

The Paradox of Coastal Modernization: Urban Transformation in Makassar's Centre Point of Indonesia

Paradoks Modernisasi Pesisir: Transformasi Perkotaan dalam Proyek Centre Point of Indonesia di Makassar

Ibrahim Arifin^{1*}, Muhammad Nur², Musdalifah³, Diki Hendrawan⁴, Ulfah Mutmainnah M.⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Sociology Education Study Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: April 27, 2025

Revised: October 17, 2025

Accepted: November 25, 2025

Kata Kunci:

Pembangunan Pesisir, Modernisasi, Ketimpangan Sosial, CPI Makassar

Keywords:

Coastal Development; Modernization; Social Inequality; CPI Makassar



This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.
Copyright © 2025 by Author. Published by PT Citra Media Publishing.

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan kawasan pesisir menjadi diskursus krusial dalam studi pembangunan dan urbanisasi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Kota-kota pesisir di Asia Tenggara, termasuk Indonesia, banyak mengadopsi proyek reklamasi sebagai strategi memperkuat citra kota modern dan daya saing ekonomi, namun sering menimbulkan dislokasi sosial, degradasi ekologis, dan marginalisasi masyarakat lokal. Penelitian ini bertujuan memahami bagaimana masyarakat pesisir dan pengunjung menafsirkan perubahan ruang, beradaptasi terhadap transformasi sosial-ekonomi, serta menegosiasikan posisi mereka dalam proyek *Centre Point of Indonesia* (CPI) di Makassar. Menggunakan pendekatan etnografi kritis, data dikumpulkan melalui observasi lapangan, wawancara mendalam dengan warga dan pengunjung, serta analisis pemberitaan media daring. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga dinamika utama: transformasi infrastruktur dan aksesibilitas kota, kemunculan ekonomi

baru yang eksklusif, dan strategi adaptasi sosial masyarakat terhadap modernisasi. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa pembangunan CPI mencerminkan paradoks modernisasi pesisir pertumbuhan ekonomi yang berjalan beriringan dengan reproduksi ketimpangan ruang, sekaligus memperkuat debat teoritis dalam sosiologi pembangunan tentang keadilan ruang dan partisipasi komunitas lokal dalam praktik pembangunan kota di Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

Coastal development has become a crucial discourse in studies of development and urbanization, revealing the tension between economic growth and social inequality. Many coastal cities in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, have adopted land reclamation projects as strategies to strengthen their modern image and economic competitiveness. However, these projects often generate social displacement, ecological degradation, and the marginalization of local communities. This study aims to understand how coastal residents and visitors interpret spatial transformation, adapt to socio-economic changes, and negotiate their positions within the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) development project in Makassar. Employing a critical ethnographic approach, data were collected through field observations, in-depth interviews with residents and visitors, and analysis of online media reports. The findings reveal three major dynamics: the transformation of urban infrastructure and accessibility, the emergence of new, exclusive economies, and local communities' social adaptation strategies to modernization. This study concludes that the CPI project embodies the paradox of coastal modernization, economic growth accompanied by the reproduction of spatial inequality, while contributing to theoretical debates in development sociology concerning spatial justice and local community participation in urban development practices in Indonesia.

*Corresponding author

E-mail addresses: ibrahimarifin@unm.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Coastal areas across various countries are undergoing rapid transformation in response to urban development pressures and economic expansion. Coastal reclamation and waterfront development projects have become urbanization strategies that attract investment and new facilities, but not without social and ecological consequences. A study by (Qiu et al., 2021) shows that coastal reclamation involves trade-offs between economic benefits and damage to coastal ecosystems. The transition from natural to built space raises important questions about spatial justice and access for traditional coastal communities. Coastal development projects place local communities as important subjects in the development narrative; they are not merely objects of spatial demolition, but actors who bear the social, economic, and environmental impacts.

Indonesia is no exception to this dynamic. Coastal cities such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Manado, and Makassar have initiated coastal development as part of their urban modernization and growth strategies. Makassar, in particular, through the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) project, has the ambition to transform Losari Beach and the surrounding coastline into a futuristic business, residential, and tourist destination. However, behind this ambition, the CPI project has also attracted criticism and scrutiny regarding transparency, distribution of benefits, and socio-ecological impacts (Antaranews.com, 2024; GoodNews Indonesia, 2025). For example, the supervision of the CPI Taman Andalan green space project has come under public scrutiny due to allegations of irregularities in its implementation (Antaranews.com, 2024; Liputan6, 2024). This situation indicates that coastal modernization projects in Indonesia do not always run smoothly, but rather become a battleground between investment interests and the rights of local communities.

As an extensive reclamation project, CPI Makassar offers an interesting empirical case for examining the relationship between modernization and social inequality. Since the planning and implementation stages, the CPI project has changed 157.23 hectares of coastline and involved collaboration between the government and the private sector (Bareksa.com, 2018; GoodNews Indonesia, 2025). However, the development of this project has also changed, for example, controversy over the addendum to the agreement, delays in land transfer, and polemics over the budget for green open space (RTH) in the CPI area (Detik.com, 2022). This situation has sparked criticism that coastal development is not just a matter of infrastructure but also of how power, capital, and policy reshape the relationship between space and society.

Social issues and inequality are central to the challenges faced by projects such as CPI. On the one hand, infrastructure modernization expands the city's connectivity and economic opportunities. However, traditional coastal communities often lose access to living space, natural resources, and control over the changes around them. The transformation of public space from an egalitarian social space into a consumptive space dominated by business interests often leads to conflicts over access and exclusion (Sairinen & Kumpulainen, 2006). Changes in social structure, livelihoods, and spatial orientation are integral to the dynamics of coastal city development. The ecological impact cannot be ignored either. Coastal reclamation directly affects coastal ecosystem functions such as water regulation, carbon storage, and erosion control (Ahmad et al., 2025; Cui et al., 2024). In the long term, environmental sustainability is a benchmark for successful coastal development, not just land expansion. If coastal development models fail to maintain

ecological balance, long-term environmental damage will degrade the quality of life of coastal communities and the region's economic potential.

Although there are many studies on the impacts of reclamation or coastal development, few have systematically explored how local communities respond, adapt, and maintain their social identity amid large-scale spatial transformation. Previous studies have focused more on economic impacts or ecological damage than on internal social processes within communities (Fernandez Jr, 2019; Nadzir et al., 2014). In the context of the Makassar CPI, detailed studies of coastal communities' responses and adaptation strategies have not been widely conducted, so this study seeks to fill that gap. Based on the above arguments, this study aims to analyze the transformation of infrastructure and accessibility, the economic and social impacts on coastal communities, and local responses and adaptations to CPI development. By shifting the focus to local communities as the subjects of study, this study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the paradox of modernization and social inequality in coastal city development in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study analyzes the social experiences and daily practices of coastal communities in Makassar City who live around the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) area, as well as the meanings they construct regarding spatial changes resulting from reclamation projects. The primary focus of the study lies in how residents and visitors interpret the transformation of public space into modern economic space, and how power, capital, and policy intertwine in shaping new social relations. This study not only captures behavior but also explores the structure of discourse, relations of domination, and forms of symbolic resistance that emerge behind development practices (Carspecken, 2013; Madison, 2005). Thus, this study seeks to reveal the social dynamics hidden behind the CPI project rather than merely describe the visible physical changes.

This research design uses a critical ethnographic approach in the tradition of qualitative research. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to understand human experiences in context while critiquing the social and political structures that shape them. Critical ethnography departs from the view that social reality is shaped by power relations and dominant discourses, thereby placing researchers in an active role in interpreting the meanings behind citizens' narratives and everyday social practices (Madison, 2005). In CPI projects, which are often driven by economic and political interests, this approach is relevant for analyzing how development policies affect the lives of coastal communities and how these communities negotiate their position amid the tide of urban modernization (Creswell et al., 2006).

The data sources in this study included both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through direct interaction with coastal communities and visitors to the CPI area. The researcher interviewed five key informants, selected purposively, consisting of four residents (Abdullah, Beddu, Arifa, and Hardi) who live near the CPI coast and three visitors (Anis, Ardi, and Veby) who often visit the area. The selection of informants took into account their direct involvement in the social changes resulting from the CPI's development. Residents were selected for their proximity to the reclamation site and the direct impact they experienced. At the same time, visitors provided an external perspective that complemented the understanding of public perceptions of the changed space. Secondary data was obtained from online media reports, policy documents, and local

government reports relevant to the CPI project. Several media sources, such as AntaraNews, Liputan6, and GoodNews Indonesia, provided context for public discourse, reflecting the project's social dynamics and community perceptions.

Data collection was carried out using three main techniques, namely field observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observations were conducted participatively in the CPI area and Losari Beach to record social interactions, economic activities, and changes in public spaces after reclamation. The researchers observed how the community interacted with the new space, which is now filled with tourism and commercial activities. In-depth interviews were conducted with seven key informants using semi-structured guidelines to explore their meanings, experiences, and social adaptation strategies to environmental changes. This approach allowed the informants to reflectively articulate their views on the CPI development and its impact on their daily lives. Data analysis was conducted using reflective thematic analysis within a critical ethnography framework (Braun & Clarke, 2006; Nowell et al., 2017). With this approach, the study sought to uncover the power relations behind CPI development, while providing a deeper understanding of how coastal communities interpret modernity in their ever-changing lives.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Urban Infrastructure and Accessibility Transformation

Based on field observations and interviews with residents near Losari Beach, it was found that the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) has brought significant changes to the area's physical conditions and infrastructure. Before this project began, access to Losari Beach was limited and often caused traffic congestion, especially during certain hours. Following the construction of CPI, accessibility has improved significantly, with the new highway connecting the reclamation area to the city center, along with improvements to parking facilities and public transportation. Informants interviewed, such as (Hardi), mentioned that "access to Losari Beach is now much easier and faster than before." In addition, observations show significant changes in the spatial layout around the beach, where many traditional public spaces have been transformed into commercial areas, such as shopping centers, theme parks, and modern tourist areas. The CPI area is now equipped with various new facilities, including Wisma Negara, the Indonesia Rahimakumullah Mosque, the 1000 Pahlawan Nusantara Museum, and modern public spaces that have become new attractions for visitors.

Infrastructure development has also increased the mobility of the community and tourists. Visitor traffic to Losari Beach has increased due to improved facilities and easier access. Some residents mentioned that better road conditions and easier parking have led to more tourist visits, especially on weekends. On the other hand, construction activities over the past few years have caused increased traffic and noise in the area around the beach. Several tourists interviewed said that they felt disturbed by the heavy traffic and the atmosphere, which is now more crowded than before. In addition to physical changes, the CPI project has altered the community's activity patterns. Many residents who previously depended on fishing for their livelihoods have now switched to trading, tourism services, or informal-sector work that support the CPI area.

Research shows that the development of CPI has led to significant transformations in infrastructure and accessibility in the Losari Beach area. The construction of roads, public facilities, and new tourist areas has made mobility easier for both residents and tourists,

while strengthening Makassar's position as a developing coastal city. However, these changes have also brought consequences, including increased density, noise, and a shift in the function of public spaces, which were previously more open and natural, toward commercial areas. In other words, the CPI project has completely reshaped the physical appearance and social activity patterns around Losari Beach.

The transformation in the Losari Beach area demonstrates how CPI development has altered the spatial patterns, activities, and social interactions of the people of Makassar. The infrastructure built not only facilitates access to tourist areas but also shifts the orientation of coastal communities from one centered on fishing activities to one focused on tourism and services. The presence of new facilities provides comfort for tourists and creates a modern image for the city, but it also causes social and ecological changes around the beach. Several public spaces that were previously gathering places for residents have now shifted to become more exclusive areas bustling with economic activity. This condition shows that CPI development has not only brought physical progress but also given rise to new social dynamics that affect the lives of local communities and the way they perceive the ever-changing urban space.

Socioeconomic Dynamics

The results of the study show that the development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) has not only affected the area's physical condition but also directly impacted the economic life and social dynamics of the community around Losari Beach. Based on interviews with residents, the CPI project has created new economic opportunities, especially in trade, services, and tourism. Some residents who previously worked as fishermen have begun switching professions to become food vendors, tourism service providers, or informal workers in the CPI area. Field data also shows an increase of up to 25% in the number of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the area around Losari Beach since the construction of CPI began. This growth is marked by the emergence of food stalls, souvenir sellers, and providers of tourist transportation services.

In addition to creating new business opportunities, CPI development also expands employment opportunities. Many local people are employed in the construction workforce and in support services in tourist areas. However, these positive impacts are not felt evenly. Some coastal communities that previously depended on marine resources claim to have lost their livelihoods due to reduced fishing areas and increased living costs. One informant mentioned that their income had declined sharply because they had to fish further away after part of the coastal area was reclaimed. The findings of this study reveal changes in the social structure of the surrounding community. The previously close social interaction among coastal residents has begun to decline due to individuals' growing orientation toward economic gain and a shift in social values toward a more urban lifestyle. A new group of people has emerged with economic ties to the CPI area, such as tourism entrepreneurs and small-scale capital owners. At the same time, some other residents feel marginalized due to limited access to existing economic opportunities. Thus, CPI development has given rise to a new social stratum in the community, namely a group that benefits economically from development and a group that experiences a decline in welfare due to the loss of traditional livelihoods.

The development of the CPI in Makassar has had a dual impact on the communities around Losari Beach. On the one hand, the project has brought economic benefits through

increased trade activity, the growth of MSMEs, and the creation of new jobs in the tourism sector. On the other hand, some communities have suffered losses due to the loss of traditional livelihoods and increased living costs in the area. These changes have also created a noticeable social shift, where coastal community solidarity has been replaced by economic orientation and urban individualism. The economic changes in the CPI area show how development has transformed coastal communities into a dynamic, competitive urban society. Increased trade and tourism activities have made this area a promising new economic space for some residents, especially the younger generation, who are more adaptable to new opportunities. Meanwhile, communities that depend on traditional activities, such as fishing, face difficulties adapting to these rapid changes. They not only lose their source of income, but also the social space that was once part of coastal community life.

The presence of the service and tourism sectors in the CPI area has also encouraged the emergence of a new lifestyle among the local community. Increased economic activity has made this area more crowded and modern, but has also created a social gap between those who benefit from development and those left behind. These changes show that CPI development has not only brought economic progress but also created new and complex social dynamics, requiring communities to adapt to ever-changing social and economic realities amid rapid urbanization in the Makassar coastal area.

Local Community Adaptation

Interviews with local communities show that the construction of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) has elicited mixed responses among Makassar residents, especially those living around the Losari Beach area. Most communities welcome this project as a sign of progress and a source of pride for the city. One informant, (Hardi) stated that "CPI does have its own uniqueness and does not actually impact the identity of Losari Beach." A similar view was expressed by (Aditia), who considers CPI to be "a unique differentiator that brings positive change to the local community." These statements indicate a positive perception of development as a symbol of modernization and an enhancement of Makassar's image as a coastal tourist city. However, not all residents share the same view. The development of CPI has transformed Losari Beach, which was previously more natural and open, into a crowded, commercialized area. They believe the beach is now more crowded and has lost the simplicity that once made it its main attraction. Nevertheless, most residents are still trying to adapt to these changes. Some residents have taken advantage of this new situation by opening small businesses in the tourist area, such as food stalls, souvenir shops, and services for tourists. These economic activities help them adapt to the social and environmental changes occurring around their homes.

In addition, field observations indicate the emergence of new forms of social adaptation within the community. Many residents who previously only engaged in activities within their local environment are now beginning to interact with tourists from outside the region, both local and foreign. These interactions open up new opportunities to expand social networks and introduce local culture to visitors. However, some members of the community have expressed concerns about changes in social values resulting from increased tourist traffic and the influence of outside cultures. Several informants mentioned that the younger generation is more interested in working in the tourism sector than in

maintaining traditional family occupations, indicating a shift in social orientation within Makassar's coastal communities.

This study shows that local communities have mixed responses to CPI development. Most residents view this development as positive progress and a symbol of regional pride. In contrast, others highlight the loss of the natural atmosphere and changes in social values around Losari Beach. Despite these differences in opinion, the community generally shows an ability to adapt to these changes through various strategies, such as changing professions, opening new businesses, and adjusting to the increasingly busy tourist activities in the CPI area. The adaptation of the local community illustrates a dynamic process of social adjustment to the significant changes brought about by the CPI development. The community's acceptance of this project is not only based on economic benefits but also on a stronger sense of local identity, as Makassar is now known as a modern city with new tourist destinations. However, the social changes that have occurred have also given rise to new forms of adaptation in residents' daily lives. The community is learning to adjust to new patterns of interaction, different ways of working, and an increasingly heterogeneous social environment driven by increased tourist visits.

On the other hand, communities that are less prepared to face these changes seek ways to preserve local values through cultural activities, traditional cuisine, or community-based social interactions. This shows that, despite significant physical and economic changes, local communities can still negotiate their identity and position in a new social context. This adaptation demonstrates the social resilience of the coastal communities of Makassar in the face of the pressures of modernization brought about by CPI development, while also emphasizing that change does not always mean loss but also an opportunity to rebuild social relations in a form more appropriate to current conditions.

The Paradox of Modernization: Between Growth and Inequality

The development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) in Makassar City shows the dual faces of urban modernization in Indonesia. On the one hand, CPI is a symbol of physical progress and economic growth that has successfully transformed Makassar into a modern city with magnificent infrastructure, new tourist facilities, and improved connectivity. However, this development also reveals apparent inequalities in economic, social, and ecological aspects between the groups that enjoy the fruits of development and those who are actually affected by the process. This study produced three main findings. First, the development of the Centre Point of Indonesia (CPI) in Makassar City has significantly improved the infrastructure and accessibility of the Losari Beach area through the construction of roads, expansion of public areas, and enhanced connectivity, facilitating the mobility of the community and tourists. Second, the development of the CPI has had a direct impact on the community's economic and social life. The emergence of new opportunities in the tourism and trade sectors has brought economic benefits to some residents. At the same time, traditional coastal communities have experienced a decline in welfare due to reduced living space and rising living costs. Third, public response to this development has been mixed. Some residents view the CPI as a symbol of the city's progress, while others feel that the social and cultural values once inherent in Losari Beach have been lost. Nevertheless, the community is trying to adapt through diversification of livelihoods, the development of small businesses, and social adjustments to changes in the surrounding environment.

The CPI development in Makassar is part of a national pattern that shows that reclamation projects tend to cause structural inequality amid efforts to achieve economic growth. This finding is relevant to the discourse on coastal development in Indonesia, which often highlights the tension between economic growth and socio-environmental justice. A study (A. A. J. Nur & Nurwati, 2023) explains that the reclamation project in Makassar has boosted local economic growth but has exacerbated social inequality and damaged the coastal ecosystem. Research (Dalla Kawonal et al., 2024) on Manado Beach also shows that reclamation has created new economic opportunities but has also harmed social and environmental structures. Meanwhile, (Dahyar Daraba et al., 2020) found in the Manado city that reclamation creates a duality between the creation of new public spaces and the loss of traditional social spaces. A similar study by (Laming & Rahim, 2020) in Ternate found that coastal development is often oriented towards tourism and investment but fails to account for environmental carrying capacity. In a broader context, a study by (Mahdi, 2017) shows that the Jakarta Bay project demonstrates the dominance of capitalist interests in coastal development, thereby weakening the position of fishing communities. Thus, the CPI development in Makassar is part of a national pattern that shows that reclamation projects tend to cause structural inequality amid efforts to achieve economic growth.

The development of the CPI in the city of Makassar has become a symbol of urban modernization, bringing progress in infrastructure and the economy, but also giving rise to significant social inequality. Communities with greater economic and social access can take advantage of new opportunities in the service and tourism sectors. In contrast, traditional coastal communities face the loss of living space and reduced access to natural resources. This phenomenon illustrates the imbalance between capital-based development logic and the social needs of local communities (Aswandi, 2019; F. Nur & Herman, 2024). Although development has improved the city's image and boosted the tourism sector, some residents feel these changes have eroded Losari Beach's authenticity as an egalitarian, natural public space. Thus, the main interpretation of these findings is that CPI development presents two faces: material progress and socio-ecological decline.

Coastal city development is not merely a matter of infrastructure, but also of power relations and the distribution of benefits. This type of development requires social involvement so that local communities are not merely spectators, but also actors in the process of urban transformation (Aulia et al., 2024). Coastal communities have a high adaptive capacity, but this adaptation often occurs in conditions of structural inequality that limit access to economic opportunities and resources (Fadhila et al., 2023). This aligns with the findings (Ningsih, 2025), which show that inequality in access to public services and economic space in major cities in Indonesia is often reinforced by non-inclusive development policies. Therefore, understanding CPI development needs to involve a social perspective that places local communities as active subjects in change, not just recipients of development impacts.

The findings of this study align with studies highlighting the paradox of coastal development, in which economic growth is often followed by increased social inequality and environmental degradation. A study (Qiu & Bao, 2023) shows that reclamation in East Asia results in trade-offs between economic expansion and the loss of coastal ecosystems, while another study (Malaysia, 2020) in Malaysia confirms that coastal projects benefit investors more than local communities. Similarly, (Sairinen & Kumpulainen, 2006) argues that urban waterfront regeneration often transforms public spaces into exclusive economic

spaces, limiting community access to coastal resources. In the context of social justice, studies (Evans et al., 2025; Hagerman, 2007) emphasize that coastal development often becomes an arena of conflict between economic interests and local community participation, while (Avni & Fischler, 2020) shows that without the principle of social justice, waterfront redevelopment projects actually create new spatial exclusions. Thus, the development of CPI in Makassar shows that coastal modernization presents a paradox between progress and inequality, and confirms findings in the local Indonesian context, where coastal communities are trying to negotiate their position amid the tide of urban modernization.

CONCLUSION

This study finds that the development of the Center Point of Indonesia (CPI) in Makassar City reflects the paradox of modernization in coastal areas: on the one hand, it brings physical progress and economic growth to the city, but on the other hand, it deepens social inequality and changes the socio-ecological landscape of coastal communities. Three key findings show that the CPI development has transformed the city's infrastructure and accessibility, given rise to new and uneven economic dynamics, and triggered a variety of responses and adaptation strategies from the local community. This project confirms that large-scale development in coastal areas not only creates new economic space but also causes social and cultural shifts that challenge the social sustainability of local communities.

This study contributes to the discourse of development sociology by reinforcing a critical view of the logic of modernization oriented towards the capitalization of space as a symbol of progress. These findings align with the political economy of space approach and critical development theory, which view development as an arena of power relations and conflicts of interest among actors. This study enriches the discourse on coastal city development in developing countries by emphasizing that development success is not determined solely by physical achievements but also by local communities' ability to maintain their social agency amid an exclusive modernization process.

The limitations of this study lie in its empirical scope, which remains focused on the CPI area and Losari Beach, thereby failing to fully describe the socio-ecological dynamics of the wider coastal area of Makassar. In addition, the use of a qualitative approach makes the results of this study context-specific and does not quantify the economic and social impacts. Future research is expected to expand the study area, integrate mixed methods, and examine the roles of public policy and community participation in creating a more inclusive and socially just coastal development model.

REFERENCE

- Ahmad, M. R. S., Puspita, N., Fhath, M., & JT, A. R. (2025). Contested Urban Space: Informal Parking Practices and Urban Marginalization in Makassar City. *DISCOURSE: Indonesian Journal of Social Studies and Education*, 2(3), 170–178. <https://doi.org/10.69875/djosse.v2i3.285>
- Antaranews.com. (2024, September 10). ACC Sulawesi duga ada penyimpangan proyek RTH CPI Makassar. *Antaranews.Com*. <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/4323863/acc-sulawesi-duga-ada-penyimpangan-proyek-rth-cpi-makassar>
- Aswandi, K. (2019). Silang sengkabut pembangunan berkelanjutan perkotaan dalam pusaran kapital (Studi kasus: Megaprojek reklamasi CPI Makassar). *EcceS: Economics Social and Development Studies*, 6(1), 1–17.

- Aulia, S., Anisa, S. N., Indah, A., Dipa, M. A. K., & Panorama, M. (2024). Analisis peran infrastruktur dalam pertumbuhan ekonomi pembangunan di Kota Palembang. *Jurnal Publikasi Ekonomi Dan Akuntansi (JUPEA)*, 4(1), 36–54. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.51903/jupea.v4i1.2435>
- Avni, N., & Fischler, R. (2020). Social and Environmental Justice in Waterfront Redevelopment: The Anacostia River, Washington, D.C. *Urban Affairs Review*, 56(6), 1779–1810. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1078087419835968>
- Bareksa.com. (2018, March 5). Berita Hari Ini : Ciputra Grup Rampungkan Reklamasi CPI Makassar Tahap I. *Bareksa.Com*. <https://www.bareksa.com/berita/berita-ekonomi-terkini/2018-03-05/berita-hari-ini-ciputra-grup-rampungkan-reklamasi-cpi-makassar-tahap-i>
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77–101. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1191/1478088706qp063oa>
- Carspecken, F. P. (2013). *Critical Ethnography in Educational Research*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315021263>
- Creswell, J. W., Shope, R., & Green, D. O. (2006). *How interpretive qualitative research extends mixed methods research*.
- Cui, L., Li, G., Zhao, M., & Zhang, Z. (2024). Quantifying the Cumulative Effects of Large-Scale Reclamation on Coastal Wetland Degradation. *Land*, 13(9), 1404. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land13091404>
- Dahyar Daraba, Ribka Christy, & Clara Saroinsong. (2020). Dampak Reklamasi Pantai Boulevard Terhadap Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga Nelayan Di Kota Manado Provinsi Sulawesi Utara. *Journal of Public Administration and Government*, 2(1), 27–34. <https://doi.org/10.22487/jpag.v2i1.37>
- Dalla Kawonal, S. C., Rondonuwu, D. M., & Tilaar, S. (2024). Analisis Perubahan Lingkungan, Sosial dan Ekonomi Pasca Reklamasi Pantai Manado. *Fraktal: Jurnal Arsitektur, Kota Dan Sains*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.35793/fraktal.v9i1.56747>
- Detik.com. (2022, April 9). Polemik Pemkot Makassar Vs Pemprov Sulsel Saling Tudung Melanggar Lahan CPI . *Detik.Com*. <https://www.detik.com/sulsel/berita/d-6024125/polemik-pemkot-makassar-vs-pemprov-sulsel-saling-tuding-melanggar-lahan-cpi#:~:text=Polemik%20saling%20klaim%20lahan%20kepemilikan%20di%20kawasan,Pemkot%20Makassar%20saling%20tuding%20melanggar%20peruntukan%20lahan>
- Evans, C., Harris, M. S., Taufen, A., Livesley, S. J., & Crommelin, L. (2025). What does it mean for a transitioning urban waterfront to “work” from a sustainability perspective? *Journal of Urbanism: International Research on Placemaking and Urban Sustainability*, 18(3), 349–372. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17549175.2022.2142648>
- Fadhila, N., Aliyah, I., & Permana, C. T. H. (2023). Pemanfaatan Ruang Publik Kawasan Kuliner sebagai Destinasi Wisata di Kota Padang Panjang, Sumatera Barat. *Desa-Kota*, 5(1), 172. <https://doi.org/10.20961/desa-kota.v5i1.69452.172-183>
- Fernandez Jr, G. C. (2019). The social, environmental and economic effects of a reclamation project: from the lived experience of the residents of an affected local coastal village in the Philippines. *Asia Pacific Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 7(2), 98–106.
- GoodNews Indonesia. (2025, March 25). Mega proyek CPI Makassar sempat tuai sorotan. *Goodnews.Id*.
- Hagerman, C. (2007). Shaping neighborhoods and nature: Urban political ecologies of urban waterfront transformations in Portland, Oregon. *Cities*, 24(4), 285–297. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2006.12.003>
- Laming, S., & Rahim, M. (2020). Dampak pembangunan pesisir terhadap ekonomi dan lingkungan. *Jurnal Sipil Sains*, 10(2), 133–140.

- Liputan6. (2024, September 10). Proyek RTH kawasan CPI Makassar menuai sorotan. . *Liputan6.Com*. <https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/5698563/proyek-rth-kawasan-cpi-makassar-menuai-sorotan>
- Madison, D. (2005). *Critical Ethnography: Method, Ethics, and Performance*. SAGE Publications, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452233826>
- Mahdi, I. (2017). Reklamasi Teluk Jakarta; Sebuah Prespektif Kekuasaan Dalam Ekonomi Politik. *Jurnal Transformasi Global*, 4(1).
- Malaysia, S. A. (2020). Impacts of Coastal Reclamation in Malaysia. *Sahabat Alam Malaysia: Penang, Malaysia*.
- Nadzir, N. M., Ibrahim, M., & Mansor, M. (2014). Impacts of Coastal Reclamation to the Quality of Life: Tanjung Tokong Community, Penang. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 153, 159–168. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.10.050>
- Ningsih, W. (2025). Economic Inequality and Social Mobility among Urban Youth in Jakarta and Surabaya. *Hawalah: Kajian Ilmu Ekonomi Syariah*, 2(4), 135–143. <https://doi.org/10.57096/hawalah.v2i4.74>
- Nowell, L. S., Norris, J. M., White, D. E., & Moules, N. J. (2017). Thematic Analysis. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 16(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406917733847>
- Nur, A. A. J., & Nurwati, N. (2023). Dampak Reklamasi Terhadap Kerusakan Lingkungan Dan Kemiskinan Di Kota Makassar. *Sosioglobal: Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Sosiologi*, 7(2), 152–163. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jsg.v7i2.47601>
- Nur, F., & Herman, A. P. (2024). ANALISIS POTENSI BENCANA GELOMBANG LAUT EKSTRIM DAN ABRASI PANTAI DI KAWASAN TANJUNG BUNGA DAN PANTAI BAROMBONG MAKASSAR. *Riset Sains Dan Teknologi Kelautan*, 91–96. <https://doi.org/10.62012/sensistek.v7i1.31675>
- Qiu, L., & Bao, H. X. H. (2023). Assessing the ecological impacts of coastal reclamation on cropland protection: An integrated index system. *Land Degradation & Development*, 34(18), 5756–5769. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ldr.4875>
- Qiu, L., Zhang, M., Zhou, B., Cui, Y., Yu, Z., Liu, T., & Wu, S. (2021). Economic and ecological trade-offs of coastal reclamation in the Hangzhou Bay, China. *Ecological Indicators*, 125, 107477. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolind.2021.107477>
- Sairinen, R., & Kumpulainen, S. (2006). Assessing social impacts in urban waterfront regeneration. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, 26(1), 120–135. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eiar.2005.05.003>