

CONFLICT OF COASTAL SPACE UTILIZATION IN *TELENG RIA* BEACH WITH A SOCIO-SPATIAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Social conflict in the coastal community of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan, East Java, is linked to the use of coastal space for lobster seed fishing (*benur*). The conflict involves local fishermen, the government, and the private sector, due to the misalignment of lobster seed catching activities with government regulations, which permit catching only for cultivation purposes in Indonesia. However, local fishermen sell the seeds for export to Singapore through collectors. The conflict escalated when *PT El-John Tirta Emas* banned local fishermen from parking their boats near the tourist area of *Teleng Ria* Beach, citing disturbances to visitors' comfort. Local fishermen opposed this ban, leading to increased tension between the parties involved. This research aims to identify and analyze the conflict, assess potential resolutions, and evaluate the impact if the conflict persists. A socio-spatial approach is used to understand the relationship between space and people, and how people perceive their environment. The research uses a qualitative case study approach. The results reveal that the conflict over coastal space utilization at *Teleng Ria* Beach can be viewed from three perspectives: spatial practice (physical space), representations of space (government policy), and space of representation (social space). Conflicts arise from boat parking management, seed-catching policies, and cultural differences and fishery business waste.

Keywords: *Social Conflict; Coastal Community; Coastal Space; Socio Spatial; Conflict Resolution*

A. INTRODUCTION

Social conflict is always present in every social relationship, including in coastal communities in Indonesia. One of them is the community conflict in *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, East Java Province in utilizing coastal space

for lobster seed catching activities (*benur*). The conflict between the Pacitan coastal community and the Government occurred due to violations of the rules for catching baby lobsters by the community that were not in accordance with Government regulations. Supposedly, the capture of fry can only be carried out for cultivation activities in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, but in practice the fry captured by local fishermen and used for export activities to Singapore through collectors. The conflict also occurred because of the prohibition imposed by *PT. El-John Tirta Emas* on local fishermen not to park their boats around the tourist sites of *Teleng Ria Beach* because it was considered to interfere with visitors to enjoy the view of the beach, but this prohibition was not obeyed by local fishermen.

The impacts that can be caused by these conflicts if they last long include: decreased fisheries resources, poverty and food insecurity, social divisions and community tensions, intergenerational conflicts and adverse environmental impacts.

The phenomenon of conflict over the utilization of coastal space is seen from a socio-spatial perspective or approach. Lefebvre states that space is a product of social interaction (social space) and is produced by power or politics (space is political) (Lefebvre, 1991). However, this research argues that space is not only produced in everyday life as social (Goonewardena, 2008) and political space (Elden, 2007). Lefebvre views that social space is a combination of physical or material space and mental space or idealism. It is in social interaction that the process of political interaction emerges. To quote Lefebvre's statement, 'there is a political space because space is political' (there is a political space, because space is political) (Elden, 2007).

Several other scholars have 'challenged' Lefebvre's perspective of space production in several countries using several themes, including urbanization, contestation of space in cities, urban public space, urban planning, tourism, and education. Research that relates Lefebvre's production of space to urbanization studies include the dynamics of space production and the urbanization process of the Negev Bedouin in Israel (Karplus & Meir, 2014); Space production and migration of Nepalese workers in South Korea (Seo & Skelton, 2016); Spatial Production and urbanization in China's Jiangsu province (Ye et al., 2017); Urbanization in Birtamode Nepal (Brøgger, 2019); Bedouin as marginalized people in the suburbs of Israel (Dekel et al., 2019), and the decline in the population of Tangwan Village Shanghai China due to urbanization (Ye et al., 2020).

Lefebvre's production of space is also associated with space as a commodity produced by capitalists such as research in Surabaya City Indonesia (Aminah, 2015) and in Sao Paulo Brazil (Alvarez, 2016). Other studies relate it to the concept of public space, such as the production of public space in the city of Manchester UK (Leary, 2013); the production of space in the post-industrial period in Rotterdam Netherlands (van den Berg & Chevalier, 2018); public space in Brisbane Australia (Zamanifard et al., 2018) and the emancipatory feminist movement in Utah USA (Nicolosi, 2020).

Lefebvre's study of space production is also researched from several aspects. For example, aspects of tourism, among others, are in China's National Forest Park tourism in the Yamal Peninsula, North Siberia, Russia (Gorbuntsova et al., 2019). From the aspects of education and the world of work, there is research on academic socialization as the production and negotiation of social space in New Zealand (Soltani, 2018) and the production of shared work spaces in Shenzhen, China (Y. Luo & Chan, 2020). Architectural studies have also conducted research from the perspective of space production, including the production of urban space in the southern world (Kamalipour & Dovey, 2019) and the production of space in London (Robin, 2018). This research is a continuation of Wahyudi's research which discusses space conflicts on Mount Kelud between the Blitar Regency and Kediri Regency Governments (Wahyudi et al., 2020).

This research is important to do because it discusses spatial conflicts in coastal areas that are linked to a socio-spatial approach. Previous studies that discuss coastal community conflicts are more likely to use a general conflict resolution management approach (Afriadi et al., 2015). Among them are studies that discuss coastal community conflicts caused by urbanization (Warren & Steenbergen, 2021), coastal community conflicts in Demak (Awaliyah, 2021), coastal community conflicts in Bali (Warren & Steenbergen, 2021) and conflicts in coastal areas studied from the perspective of sustainable development (Tafon et al., 2022). Research on coastal space conflicts abroad, including in Mumbai India, which is associated with climate change (Movik et al., 2023), in China which is associated with ecological security (Zong et al., 2021) and in Spain which is studied from a socio-ecological perspective (Boix-Fayos et al., 2023). Research by Abdul and Syaini (2021) shows that although the government acts as a facilitator, regulator and catalyst in coastal area of Tarakan city, challenges are mainly related to land conversion and low public awareness.

Based on empirical observations, conflict at *Teleng Ria* Beach not only involves a mismatch between policy and practice on the ground, but also has the potential to damage environmental quality, the sustainability of fisheries resources, and increase social inequality between the actors involved. Although many previous studies address social conflicts in coastal areas, most of them focus on conflict management or natural resource management, while conflicts in *Teleng Ria* Beach have not been widely discussed in the context of coastal space utilization. In the theoretical literature, there are not many studies that use a socio-spatial approach that integrates the dimensions of physical space, government policy, and community social space. Therefore, this study aims to fill the empirical and theoretical gaps by using a socio-spatial approach to assess conflicts over space utilization in *Teleng Ria* Beach. The problem formulations in this study are; how is the conflict of space utilization that occurs in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency with a socio-spatial approach? How is the resolution of space utilization conflicts that occur in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency using a socio-spatial approach?

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

The conflict of spatial utilization that occurs in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency in this study is solved with a socio-spatial approach, which is a study that examines the relationship between space and humans also departs from social science, starting from how humans view and interact with the surrounding space (Zieleniec, 2007). One of the scientists who studied the interaction of space and social relations was Henri Lefebvre in “The Production of Space” (Lefebvre, 1991).

In understanding the contestation or conflict of coastal space at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, this research also refers to Lefebvre's thinking. First, that spatial practice works in the realm of 'perceived space'. In this process, the coastal space of *Teleng Ria* Beach is understood as a physical space. Second, that the representation of space that works in the realm of 'conceived space'. In this phase, space is understood as the political arena of Government policy in the form of various policies. Third, representational spaces that work in the realm of 'lived space'. This is the core of Henri Lefebvre's space production thinking, that lived space is the space lived in everyday life (Lefebvre, 1991). Space is not only felt physically and thought about ideally by policy makers. However, space is also “present” in people's daily lives, including in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria* Pacitan Beach. The following is a table of Lefebvre's Space Production thinking:

Table 1: Lefebvre's Concept of Space Production Thought

<i>Spacial practice</i>	<i>L'escape percu</i>	<i>Perceived</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Materialism</i>
<i>Representations of space</i>	<i>L'escape concu</i>	<i>Conceived</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Idealism</i>
<i>Space of representation</i>	<i>L'escape vecu</i>	<i>Lived</i>	<i>Social</i>	<i>Materialism dan idealism</i>

Source: Elden (Elden, 2007)

C. METHOD

This research uses qualitative research methods with a case study approach (Creswell and Poth, 2018). This research uses a case study approach to understand the conflict of monitoring the coastal space of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency. This research refers to the case study approach, because it is relevant to the case of the conflict over monitoring the coastal space of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency. Case study research involves real or concrete cases in the lives of individuals, a small group, an organization or cooperation between people (Ghulyan, 2019).

To obtain adequate data in this study, researchers obtained materials from two sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data is sourced from interviews with research subjects on the conflict of monitoring the coastal space of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, namely the Pacitan Regency Government, *PT El-John Tirta Emas*, Fishermen on the coast of *Teleng Ria* Beach Pacitan and coastal communities in Pacitan Regency. Meanwhile, secondary data sources can be obtained from the works of previous researchers related to this research, Pacitan Regency statistical data and book sources relevant to this

research.

This research took place at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, which became a conflict site for monitoring coastal space. Referring to Dvora Yanow, there are three data collection techniques in qualitative research, especially those related to public policy, namely observing at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, interviewing (in-depth interviews) and reading documents (D. Yanow, 2006).

Phenomena that have occurred at *Teleng Ria* Beach in Pacitan Regency are analyzed and presented in the form of stories or narratives about the phenomena that arise. This refers to the characteristics of case studies, which are looking for meaning from the characteristics of a particular system, thus requiring researchers to interpret or interpret events or facts that occur in the context of the system (Vanderstoep, 2009).

This research uses several alternative validation strategies, as expressed by Denzin, namely; first, triangulation of data sources, namely comparing data information from various parties. Second, the researcher conducts a peer review process, namely juxtaposing the two data. Third, clarification to various parties so that the possibility of bias can be more easily controlled and alerted by those who follow this research process and read the results. Fourth, feeding back data, analysis, interpretation, and provisional conclusions to several informants. Fifth, thick description, which describes the various processes and settings related to the research subject. The “thick lines” that are the emphasis and conclusions in each sub-research are presented at the end of the discussion of the sub-titles in this research (Denzin and Lincoln, 2018)

D. EXPLANATION

Social conflict is a social phenomenon that often occurs in Indonesia, which has racial, ethnic, or religious diversity. Social conflict in Indonesia also occurs in coastal communities in Indonesia, one of which is the community conflict at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, East Java Province.

Teleng Ria Beach is one of the beach areas located in Balong Hamlet, Sidoharjo Village, Pacitan District, Pacitan Regency, East Java. *Teleng Ria* Beach has an unspoiled sea view and is a favorite tourist attraction in Pacitan. *Teleng Ria* Beach area is directly facing the South Coast. The beach, which has an area of about 40 hectares, has the beauty of clear sea water with a series of Mount Limo as its background. Rocky hills and lush trees add to the beauty of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency.

Social conflict in *Teleng Ria* Beach is a conflict that occurs in utilizing coastal space for fisheries activities. Some of the conflicts that occurred included; the conflict between the Pacitan coastal community and the Government occurred due to violations of the rules of catching baby lobster by the community that were not in accordance with Government regulations. Supposedly, the capture of fry can only be carried out for cultivation activities in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, but in practice the fry caught by local fishermen and used for export activities to Singapore through collectors. Social conflicts also occur due to the prohibition imposed by *PT El-John Tirta Emas* on local fishermen not to park their boats around the tourist sites of *Teleng Ria* Beach because they are

considered to interfere with visitors to enjoy the view of the beach, but this prohibition is not obeyed by local fishermen.



Picture 1: Researcher in One of the Spots of *Teleng Ria* Beach
Source: Research Observation on September 25, 2024

The phenomenon of social conflict or in this research is referred to as a coastal space utilization conflict is seen from a socio-spatial perspective or approach. The conflict of spatial utilization that occurs in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, is analyzed with a socio-spatial approach, which is a study that examines the relationship between space and humans also departs from social science, departing from how humans view and interact with the surrounding space (Zieleniec, 2007). One of the scientists who studied the interaction of space and social relations was Henri Lefebvre in a book entitled “The Production of Space” (Lefebvre, 1991).

According to Henri Lefebvre, space is a social product. That space is observed, felt and defined by social interactions in people's daily lives. Lefebvre proposes 3 dimensions in the relationship between humans and space in producing space, namely spatial practice, representation of space and representational space. The social interaction between society and space is what then gives rise to a concept of space that is understood in three contexts, namely the physical, idea and social context. Lefebvre said, in these 3 dimensions, the production of space is carried out, both physical space (spatial practice), space in ideas / thoughts (space representation) and social space (representational space) (Lefebvre, 1991)

In understanding the contestation or conflict of coastal space at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency, this research refers to Lefebvre's thinking. First, that spatial practice works in the realm of 'perceived space'. In this process, the coastal space of *Teleng Ria* Beach is understood as a physical space. Second, that the representation of space that works in the realm of 'conceived space'. In this phase, space is understood as the political arena of Government policy in the form of

various policies. Third, representational spaces that work in the realm of 'lived space'. This is the core of Henri Lefebvre's space production thinking, that lived space is the space lived in everyday life (Lefebvre, 1991). Space is not only felt physically and thought about ideally by policy makers. However, space is also "present" in people's daily lives, including in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria Pacitan Beach*. The following is a table of Lefebvre's Space Production thinking:

Table 2: Lefebvre's Concept of Space Production Thought

<i>Spatial practice</i>	<i>L'escape percue</i>	<i>Perceived</i>	<i>Physical</i>	<i>Materialism</i>
<i>Representations of space</i>	<i>L'escape concu</i>	<i>Conceived</i>	<i>Mental</i>	<i>Idealism</i>
<i>Space of representation</i>	<i>L'escape vecu</i>	<i>Lived</i>	<i>Social</i>	<i>Materialism dan idealism</i>

Source: Elden (Elden, 2007)

From the table above, it can be explained that Henri Lefebvre views space in 3 categories, namely (1) space viewed physically (Spatial Practice), (2) Government policy on the space (representation of space) and (3) social space inhabited by the community (representation space). The identification of conflicts in the utilization of coastal space at *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency is analyzed using a socio-spatial perspective according to Henri Lefebvre. The following is the identification of coastal space utilization conflicts in *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency, East Java Province:

Conflicts Over the Utilization of Coastal Space on *Teleng Ria Beach* in Pacitan District in the Realm of Spatial Practice

Lefebvre states that spatial practice works in the realm of 'perceived space' (Lefebvre, 1991). That the space in *Teleng Ria Beach* is physically accepted as a space that is present in people's lives. This spatial practice is evidenced by the process of interaction, communication, and exchange of "physical" in everyday life. Physically, *Teleng Ria Beach* is also interpreted by the community and the Pacitan Regency Government as a place that provides benefits, especially economic benefits in the field of fisheries and marine. *Teleng Ria Beach* has become a tourist destination that attracts visitors, both the people of Pacitan Regency, and also visitors from surrounding regencies, such as Ponorogo Regency, Gunung Kidul Regency, Wonogiri Regency and others.

However, the position of place of *Teleng Ria Beach*, which is adjacent to *Tamperan Beach*, has an impact on the 'physical' conflict that often occurs between fishermen. *Tamperan Beach* is a beach where there is a *Tamperan Beach Fishing Port (PPP)*. The port is managed by the *Tamperan PPP Task Implementation Unit (UPT)* Office, which is under the management of the East Java Province Marine and Fisheries Service (*DKP*).

Conflicts over the utilization of 'physical' coastal space in *Tamperan Beach* and *Teleng Ria Beach* occur on 2 sides, namely the management of boat parking at *Tamperan PPP* and the meaning of physical ownership of coastal space in *Tamperan Beach Area*. First, it is related to the management of boat parking at the *Temperan Beach Fishing Port (PPP)*. Research observations prove that the Port's

harbor pool is too small and narrow, which is the main cause of the conflict over the 'physical' coastal space of *Teleng Ria Beach*.



Figure 2: Researchers at *Tamperan Coastal Fishing Port (PPP)*
Source: Research Observation on September 26, 2024

In addition, at *PPP Tamperan* there are 2 fishing activities that take place simultaneously, namely unloading fishing products and docking activities. This is certainly very disturbing to other fishermen, who are in the *PPP Tamperan* area. As explained by A from the Pacitan Regency Fisheries Service as follows;

“Tamperan PPP area is too small to accommodate the number of boats parked in Tamperan. The building of the anchorage pond is no longer suitable. Especially now, in addition to small boats, there are also large ships anchored and bonhkar loading fishing products. This is certainly a trigger for new conflicts in the Teleng Ria Beach area and its surroundings” (Interview, September 26, 2024).

This was also felt by one of the fishermen at *Tamperan Beach*, namely B, who stated as follows;

“The place to dock the ship here is too narrow. The fishermen are confused to park their boats. We often fight over the place. So, sometimes, some boats are parked in the Teleng Ria Beach tourism area” (Interview, September 26, 2024).

The following is a picture of the condition of the ship parking space do *PPP Tamperan*.

Second, related to the meaning of physical ownership of coastal space in the *Tamperan Beach* area. The conflict over the utilization of coastal space occurs between local fishermen of Pacitan Regency and migrant fishermen (outside Pacitan Regency) or commonly called andon fishermen. Local fishermen from Pacitan Regency feel that the coastal area of *Teleng Ria Beach* and *Tamperan Beach Fishing Port* is their territory, on the grounds that their ancestors had lived

in the area long before the migrant fishermen came. This condition makes local fishermen feel that they physically own the coastal space at *Tamperan Beach*. In fact, local fishermen feel that they can act arbitrarily towards migrant fishermen. The following is the story of C, a fisherman from outside Pacitan:

“The local fishermen feel that they have lived on this beach for a long time, before the newcomers came. They have special rights. However, we also have complete papers to go to sea” (Interview, August 26, 2024).



Figure 3: Researchers at the *Tamperan Beach* Fishing Port Boat Parking Lot
Source: Research Observation on August 26, 2024

Conflicts related to the meaning of physical ownership of coastal space in the *Tamperan Beach* area also occur because of the Fishing Ground or fishing zone. This conflict occurs because of the struggle for fishing areas between local/small fishermen and migrant fishermen. Vessels from migrant fishermen should operate above 12 miles in accordance with the *PERMEN-KP Nomor 59 Tahun 2020* Article 3 regarding fishing lines, but in reality there are many migrant vessels that operate below 12 miles which is the operating area of local fishermen. The following is an interview with D, one of the local fishermen at *Tamperan Beach*, as follows:

“The big boats owned by the migrant fishermen apparently catch under 12 miles, 8 miles which should be the fishing area of local fishermen who use small boats or ships. Finally, conflicts arise in the fishing line” (Interview, August 26, 2024).

From the interview, it can be explained that migrant fishermen who have a large capacity seize the 'physical' coastal space of local fishermen. Of course, this requires the role of the government to develop regulations and enforce these rules. The two conflicts can be explained in the following diagram.

The conflict of coastal space utilization in *Telengria Beach*, Pacitan Regency in the realm of Spatial Practices occurs in the management of boat parking and the meaning of coastal space between local fishermen and migrant fishermen. The results of this research in the 'glasses' of physical space are in line with previous studies, including research on coastal community conflicts in Demak Regency (Awaliyah, 2021) and research on coastal community conflicts in Bali (Warren & Steenbergen, 2021).

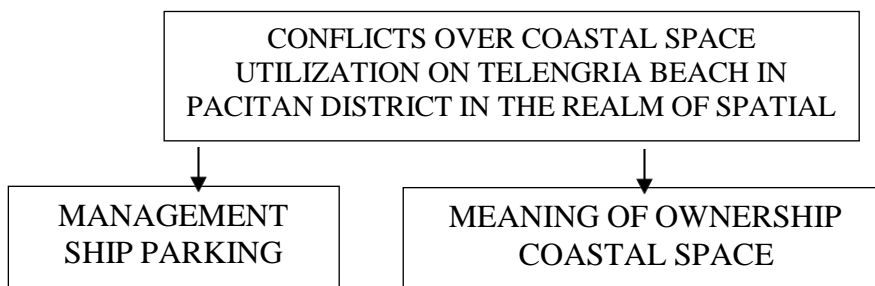


Diagram 1: Conflict of Coastal Space Utilization in Telengria Beach, Pacitan Regency In the Realm of Spatial Practice
Source: Researcher (2024)

Conflict of Coastal Space Utilization at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency in the Domain of Space Representation

Lefebvre states that the representation of space operates in the realm of 'conceived space'. The representation of space is a process of "conceptualizing" something, thus it is referred to as space. This process is closely related to policymakers in the context of governance, which ultimately leads to the process of "defining" space. The government, in this case the local government, defines space in the form of regulations, such as regional regulations regarding the Regional Spatial Planning (*RTRW*) or other regulations.

The Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Pacitan Nomor 3 Tahun 2010 has established concerning the Spatial Planning of Pacitan Regency, which is currently in the process of drafting a new Regional Regulation. This is in accordance with the *Keputusan Gubernur Provinsi Jawa Timur Nomor 100.3.3.1/179/KPTS/013/2024* regarding the evaluation results of the draft Regional Regulation of Pacitan Regency on the Spatial Planning of Pacitan Regency for the years 2024-2044. The new draft regional regulation states that the *Teleng Ria* Beach area in Pacitan is included in the development of mass tourism.

Teleng Ria Beach is one of the tourist beach areas owned by the Pacitan Regency Government, which has a unique management system, as it is managed by a private company, namely PT El Jhon Tirta Emas Wisata, through the principle of Public-Private Partnership. (*KPS*). The Pacitan Regency Government has signed a Cooperation Agreement for the management of the *Teleng Ria* Beach Tourism Area with PT El Jhon Tirta Emas Wisata, with agreement number: 181.1/14/408.21/2008 – 044/PCT-ELJHON/TEW/PKS/II/2008, dated February 19, 2008, signed by H. Sujono - the Regent of Pacitan and Johnnie Sugiarto - the President Director of PT El Jhon Tirta Emas. Article 2 of the Cooperation Agreement states that the subject of the Cooperation Agreement is the management of the *Teleng Ria* Beach area covering 306,007 m².

The cause of the conflict over space utilization between the coastal community and the private manager in the *Teleng Ria* Beach area, namely PT El John Tirta Emas Wisata, is the issue of parking small fishing boats around the tourist area of Teleng Beach. The tourist area of *Teleng Ria* Beach is managed by PT. El-John Tirta Emas. The private entity, PT. El-John Tirta Emas, prohibits

fishermen from parking their boats in the tourist area, citing that it spoils the view for visitors and makes the tourist location appear dirty. However, some fishermen park their boats in the tourist area because the *Tamperan* Fishery Port is full, leaving no space for these small fishermen to park their boats. This is what causes the conflict over the utilization of space between the coastal community and PT. EL- John Tirta Emas. This is in accordance with the explanation from D as a Community Leader in Sidoharjo Village, Pacitan District, Pacitan Regency as follows:

"The issue faced by our coastal community, particularly the fishermen, with PT E-John is the problem of boat parking. Our fishermen park their boats at the beach tourist area because there are no more parking spaces available at the harbor, so they have no choice but to park there. However, PT E-John prohibits this, citing cleanliness and the disruption of the view for visitors as their reasons." "Our fishermen protested because there was indeed no other place, so mediation was carried out and the result was that PT. EL-John allowed the fishermen to park their boats at the tourist site on the west side" (Interview, August 26 2024).

Here is the image of the parking position of the ship that should have been parked at the Tempuran Coastal Fishing Port, but it was parked in the *Teleng Ria* Beach tourist area:



Figure 4: Researchers at *Teleng Ria* Beach Area Used for Boat Parking
Source: Research Observation on August 25, 2024

From Figure 4, it can be explained that some fishermen's boats still use the area at *Teleng Ria* Beach to park their vessels. In addition to the issue of boat parking, the conflict between the coastal community and the Pacitan Regency Government in the *Teleng Ria* Beach area is caused by regulations on the capture of baby lobsters, which are carried out by local fishermen. During the tenure of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti, the capture of juvenile shrimp was prohibited, yet local fishermen continued to catch them. At that time, the government arrested fishermen who were still catching juvenile shrimp. Some fishermen were also caught, which made the local fishermen feel dissatisfied with the arrest of their colleague, leading them to hold a demonstration for their colleague's freedom.

In accordance with the *Peraturan Menteri Kelautan dan Perikanan Nomor 17 Tahun 2021* Article 2 paragraph 1, it is explained that the capture of larvae is only permitted for aquaculture purposes within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. However, in reality, the capture of larvae by daplang fishermen is carried out for export activities to foreign countries such as Singapore. The reason daplang fishermen continue to capture larvae is the high price of larvae. Daplang fishermen sell their catch to collectors at prices ranging from IDR 5,000 to IDR 10,000, depending on the quality and type. The activity of catching shrimp larvae carried out by fishermen in the Telengria Beach area is still ongoing to this day.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the conflict over the utilization of coastal space at *Teleng Ria* Beach in Pacitan Regency occurs in two aspects within the realm of Space Representation, namely the conflict arising from fishermen parking their boats in the *Teleng Ria* Beach area that has been leased by PT El Jhon Tirta Emas, and the conflict over the capture of shrimp fry. As shown in the following diagram:

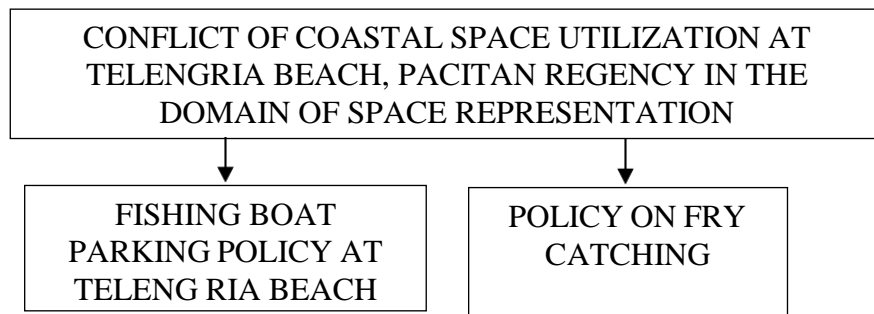


Diagram 2: Conflict of Coastal Space Utilization at Telengria Beach, Pacitan Regency in the domain of Space Representation
Source: Researcher (2024)

Conflict of Coastal Space Utilization at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency in the Domain of Representational Space

Lefebvre explains that representational spaces operate in the realm of 'lived space.' This is the essence of Henri Lefebvre's thought on the production of space, that lived space is the space inhabited in everyday life. Space is not only felt physically and thought of ideologically by policymakers. However, space also "exists" in the daily lives of the community, including in the *Teleng Ria* Beach area of Pacitan. The presence of "space at *Teleng Ria* Beach" is evidenced by the social and cultural "presence" of the community that "involves" the historical roots within the society.

In this social realm, the conflict over space utilization at *Teleng Ria* Beach is primarily caused by primordial factors, particularly related to the cultural differences between local fishermen and migrant fishermen. Primordial conflict in coastal communities refers to the clashes that arise from deep-rooted and hereditary differences in ethnic identity, religion, ethnicity, or social groups.

The primordial conflict occurring in the coastal community of *Teleng Ria* is due to the differences in customs or culture with the incoming fishermen, some of whom come from Sulawesi. These incoming fishermen stop at the *Temperan*

Beach and *Teleng Ria* area to unload their cargo and wait for the time to set sail again.

The immigrant fishermen are accustomed to consuming alcoholic beverages on their boats as well as at their stopping places in the coastal area of *Teleng Ria*, which is close to the local coastal community. The local coastal community, unaccustomed to the habit of consuming alcoholic beverages as practiced by the incoming fishermen, has caused some disturbance among the local coastal residents. This is also due to the presence of migrant fishermen who cause trouble as a result of consuming alcoholic beverages. The factor of cleanliness also contributes to the conflict between local coastal communities and incoming fishermen. The incoming fishermen do not pay much attention to environmental cleanliness, which makes the local coastal community uncomfortable and disturbed by this.

This is in accordance with the statement of E, from the Pacitan District Fisheries Service as follows:

“The difference in customs between boat fishermen and coastal communities, which may be common for boat fishermen but taboo for local fishermen. Like the habit of consuming alcoholic beverages. The second is the problem of cleanliness from migrant fishermen who pay less attention to the environment” (Interview on August 26, 2024).

In addition to this, conflicts over spatial utilization in the *Teleng Ria* Beach area occur on the environmental side, namely fried fish waste that pollutes the beach area. Waste from the fried fish business owned by the local community also causes conflicts with coastal communities in the *Teleng Ria* Beach area. Lack of technology and knowledge causes the waste from the business to not be handled properly. This makes the community around the place of business that is disturbed by the waste from the business sent a protest to the relevant parties, but until now there has been no action or steps taken by the relevant parties to overcome and handle the waste from the business. This is in accordance with the statement of F, a local resident of *Teleng Ria* Beach, as follows:

“The waste problem is from the fried fish business. So there are several residents who have protested to the business owner but until now there has been no action from the owner himself or from the relevant agencies” (Interview on August 26, 2024).

The following is a diagram of the conflict of coastal space utilization on *Telengria* Beach, Pacitan Regency in the domain of representation space;

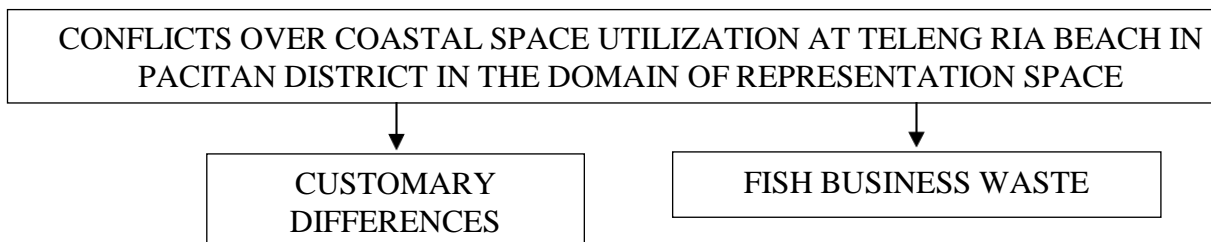


Diagram 3: Conflict of Coastal Space Utilization in *Telengria* Beach, Pacitan Regency in the Domain of Representation Space

Source: Researcher (2024)

From the explanation of the three domains, it can be concluded that the identification of space utilization conflicts in a socio-spatial perspective, as in the following table:

Table 3: Identification of Space Utilization Conflict in Socio Spatial Perspective

No	Domain/Aspect	The Way of View	Conflict Causes
1	<i>Spacial practice</i>	Physical Space	Boat Parking Management Interpretation of Coastal Space
2	<i>Representations of space</i>	Government Policy on Coastal Spaces	Policy on Fishing Boat Parking at <i>Teleng Ria Beach</i> Fry Catching Policy
3	<i>Space of representation</i>	Social Space in <i>Teleng Ria Beach</i>	Customary differences Fish Business Waste

Source: Researcher (2024)

From Table 3, it can be found that the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency in the socio-spatial perspective is identified in 3 perspectives, namely the physical space perspective (*Spacial practice*), government policies related to coastal space (*Representations of space*) and *Teleng Ria Beach* as a social space (*Space of representation*). In the realm of *Spacial practice*, the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach* is caused by the management of boat parking and the use of coastal space. In the realm or aspect of *Representations of space*, there are 2 causes that make conflicts, namely policies related to the parking of fishing boats on *Teleng Ria Beach* and the policy of catching fingerlings. While in the realm of *Space of representation*, there are 2 sources of conflict in the utilization of coastal space in *Teleng Ria Beach*, namely differences in customs and the existence of waste from fish business.

Conflict Resolution of Coastal Space Utilization at *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan District

Referring to the socio-spatial perspective used in analyzing the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach*, this research provides recommendations for conflict resolution or resolution in 3 domains or aspects, as explained above. The following conflict resolution is offered in this research:

First, the realm of *Spacial practice* which is a conflict of coastal space that is physically interpreted. The conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach* is caused by the management of boat parking and the use of coastal space. The conflict resolution recommended in this research are; (1) expansion of boat parking pool space so that it can accommodate more fishing boats in *Tamperan Beach*, (2) defining the boundaries of boat parking (physically) by installing clear signs for fishermen; and (3) socialization and knowledge improvement for fishermen, both local and migrant fishermen, about understanding related to the unity of coastal space in *Teleng Ria Beach* within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Second, the realm or aspect of *Representations of space* is the realm of Government policies related to coastal space at *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency. There are 2 causes that make conflicts, namely policies related to the parking of

fishing boats on *Teleng Ria* Beach and the policy of catching fingerlings. Conflict resolution recommended in this study are; (1) Socialization to coastal communities about spatial policies contained in the Pacitan Regency Regional Regulation on the 2024-2044 Regional Spatial Plan; (2) the need for a Regional Regulation on Spatial Detail Plan (RDTR) that defines the spatial pattern in Pacitan Regency, including coastal space in *Teleng Ria* Beach; (3) Law enforcement related to spatial policies in Pacitan Regency; (4) Law enforcement related to the policy of catching fry at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency; (5) Socialization and mediation between PT El Jhon Tirta Emas and the fishermen of *Teleng Ria* Beach.

Table 4: Identification of Space Utilization Conflict in Socio Spatial Perspective

No	Domain/Aspect	Conflict Causes	Resolusi Konflik
1	<i>Spacial practice</i>	1. Boat Parking Management 2. Interpretation of Coastal Space	a. Parking Lot Expansion b. Defining the Vessel Parking Boundary c. Socialization of the unity of coastal space in Indonesia
2	<i>Representation of space</i>	1. Policy on Fishing Boat Parking at <i>Teleng Ria</i> Beach 2. Fry Catching Policy	a. Socialization of the RTRW Regional Regulation b. Preparation of RDTR Regional Regulation c. Law enforcement related to Spatial Planning Policy d. Law Enforcement related to the capture of fry e. Mediation between PT El Jhon and Fishermen
3	<i>Space of representation</i>	1. Customary differences 2. Fish Business Waste	a. Increased harmony among fishermen b. Law enforcement related to liquor in <i>Teleng Ria</i> Beach c. Socialization of the importance of protecting the coastal environment of <i>Teleng Ria</i> Beach

Source: Researcher (2024)

The third, realm of Space of representation is an understanding of coastal space in *Teleng Ria* Beach as a social space. There are 2 sources of conflict in the utilization of coastal space in *Teleng Ria* Beach, namely differences in customs and the existence of waste from fish business. Recommendations for resolving conflicts over coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria* Beach are as follows; (1) Increasing harmony between fishermen, both local fishermen and migrants; (2) Law enforcement related to liquor in coastal communities in Pacitan Regency; (3) socialization of the importance of protecting the environment in coastal

communities in Tekeng Ria Beach, Pacitan Regency. The following above is a table of conflict resolution of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency in a socio-spatial perspective.

E. CONCLUSION

This research makes a new contribution by adopting a socio-spatial approach in analyzing the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach*, which has not been widely discussed in previous studies. By integrating the dimensions of physical space, government policy, and community social space, this research reveals how interactions between social actors, fishermen practices, and spatial management policies can create tensions in coastal space management. This approach not only enriches our understanding of coastal conflicts, but also offers a more comprehensive solution for coastal space management that involves all relevant parties, including the government, private sector, and local communities.

The results of this study indicate that the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency in the socio-spatial perspective is identified in 3 perspectives, namely the physical space perspective (Spacial practice), government policies related to coastal space (Representations of space) and *Teleng Ria Beach* as a social space (Space of representation). In the realm of Spacial practice, the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach* is caused by the management of boat parking and the use of coastal space. In the realm or aspect of Representations of space, there are 2 causes that make conflicts, namely policies related to the parking of fishing boats on *Teleng Ria Beach* and the policy of catching fingerlings. While in the realm of Space of representation, there are 2 sources of conflict in the utilization of coastal space in *Teleng Ria Beach*, namely differences in customs and the existence of waste from fish business.

The resolution or settlement of the conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach* offered in this research is as follows;

First, the realm of Spacial practice which is a conflict of coastal space that is physically interpreted. The conflict of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria Beach* is caused by the management of boat parking and the use of coastal space. The conflict resolution recommended in this research are; (1) expansion of boat parking pool space so that it can accommodate more fishing boats in *Tamperan Beach*, (2) defining the boundaries of boat parking (physically) by installing clear signs for fishermen; and (3) socialization and knowledge improvement for fishermen, both local and migrant fishermen, about understanding related to the unity of coastal space in *Teleng Ria Beach* within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Second, the realm or aspect of Representations of space is the realm of Government policies related to coastal space at *Teleng Ria Beach*, Pacitan Regency. There are 2 causes that make conflicts, namely policies related to the parking of fishing boats on *Teleng Ria Beach* and the policy of catching fingerlings. Conflict resolution recommended in this study are; (1) Socialization to coastal communities about spatial policies contained in the Pacitan Regency Regional Regulation on the 2024-2044 Regional Spatial Plan; (2) the need for a Regional

Regulation on Spatial Detail Plan (RDTR) that defines the spatial pattern in Pacitan Regency, including coastal space in *Teleng Ria* Beach; (3) Law enforcement related to spatial planning policies in Pacitan Regency; (4) Law enforcement related to the policy of catching fry at *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency; (5) Socialization and mediation between PT El Jhon Tirta Emas and the fishermen of *Teleng Ria* Beach.

The third, domain of Space of representation is the understanding of coastal space in *Teleng Ria* Beach as a social space. There are 2 sources of conflict in the utilization of coastal space in *Teleng Ria* Beach, namely differences in customs and the existence of waste from fish business. Recommendations for conflict resolution of coastal space utilization in *Teleng Ria* Beach are as follows; (1) Increased harmony between fishermen, both local fishermen and migrants; (2) Law enforcement related to liquor in coastal communities in Pacitan Regency; (3) socialization of the importance of protecting the environment in coastal communities in *Teleng Ria* Beach, Pacitan Regency.

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