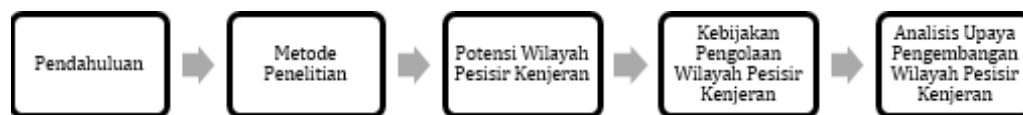


Fig. 1. Research Flowchart



Fig. 2. Research Location in Surabaya [3]



Fig. 3. Activities of tourists in the Kenjeran area



Fig. 4. Photos of Kenjeran tourism



Fig. 5. Activities of Kenjeran coastal communities

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Potential that can be developed in the Kenjeran

Coast Kenjeran beach is one of the potential areas to be developed as a trade and service area, tourism, and commercial area. The potential that can be developed in the Kenjeran coastal area is as follows.

1. Development of coastal tourism activities in Kenjeran

Tourism in the types of Kenjeran Beach, Ria Kenjeran Beach, Bulak Park, Kenjeran Amusement Park, Kenjeran Educational Park, Kenjeran Kya-Kya Tourism, Statue of Four Faces God, Sanggar Agung Temple, Tian Ti Pagoda, entertainment & sports, kite & float festival, Kenjeran circuit, Kenjeran

waterpark. As well as culinary tours and souvenirs, shellfish knick-knacks, fish crackers, smoked fish (grilled fish). All tourism activities in the Kenjeran coastal area can be developed and have the potential to attract visitors and can benefit residents.

2. Improving the Quality of Education

Given the low level of education of the coastal population of Kenjeran, it is necessary to build synergy between the government, the business world, and the community to provide equitable and quality education services for the coastal communities of Kenjeran.

3. Improving the Quality of Infrastructure for Fishermen's Settlement Facilities in Kenjeran

Improving the quality of the urban settlement environment is carried out systematically by applying the principles of revitalization in the form of environmental improvement and rebuilding. The construction of fishermen's settlements again on new land which is located close to the shoreline will produce a new face for fishermen's settlements that are far from slums as well as facilities and infrastructure that support fishing settlements and coastal activities in general.

4. Construction of Coastal schools

Considering the lack of coastal management by the community, such as not caring about the future of the Kenjeran coast by throwing all garbage into the sea and also *septic tanks* that are dumped into the sea, causing the sea to be dirty and filled with garbage, it is necessary to have a program such as a coastal school, how to do this? how to utilize, develop and preserve coastal areas so as not to harm anyone and can still be used at any time.

5. Coastal infrastructure development

From the problem of fishing boats propped up on the shores of Kenjeran Beach which reduces the aesthetics of the beach, and also the less than optimal management and sales of marine products such as fish and shrimp, the development strategy can be done by building a fishing port that includes a Fish Auction Place. The fishing port is not only a place for fishing boats to rest but also a place for fishermen to sell their catch, it can be a place for fish auctions, a place for fish canning, as well as a place for smoking fish and other processed fish. So that with the fishing port, fishing boats can be more organized and structured and the processing and sale of marine products can be improved.

3.2. Policies Concerning the Management of Coastal Areas Based Sustainable Development in the Kenjeran Coast

The Department of Culture and Tourism of the City of Surabaya has developed Kenjeran Beach to increase tourist attraction through infrastructure development programs and facilities & infrastructure which include: Making Dancing Fountains, Construction of Surabaya Bridges, Construction of Tree Houses and Flying Fox, Construction of Street Vendors, Construction of Entertainment Stages. In the spatial plan for the city of Surabaya for 2014 - 2030, the Kenjeran Beach

area which is included in the *Tambakwedi* UP is marine. The following are some policies for the Kenjeran Coastal area and the impact of these policies.

1. Policy on development programs in the north with the development of coastal tourism and the Cable Car project

The policy aims to revive the coastal areas inhabited by fishermen, especially the Tambak Wedivillage which is still included in the category of underdeveloped areas. Tambak Wedi is the outermost village of Surabaya and is directly adjacent to the Madura Strait. The potential for coastal tourism is the mainstay of this village. This natural condition is trying to be maximized by the Surabaya City Government as a vehicle for tourist destinations that can revive economic conditions. This natural tourism is a distinct advantage of Tambak Wedi Village. Moreover, transportation access has been widely opened since the construction of the bridge connecting the islands of Java and Madura (Suramadu). This coastal tourism potential is the only tourism that can be developed properly. Because it is close to the beach, the majority of the people of Tambak Wedi work as fishermen. The Tambak Wedi fisherman group is organized with fisherman management which is divided into several groups which indicates that fishermen can organize their activities even though it is only limited to group division, but this reality is proof that fishermen can implement their activities well.

The management of Tambak Wedi fishermen is simple, only the group division is mapped to four groups of fishermen. Four groups identify themselves as grouper, squid, *dorang* fish, and red snapper fishing groups. Naming themselves by borrowing the names of these fish is a symbol that they are fishermen who depend on the sea and its habitat for their lives. The division of fishermen groups is marked by the different places where the boats are used as a means of fishing. In detail, the grouper fishing group where the boat is parked is in RW 1, while the other three groups are in RW 2 Tambak Wedi. Each of these groups has its guard post or monitoring post. This monitoring post is located right on the beach. This is to facilitate monitoring the boats belonging to the fishermen.

The government's policy in developing Kenjeran Beach tourism begins with the cable car construction stage, from the start the fishermen have never had a problem with the cable car construction. This can be proven from the history of people's rejection. From the beginning of planning

to the stage of socialization of development, residents have always been supportive, but there are several impacts from the construction of the cable car, namely the demolition of the fishing monitoring post.

The construction of the cable car has drawn protests from the fishermen of Tambak Wedi because PT PP Properti Suramadu destroyed the fishing post used to monitor boats under the pretext of disrupting the construction of the project. Even though the existence of this monitoring post is very useful for controlling the activities of fishermen from the beach. The monitoring post is very useful for fishermen. Fishermen of Tambak Wedi are greatly helped by the monitoring post when monitoring the tides and boat safety. This is correlated with the smooth running of the fishermen in carrying out their activities. It is easy for fishermen to move their boats to adjust to the tides of the sea from the existence of the monitoring post, the fishermen of Tambak Wedi are quite intense in their rejection.

Three posts were demolished and rebuilt in the same place, the squid post, the red snapper post, and the *dorang fish*. The conflict due to the demolition of this post was the first impact that the fishermen felt from the cable car construction project. The problem is the demolition of the post caused by the construction of the cable car. The scale of the conflict involves fishermen and PT. PP Properti Suramadu as an extension of the Surabaya City government. As a solution to the conflict, the fishing post was rebuilt in the same place.

2. Development Policy for Bulak Fish Center (SIB)

Kenjeran Beach area which is directly adjacent to the Madura Strait forms the settlements of the coastal villages of Cumpat and Nambangan in the northern part of Surabaya City. The settlements of the Cumpat and Nambangan coastal villages are included in the Kedung Cowek Village area, Bulak District. This portrait provides opportunities for the community, most of whom make a living as fishermen who depend on the potential of fish resources in the Madura Strait. All the potential that exists in the coastal area of Kenjeran Beach which later became the attention of the Surabaya City Government to conduct tourism development and empower the surrounding population. The manifestation of this concern is the existence of a policy for the development of the Bulak Fish Center as a forum to improve the socio-economic conditions of the coastal community of Kedung Cowek. The existence of the Bulak Fish Center as a

culinary tourism center for the city of Surabaya is integrated with other tourism potentials, namely the Suramadu Bridge, Kenjeran Beach Amusement Park, and Ken Park. Expectations from the Bulak Fish Center as the beginning of the development of the coastal area of the northern part of Surabaya City are much better than before.

The land for the construction of SIB is in the form of a pond in the Kedung Cowek Village area. The resident community consists of fishermen, divers, and netters with outboard motorboat facilities, as well as traders processing fishery products including traders of smoked fish, fish crackers, shell crafts, food, and beverages. The social condition that is formed is the interaction of fishermen and traders processing fishery products in the Kedung Cowek area as well as with other areas in terms of distribution of fulfillment of fishery sector resources. Economic conditions can be seen in the household income of coastal communities (fishermen and traders) per month in the range of Rp. 200,000, - to Rp. 10,000,000, -. The household expenditure (food and non-food) ranges from IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 3,500,000 per month. The achievement of the implementation of the Bulak Fish Center development policy in terms of the objectives uses, and benefits of the existence of SIB of 54.5% is not achieved in making it an alternative to culinary tourism. 18.2% was not achieved in terms of operational facilities and infrastructure supporting SIB. 27.3% was achieved in terms of implementing the vision of the Surabaya City government.

The impact of the existence of SIB can be seen from the social changes of the coastal community of Kedung Cowek, namely the opportunity to change professions as traders process fishery products. The existence of SIB raises pros and cons. Changes in economic conditions are marked by the percentage decrease in household income of coastal communities (fishers and traders) in Kedung Cowek from 1-85% with a nominal range of Rp. 200,000, - to Rp. 6,500,000, - per month. Sources of income for fishermen's households come from the catch that is sold to collectors and markets, as well as boat tours. Fishery product processing traders receive income incentives from the event agenda at SIB. The household expenditure of the coastal community of Kedung Cowek decreased by 10-50% with a nominal range of IDR 1,000,000 to IDR 2,000,000 per month. The welfare level of the coastal community of Kedung Cowek is in the medium category of 73.1% and 26.9% is in the high category. The development of the Kedung Cowek

coastal area will continue until 2019. Empowerment of the Kedung Cowek coastal environment is immediately carried out through collaboration between relevant stakeholders.

3.3. Analysis of Other Efforts in Developing the Kenjeran Coastal Area

This sub is a form of suggestions and development strategies to develop the Kenjeran coastal area so that it becomes an attraction for local and foreign tourists.

1. Provision of public space on the edge of the water bodies of the fishing villages of Sukolilo and Tambak Deres and equipped with multi-story multi-story buildings as a place for seafood processing, docks, and cafes (public resorts) with attractive designs and adapted to the characteristics of the Kenjeran coast.
2. Procurement of a program for reforestation of coastal borders and corridors of internal access points in the fishing village of Sukolilo Kenjeran.
3. Procurement of pedestrian paths and some supporting facilities on the main road of the Kenjeran tourist area and the shores of Kenjeran and Watu-Watu beaches by providing a fairly wide pedestrian plaza space, min. 3 meters.
4. Provision of land and sea transportation infrastructure as an internal model of tourism that serves the movement of tourists, such as roads, bridges, pedestrians, bus stops, environmental docks, lagoons, fishing boats/boats, cable cars, rabbit trains, mini trains, and others.
5. Concentrate trade activities for processed products in several locations, first in the Bulak Fish Center area and the Watu-Watu Beach area which is designed like a City Walk with regular colorful tent stalls, second on the waterfront of the Sukolilo fishing village by building a multifunctional pier which can also be used for culinary tourism and shopping activities, the third is centered in Kya-Kya Kenjeran. Trade activities are carried out in a corridor that is neatly arranged and in the style of Chinese architecture.

5. Conclusions

Based on this research, it can be concluded that the coastal area of Kenjeran has great potential to be developed. Some of the policies described above

have been implemented in the Kenjeran Coast but of course, there are positive and negative impacts on the Kenjeran Coastal environment. The policy of building a cable car for coastal tourism in Kenjeran is very beneficial for the lives of coastal communities in the field of tourism and the economic life of the local community. However, the development only knocked down three fishing posts, which disturbed the people who had previously supported them. Although in the end the three posts were rebuilt in making policies, it is necessary to pay attention to no more losses on the one hand. Furthermore, the Central Fish Bulak policy impact is very beneficial for the survival of the Kenjeran Coastal community because it is a form of livelihood so economic growth is very rapid. There are still many efforts that can be made for the implementation of policies for the Kenjeran Coastal area to be more developed, but in that case, it needs to be analyzed again so that the policy is implemented properly.

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