

Economic Potential of Coastal Communities in Regional Development in Timbala Village, West Poleang District, Bombana Regency

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Abstract: This research aims to examine the economic potential of coastal areas as an effort to develop the region in Timbala Village, West Poleang District, Bombana Regency. This study uses a library research type that relies on various literature as sources of research data. The research results can conclude that Timbala Village has great potential for development because it offers various significant opportunities to improve community welfare. With a wealth of natural resources such as fisheries, tourism, and industry, Timbala Village has a strong foundation for local economic development. In addition, its tourism potential, including beaches, coral reefs, and marine biodiversity, can be a driving force for a sustainable economy. Infrastructure development and community empowerment are the keys to optimizing this potential. Through sustainable environmental conservation efforts and wise use of resources, it is hoped that Timbala Village can achieve a higher level of prosperity for its entire community. The synergy between various parties, including the government, community, and private sector, will be the key to success in developing the coastal potential of Timbala Village.

Keywords: Economic potential, regional development, coastal communities

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large archipelagic country where most of the large cities are located in coastal areas and are supported by abundant marine resources (Arifin et al., 2023). As the largest archipelagic country in the world, this country has 17,000 islands and coastlines of more than 81 thousand km. Indonesian water areas, including the exclusive economic zone, reach 5.8 square kilometers or the equivalent of around three-quarters of Indonesia's territory. The vast ocean contains various kinds of natural resources that God has given us. There are millions of species of fish, crustaceans

(krill), algae, shrimp, crabs, marine animals, etc. can meet the needs of our children and grandchildren (H. Hasriyanti, 2021).

Indonesia considers itself an archipelagic country that has rich marine resources, but on the other hand, Indonesia is also culturally positioned as an agricultural country with tens of millions of farmers who still live below the poverty line, while our country's advanced industry is not yet able to compete with other countries. It also has an impact on the maritime industry, giving rise to many problems related to the utilization of marine resources. Among

them, Indonesian fishermen are still lagging in developing marine technology and poverty makes them frustrated (SURYANTI et al., 2019).

In coastal areas, many fishermen are considering changing professions due to obstacles. Barriers to accessing fish markets include limited infrastructure, inadequate social facilities, and problems with access to health and education. However, fishermen are offering solutions, urging LSM and the government to build educational, health, and social facilities in coastal and rural areas. They emphasize that government support for the economy and enforcement of fishing laws are necessary to increase income levels (Alam & Yousuf, 2024). This problem is not only a problem but a reality that is currently occurring and developing in almost all corners of Indonesia's coastal areas, especially in Timbala Village, West Poleang District, Bombana Regency.

If we look at the wealth of natural resources, Timbala Village has several potential coastal areas, for example in the marine sector, which has abundant natural resources, such as fisheries, aquaculture, and processing of fish products (Normelani et al., 2022). Furthermore, its natural beauty offers promising tourism potential with opportunities to develop tourism services such as snorkeling, scuba diving, and boat tourism (Putri Indah Lestari, Nasrudin, 2021). By utilizing the potential of natural resources sustainably and strengthening cooperation between the government and local communities, Timbala Village has the potential to increase community income and welfare through sustainable local economic development.

Unfortunately, with this abundant marine wealth, it has not been utilized optimally. Marine resources are so abundant that they are only seen with "one eye", even if there are activities to utilize marine resources, they are carried out less professionally and extractively, paying less attention to sustainability aspects. Coastal communities are very vulnerable to climate impacts (Saddaf et al., 2024). The economic level is relatively low during the western season, some fishermen do not go to sea and most of them only depend on fish in the sea for their livelihood. By looking at the case, it is necessary to make efforts to develop alternative livelihoods as one method that must be prioritized (Mariana Kristiyanti, 2018). Therefore, this article aim to examine the economic potential of coastal areas as part of development efforts in the Timbala Village area, West Poleang District, Bombana Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEWS

a. Understanding Development

Development is a series of efforts aimed at encouraging society to have more power, increasing human resources, and trying to optimize these resources to increase society's abilities and talents by using their potential, while increasing economic potential through independence.

Community development activities refer to various organized efforts to improve the standard of living of the community, especially through cooperative efforts and increasing the independence of rural communities. Community empowerment is the effort to achieve community independence by realizing its potential.

(Theresia et al., 2014), community empowerment is an effort to help people become independent by recognizing the potential skills they have. Community empowerment always requires the participation of two interdependent groups: the community as the empowered party and the community with an interest in the community as the empowered party. Striving to develop personal strengths by encouraging, motivating, and increasing awareness of one's potential and efforts to develop it. Moreover, these efforts increase the capacity and strength of the community itself. Efforts to strengthen society must be carried out in three ways.

First, we must create an environment to develop the potential of each individual. This situation is based on the assumption that every individual and every society has potential that can be developed. The essence of personal autonomy and empowerment lies in the belief that individuals have the potential to manage themselves and that their potential for independence must be developed. Empowerment is deeply rooted in individual independence, extending to families, and community groups at local and national levels.

Second, increase the capacity or strength of society by taking concrete steps, mobilizing various resources, and providing physical and social infrastructure and/or facilities that can be accessed by lower-class people.

Third, strengthening society in the sense of protecting disadvantaged groups and defending their interests. The empowerment process must prevent weaker parties from being marginalized compared to strong parties.

To complete the analysis of the implementation of coastal aquaculture development, it is necessary to study the natural physical environment, socio-economic environment, and culture of each place as well as the living environment. These basic ingredients must be considered in determining development strategies and models as shown by systematic research, monitoring, and evaluation results, especially action research combined with evaluation research, allowing reflection on models for improvement according to professional business management guidelines (H. Hasriyanti & Tabbu, 2022).

b. Coastal communities definition

Coastal communities are groups of people who live together in coastal areas and utilize coastal area resources. People living in cities and coastal communities show socio-economic characteristics that are closely related to marine economic resources. Likewise, livelihoods (e.g. fishermen, fish farmers, owners, and workers in the maritime industry) depend on natural resources and environmental services in coastal areas. The coastal area is dominated by fishing companies that are generally still below the poverty line, with minimal livelihoods, low levels of education, and minimal knowledge and awareness of natural resources and environmental sustainability.

(Fatmasari, 2016) said that coastal communities are communities that live and carry out socio-economic activities within the framework of coastal and marine resources. In a narrow sense, coastal communities are very dependent on the potential and conditions of coastal and marine resources.

According to (Budhi et al., 2022), coastal communities are fishermen or people who actively carry out activities and work to catch aquatic animals or plants, some or all of which are for sale or consumption. Meanwhile, according to (Simbolon, 2017) coastal communities as one of the ecological components have an important role in maintaining the condition of the surrounding environment. An attitude of concern for the environment is one of the references for maintaining the state of the aquatic environment.

The attitudes to protect the environment are the manners and actions that are always aimed at preventing damage to the surrounding natural environment and developing efforts to repair natural damage that has occurred. Furthermore, according to (Sabarisman, 2017), based on the findings of a literature review, coastal communities need systematic and organized efforts to influence and encourage change by strengthening coastal communities through an empowerment approach that is in line with the unique characteristics of the social life of coastal communities. Fishermen pay attention to the principle of empowering coastal communities.

Furthermore, this journal is a learning source for everyone to understand the importance of protecting the environment and how humans should have good and harmonious relationships with each other and the environment. This approach directs people not only to imitate or accept the information communicated, but also to create meaning, understanding, and significance from the information received (S. S. Hasriyanti, 2021).

(Adibrata et al., 2024) highlighted the importance of increasing awareness and concern for local communities and other beach visitors to maintain the cleanliness of the environment around the beach. Communities need to be encouraged to pay attention to environmental sustainability to ensure the sustainability of coastal areas in the future.

Meanwhile, the life that everyone dreams of in this world is a life of abundance. Whether in the city or the village, everyone wants a prosperous life physical and mental health. The ups and downs of life always make people look for ways to remain successful. Workers, traditional fishermen, and so on, even simple jobs whose wages are uncertain, are carried out by the community. In general, the term welfare is often interpreted as a state of well-being, namely a state of fulfilling all forms of vital needs, especially basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, education, health, and services.

Social security health also refers to the equal distribution of social services among organizations and community groups, especially disadvantaged groups. Based on those definitions, coastal communities are communities that live in coastal areas and depend on coastal resources for their livelihoods. Coastal areas are still underdeveloped and marginal areas. Additionally, there are many aspects of coastal life that outsiders are unaware of. Coastal communities have different backgrounds in terms of knowledge, beliefs, social roles, and social structures and are very different in terms of identity, skills, social status, education, and cultural background.



The various jobs of people living in coastal areas are as follows: (a) Fishermen who catch fish and other sea creatures; (b) Fish farmers (brackish water cultivation or ponds and marine cultivation); (c) Owner or employee of a sea transportation company; (d) Owners or employees in the tourism industry; (e) Owners or workers in the mining and energy sectors; (f) Owners or workers in maritime industries such as (shipbuilding, coastal and marine construction) (Satria, 2015).

According to (Hidayati, 2017), marine zones are divided into several categories, namely as follows:

- a. Coastal areas are coastal or coastal areas that are inundated with water at high tide and become dry land when sea water recedes, therefore this area is called a tidal area.
- b. The Neritic Zone is a shallow sea zone that borders the intertidal zone to a depth of 150 meters and in the Neritic Zone there are various types of animals and plants.
- c. The Bathyal Zone is a deep water area with a depth of between 150 and 1800 meters where sunlight cannot penetrate so there is not much life.
- d. The Absyal Zone is a very deep sea zone with a depth of more than 1800 meters, the temperature is very cold and there is no vegetation, so life in the Absyal Zone is very limited.

c. Economic definition

In general, economics is a field of study concerned with the management of material resources of individuals, communities, and governments to improve human welfare. Economics study of human behavior and actions to meet their diverse and ever-increasing needs for resources through related choices.

The economy of coastal communities is the management of coastal area resources and the people who live there. When regulating coastal areas and small islands in 2011, the Constitutional Court (2010) stated that the right to use coastal waters was contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. It was feared that this right would not lead to control of coastal water areas by large-scale investors which would cause the displacement of traditional fishermen whose livelihoods depend on coastal resources. According to the Constitutional Court, one of the objectives of coastal and small island management is to strengthen the role of communities and government institutions, as well as encourage community initiatives in managing coastal and small island resources to achieve equity, balance, and sustainability. Coastal economic management goals are important because ecological economics studies the relationships between ecosystems, the economy, and human health. It can be said that it is one of the fastest-growing industries.

d. Coastal definition

Coastal and marine areas are strategic locations for humanity to simultaneously exploit the abundant marine and land environmental resources. As the population increases and the intensity of development increases, land resources (such as forests, agricultural land, livestock, mining materials, etc.) are increasingly depleted or difficult to exploit.

The potential of marine areas is very important, the sea has a competitive advantage in future national development (H. Hasriyanti & Syarif, 2021). Opportunities to diversify the activities of



coastal communities depend on nature to provide these resources, so that the potential power of resources in diversifying alternative workforce can be optimized (H. Hasriyanti & Hendra, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is qualitative. Based on its type, this research is included in the library research category. The information used comes from secondary data from various sources, including scientific journals taken from national scientific journal website, Open Journal Access, and Google Scholar. In particular, information regarding previous research is limited to the year of last publication, namely from 2016 to 2024, while information from textbooks and literature is not limited based on the year of publication. The information-gathering technique used is documentation. This

research focuses on knowledge about the economic potential of coastal communities in regional development in Timbala Village, West Poleang District, Bombana Province, as well as theories or concepts related to community development. The information analysis technique used is a qualitative description, where information is collected, analyzed, and used to draw conclusions related to the research objectives."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Timbala Village is a village located in West Poleang District, Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The distance between Timbala Village and the government center of Bombana Regency is 118 km. Timbala Village has an area of 7.72 km² and its administrative position is at 4°38'0"S to 4°40'0"S and 121°28'0"E to 121°30'40"E.

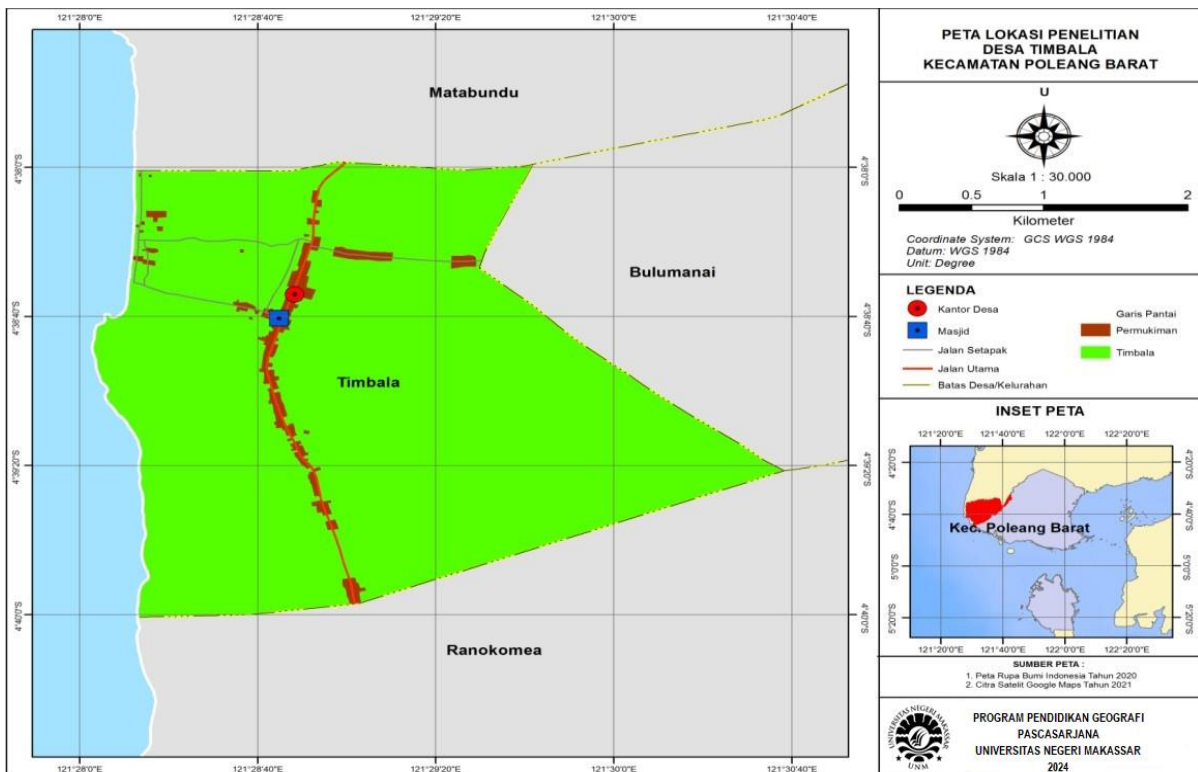


Figure 1. Location map of Timbala Village



Timbala Village is one of twelve villages in West Poleang District, Bombana Regency. Based on the Timbala Village profile book (2021): The population of Timbala Village is 1,374 people from four hamlets, namely Timbala I, Timbala II, Lapri, and Mattirowalie. The administrative boundaries of Timbala Village are as follows: (a) To the north, it borders Matabundu Village; (b) To the east, it borders Bulumanai Village; (c) To the south, it borders Ranokomea Village; (d) To the west, it borders Bone Bay

The geographical conditions of West Poleang are divided into 2, namely as follows:

- a) **Topography**, the topographic conditions of the West Poleang District area generally have coastal areas, undulating surface areas, and hilly areas between the hills and waves, stretches of land which is a potential area for the development of the agricultural and plantation sectors.
- b) **Season**, the seasonal conditions in West Poleang District are generally the same as other areas in Indonesia where there are only two seasons, namely the rainy season and the dry season. The rainy season occurs between December and April. At that time, land winds blowing from the Asian continent and the Pacific Ocean contain a lot of water vapor. The dry season occurs between July and the east winds blowing from the Australian continent are dry and contain less water vapor. Especially in April and May in the Bombana Regency area, the wind direction is uncertain, as is the rainfall, so these months are known as the Transition Season (BPS Bombana Regency, 2021).

1. Fisheries Potential

2019 LQ (Area Address) calculation, it is known that the fish-producing province has the largest fishery output in Indonesia namely Maluku, Southeast Sulawesi, West Sulawesi, Gorontalo, North Maluku, Bengkulu, North Sulawesi, Lampung, South Sulawesi and North Kalimantan. Of the ten fish-producing provinces in Indonesia, Southeast Sulawesi is one of the areas that contributes to national fish production. Fish production in Southeast Sulawesi from 2018 to 2022 continues to increase. This increase is very significant, especially output in 2018.

Figure 3. Fisheries Potential of Timbala Village



Suppliers of fish catches in Southeast Sulawesi are Kendari City, Bombana, Buton Regency, North Kolaka, and Wakatobi. These 5 largest supplier districts/cities account for more than 75% of the fish catch in Southeast Sulawesi. Types of aquatic products that contribute to the understanding of aquatic production information are anchovies, skipjack tuna, flying fish, and other species such as lemurs, snappers, and groupers.

The total production value is the result of the hard work of 73,473 fishermen in

27,250 RTP-PP fishing both at sea and in the waters (KKP, 2022).

Bombana Regency, a region in Southeast Sulawesi,² consists of several sub-sub-districts, one of which is Timbala village. Timbala Village is a sub-region that is rich in natural resources and diverse community life. Surrounded by natural beauty and abundant fisheries products, Timbala Village is an important point in the local economy of Bombana Regency.

Through innovative industrial, fishing, and agricultural activities, Timbala Village produces many high-quality products that are the pride of the local community. With the existence of Timbala Village as part of Bombana Regency, this area has great potential to develop and make a positive contribution to the development and welfare of the entire region.

Based on the information above, productive fisheries in Bombana Regency are experiencing rapid potential development. Fisheries development in Bombana Regency has the potential to provide several important benefits. One of them is a contribution to the local economy. By increasing fishing activities, new jobs will be created for local communities, especially for fishermen and the economic sector in the fisheries sector.

Income from fish sales can increase people's purchasing power and welfare, as well as encourage local economic growth. Moreover, fisheries development also opens up investment opportunities in the fisheries sector, such as building maintenance infrastructure and fish processing facilities, which will have a positive impact on regional economic growth. Therefore, fisheries development not only increases fish production but also contributes significantly

to encouraging sustainable economic development in Bombana Regency.

2. Tourism Potential

Southeast Sulawesi Province is a region consisting of 17 districts and cities, with an area of 38,140 km² and a land area of 110,000 km². Among the many districts in Southeast Sulawesi, Bombana Regency stands out as a potential tourist destination with an area of 3,001.00 km² and a land area of 11,837.31 km². Bombana Regency itself consists of 22 sub-districts, 12 sub-districts, and 67 villages. Geographically, Bombana Regency is located at 4°30' and 6°25' South Latitude and extends from west to east between 120°82' and 122°20' East Longitude. With its strategic location and abundant natural resources, Bombana Regency has great potential to continue to develop in the tourism sector and strengthen the economy and welfare of its people (Alifatul Fajri et al., 2022).

Figure 3. Tourism Potential of Timbala Beach



The tourism potential of Bombana Regency is very complete, starting from religious tourism, cultural tourism, beach tourism, and many other types of tourism which make a big contribution to Bombana Regency, both in terms of tourist attractions and the potential below.

The development is Timbala Beach which is located in Timbala Village, West Poleang District, its natural beauty is truly astonishing. Along the long coastline, the pristine white sand reflects the sun's rays, creating a charming glow that invites visitors to stroll along the beach. The clear turquoise sea captivates anyone who sees it, while the gentle waves crash against the shoreline with a soothing roar. Around the beach, long rows of green coconut trees create a charming contrast with the colors of nature, creating a stunning view for visitors from near and far.

Apart from showing enchanting nature, the beauty of Timbala Beach has a variety of marine biodiversity. The fertile coral reefs are home to a variety of colorful marine life, adding to its underwater charm. Traditional fishing carried out in wooden boats along the coast adds a special attraction, while the sunset on the western horizon radiates extraordinary beauty. Timbala Beach is not only a resort but also a place of harmony between nature and life and fascinates every tourist who has the opportunity to witness it.

One of the obstacles that makes Timbala beach tourism receive less attention and development from the government is the underdevelopment of supporting infrastructure and facilities. Apart from that, the lack of promotion and marketing is also a serious obstacle. Many tourist destinations are little known because they have not been promoted either domestically or internationally. As a result, the tourism potential of Timbala Beach cannot be exploited optimally and village income from the tourism sector is hampered. In addition, a lack of government support for environmental regulations and protection can also be a serious obstacle. Lack of control over the exploitation of the

environment and tourism ecosystem can cause damage to natural ecosystems and reduce the tourist attraction of a destination. Therefore, the government's active participation in overcoming these obstacles is very important to increase the tourism potential of Timbala village.

Based on the information above, it can be concluded that Timbala Village Beach has enormous growth potential because its performance is very good. Its stunning natural beauty, such as clean white sand, clear blue sea, and diverse underwater life, is a special attraction for visitors. Traditional fishing activities and beautiful sunsets also add a special charm to this destination. However, to maximize this potential, efforts are needed to develop infrastructure, increase accessibility, deepen promotion, and increase environmental protection. With proper attention and support from the government and various stakeholders, Timbala Village Beach has a great opportunity to become a sustainable and premium tourist destination.

3. Industrial Potential

The fishing industry is an activity that transforms fishery products (caught and cultivated) as input into products that have added value or higher economic value as output. Until now, the processing of fishery products, from capture fisheries and aquaculture (Sumule & Angkasa, 2019), on an industrial scale in Bombana Regency is still in the planning stage.

Shortly, the plan is to develop a fishing industrial area in Timbala Village (West Poleang District). The fishing industry that will be developed in the area is based on marine fish. The potential for developing the fisheries industry in Bombana Regency is influenced by several factors, including the



availability of fish raw materials, especially fish raw materials originating from the region itself (not imported), the availability of labor, the diversity of added value that can be developed, the market absorption capacity factor, as well as financial feasibility factors.

In recent years, the fishing industry has grown quite rapidly. This growth is driven by increasing demand for processed fish products. Apart from the increase in population from year to year, the increase in demand for processed fish products is also triggered by the strengthening of public awareness of healthy living. People are increasingly aware that fish is a food that contains many nutrients, including omega-3 which can lower cholesterol. Another trigger that drives increased demand for processed fish products is the relatively cheap price of fish when compared to the price of beef and chicken.

The increasing demand for processed fish products shows that the market's absorption capacity for processed fish products is also increasing. Thus, the fishing industry in Bombana Regency has the potential to be developed.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that Timbala Village, West Poleang District, Bombana Regency has great potential for development because it offers various significant opportunities to improve community welfare. With a wealth of natural resources such as fisheries, tourism, and industry, Timbala Village has a strong foundation for local economic development. Moreover, its tourism potential, including beaches, coral reefs, and marine biodiversity, can be a driving force for a

sustainable economy. Infrastructure development and community empowerment are the keys to optimizing this potential. Through sustainable environmental conservation efforts and wise use of resources, it is hoped that Timbala Village can achieve a higher level of prosperity for its entire community. The synergy between various parties, including the government, community, and private sector, is the key to success in developing the coastal potential of Timbala Village holistically and inclusively.

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