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International Journal of Criminology and Sociology • Open Access • Volume 10, Pages 695 - 702 • 18 March 2021
Document type

Article • Hybrid Gold Open Access • Green Open Access

Source type

Journal

ISSN

19294409

DOI

10.6000/1929-4409.2021.10.82

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Impact of coastal reclamation on environmental sustainability and tourism-based economy on the north coast of java

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Coastal reclamation has been increasingly growing in Indonesia is done by multiplying natural resources and economy in coastal management for the welfare of the surrounding community. The research objective is to determine the potential of coastal reclamation land in Coastal residents that is sustainable and to reconstruct a just marine environment reclamation policy. This research can be broadly grouped into the realm of the socio-legal approach. The results of the research showed that the potential for marine reclamation on the north coast of Jawa for business development and tourism areas for the welfare of the surrounding community. Since 2014, the authority of the sea and the coast has become the authority of the provincial government. The authority and supervision of the regional government are reduced, considered detrimental for the life of the coastal community which is the majority of fishermen. Hence, the policy reconstruction of marine environment reclamation is carried out by reconstructing the value of policies in the form of making policies that genuinely involve community and reconstructing the laws and regulations that are still in force. © 2021 Lifescience Global.

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Abstract: Coastal reclamation has been increasingly growing in Indonesia is done by multiplying natural resources and economy in coastal management for the welfare of the surrounding community. The research objective is to determine the potential of coastal reclamation land in Coastal residents that is sustainable and to reconstruct a just marine environment reclamation policy. This research can be broadly grouped into the realm of the socio-legal approach. The results of the research showed that the potential for marine reclamation on the north coast of Jawa for business development and tourism areas for the welfare of the surrounding community. Since 2014, the authority of the sea and the coast has become the authority of the provincial government. The authority and supervision of the regional government are reduced, considered detrimental for the life of the coastal community which is the majority of fishermen. Hence, the policy reconstruction of marine environment reclamation is carried out by reconstructing the value of policies in the form of making policies that genuinely involve community and reconstructing the laws and regulations that are still in force.

Keywords: Coastal reclamation, business, tourism development, marine environment, policy.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this globalization era, land needs in Indonesia are increasing both for residential needs and business activities (Firman, 2004; Tunas & Peresthu, 2010). Increasing population and commercial purposes put pressure on the availability of land, especially in urban areas (Firman, 1997). The large demand for land areas has encouraged the state through the government to try to meet the needs of the land with one alternative, by the way, to change the coastal area into new land known as coastal reclamation activities (Arsyad, 2008). The development of new areas by reclaiming the coastal environment is mostly done in several big cities in Indonesia where the rate of population growth and business sectors requires a lot of lands that is so fast (Azwar *et al.*, 2013).

Coastal reclamation is an effort to utilize an area of land that is not useful and watery to be used as useful land by draining or stockpiling. The usual place for marine environment reclamation is the marine environment and/or coast and offshore. The 2007 Coastal Area Management Law explains that reclamation can only be carried out if the social and economic benefits obtained are greater than the social and economic costs. Coastal reclamation is a landfill activity by inserting several materials to the coastal area that is constantly inundated to obtain dry land on which buildings can be built as a joint effort in the public interest (Dewi, 2019). However, the

implementation of the reclamation is also obliged to maintain and pay attention to several things in forms of sustainability between the interests of the utilization and livelihood of the community, the balance between the utilization and interests of the preservation of the coastal environment, and small islands, and the technical requirements of extraction, dredging, and material stockpile. The positive impact of coastal reclamation is an increase in the quality and economic value of the coastal area, reducing less productive land along the coast, protecting the coast from erosion, improving the condition of aquatic habitat, employment and others. Also, reclamation will also hurt socio-economic changes such as difficulties in public access to the marine environment and reduced livelihoods (Huda, 2013). The marine environment reclamation process that has not been going well is feared to have negative impacts such as more material being washed away, causing siltation of waters, and if this continues it will threaten the coastal ecosystem (Djainal, 2012).

The development of new areas by reclaiming marine environment is mostly done in Indonesia, as well as in Kajen Regency, which has high population growth rates and complex business sectors that require land. From the environmental economy point of view regarding coastal reclamation, various potential natural and human resources for coastal management should be for the welfare of the surrounding community (Wong, 1998; Rasiah *et al.*, 2018). From the coastal population's views, coastal reclaimed land should be utilized with various activities including business development of coastal fishermen and tourism (Tungka *et al.*, 2012; Walyoto & Peranginangin, 2018). Several

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A Sociological Analysis of the Destructive Motivation of Public Servants: Causes and Avoidance

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Abstract: The article deals with a study of the destructive motivation of public servants on the example of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The study was conducted from 2015 to 2018. The purpose of study was to determine what factors are demotivating for civil servants. The research method was the questionnaire method based on a stratified quota sample. It has been proven that this type of motivation in governmental bodies is primarily caused by the employees' disappointment in expectations. Public service is attractive mainly due to the stability of employment and the high social status of an official. However, public servants have to deal with a lack of real power, a high level of stress, and work intensity. Also, the respondents consider their income as inadequate to their work and social status. As a result, employees tend to minimize their labor costs, and destructive motivation appears. The practice of personnel management applies several measures to eliminate this phenomenon, but not all of them can be implemented for the public service. The authors regard the following means as the most effective ones, namely: the improvement of labor organization, the automatization of routine operations, personal responsibility increase, and the development of decision-making discretion.

Keywords: Motivation, demotivation, destructive motivation, deviation, anomie, public service.

INTRODUCTION

History shows that motivated employees, including managers, and a shared ambition to do conscientious and proactive work are key factors in the success or failure of any organization. On this topic, scientists and practitioners have widely studied constructive motivation, which is a way to increase the internal readiness of personnel to efficiently fulfill their duties.

However, the phenomenon of destructive motivation is insufficiently understood, despite its capacity to impede an organization's goals, leading to some negative phenomena, such as protectionism, nepotism, resignations, sabotage, and even economic crimes, namely corruption, theft, and abuse of power. In addition to the direct damage that can be done to an organization, destructive motivation can also decrease employee satisfaction, provoke conflicts, and create tension between employees and employers.

These phenomena are significantly important for public service, which is the main subject of modern public administration research. The features of public

service institutions determine how officials are managed and highlight the problem of providing value-oriented motivation.

Besides, the destructive motivation of officials can affect an entire society, violating interaction ethics between government and citizens, reducing trust in governmental bodies, and destabilizing society. Furthermore, the negative consequences of destructive motivation are manifested all over the world. In particular, destructive motivation has greatly affected commercial and governmental organizations in modern Russia.

Thus, the relevance of the present study is determined by a negative impact of destructive motivation on the activity of governmental authorities, the insufficient scientific and theoretical research of the causes and consequences of the reproduction of this social and managerial phenomenon, as well as the absence of systemic recommendations on destructive motivation reduction in the scientific literature. The aims of this study are the following:

- To assess motivation levels of the public servants in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia);
- To identify factors that demotivate public servants in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia); and

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