

The Impact of Urban Development on Coastal Community Health: A Qualitative Study in Makassar City

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Abstract

Urban development in the coastal areas of Makassar City has experienced rapid growth, resulting in significant environmental, social, and economic changes within the community. This study aims to analyze the impact of urban development on the health of coastal communities using William Cockerham's health sociology perspective. This research employs a qualitative approach with a case study design. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation. The findings indicate that urban development has led to environmental changes in coastal areas, including pollution and the reduction of fishing grounds, which contribute to increased health risks. In addition, changes in the economic structure have affected the community's ability to access healthcare services. Social, economic, and environmental factors emerge as the primary determinants shaping the health conditions of coastal communities. This study emphasizes that public health is not solely influenced by medical factors, but also by social structures and development policies.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Health Issues Urban development in various coastal cities in Indonesia has experienced rapid growth in recent decades. Urbanization, infrastructure expansion, and the growth of the urban economy have transformed the spatial structure and social life of communities, including those in coastal areas. Makassar, one of the metropolitan cities in eastern Indonesia, has experienced significant urban transformation through reclamation, port development, coastal tourism expansion, and urban infrastructure modernization. This transformation has not only brought about economic and physical environmental changes but also affected the health of coastal communities, which have traditionally lived with distinctive social, cultural, and economic systems. From a sociological perspective, public health cannot be understood solely as a biological or medical condition, but rather as the result of complex interactions between social, economic, cultural, and environmental factors (Cockerham, 2021).

Coastal communities are social groups with unique characteristics in their daily life patterns. Livelihoods dependent on marine resources, environmental conditions vulnerable to ecological change, and limited access to health facilities are important factors influencing their health. When

urban development enters the living spaces of coastal communities, these changes often have various social and health consequences. Coastal reclamation, coastal land conversion, and the development of tourism areas, for example, can alter marine ecosystems, reduce fishing grounds for fishermen, and increase coastal environmental pollution. These changes not only impact the household economy of fishermen but also have implications for the physical and mental health of the people living in these areas (WHO, 2022).

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study design. Case studies were chosen because the research focuses on a specific social context, namely, coastal communities in Makassar City experiencing changes due to urban development. A case study approach allows researchers to understand the phenomenon in depth within the context of real-life communities. This research was conducted in the coastal areas of Makassar City, South Sulawesi.

The coastal areas that are the focus of this research include traditional fishing community settlements located around the city's coastal areas, such as the coastal areas in Tamalate District, Ujung Tanah District, and Mariso District. These areas were chosen because they are areas that directly experience the impacts of urban development, both in the form of environmental changes and socio-economic changes. The community and research subjects in this study are coastal communities living in fishing settlement areas in Makassar City.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the context of Makassar City, coastal development has become a key agenda for the local government to encourage economic growth and tourism. Development programs such as coastal reclamation, the development of coastal business districts, and the development of marine tourism destinations have significantly transformed the face of Makassar's coastline. On the one hand, this development is considered capable of increasing investment, creating jobs, and improving city infrastructure. However, on the other hand, coastal communities that have long lived in the area face various social changes that impact their daily lives. Changes in seawater quality, increased urban waste, and the reduction of traditional living spaces present new challenges for coastal communities. This situation demonstrates that urban development does not always have a positive impact equally on all community groups (Satterthwaite, 2020). The health of coastal communities in the context of urban development is also closely related to the conditions of their living environment. Densely populated coastal environments, limited adequate sanitation, and exposure to marine and air pollution can increase the risk of various diseases. Several studies have shown that people living in urban coastal areas are more susceptible to infectious diseases, respiratory disorders, skin diseases, and health problems caused by environmental pollution. In addition, socio-economic changes resulting from development can also trigger psychological stress for communities that lose their livelihoods or experience marginalization in the urban development process (Frumkin, 2021).

In his study of health sociology, William Cockerham proposed that public health is influenced by what he calls social determinants of health, namely social factors that shape individuals' opportunities for healthy living. These factors include economic conditions, education, residential environment, access to health services, and social structures that shape public health behaviors. According to Cockerham, health behavior is not solely an individual choice but is influenced by social structures that limit or open up opportunities for individuals to pursue a healthy lifestyle (Cockerham, 2021). Therefore, the health of coastal communities cannot be separated from the urban development structures that shape their living conditions. Cockerham also developed the concept of health lifestyle theory, which explains that healthy lifestyles are formed through the interaction

between social structures and individual choices. Social structures such as social class, occupation, education, and residential environment influence the resources individuals have to maintain their health. In the context of coastal communities, unstable employment conditions, relatively low levels of education, and limited access to health facilities can shape certain health behavior patterns. For example, coastal communities often have limited access to quality health services, so they rely more on traditional medicine or delay treatment until the condition becomes more serious (Cockerham, Hamby, & Oates, 2017).

In addition to structural factors, urban development also impacts the social and cultural dimensions of coastal communities. Rapid urbanization often brings changes in social relationship patterns, cultural values, and local community structures. Coastal communities that previously enjoyed strong social solidarity may experience shifts in social interaction patterns due to the influx of new residents, shifts in livelihoods, and an increasing orientation towards a market economy. These changes can impact community mental health, as the social support networks that previously served as a source of community strength become increasingly weakened (Bambra, 2021).

In Makassar City, the phenomenon of social change in coastal areas is also evident in the increasing inequality between areas undergoing intensive development and traditional fishing settlements. Coastal areas developed as tourist destinations or business centers often have far better facilities than the surrounding local settlements. This inequality can influence public perceptions of urban development and give rise to feelings of social injustice. In the long term, this condition can impact the social welfare and health of coastal communities (Harpham, 2020).

Research on coastal community health has so far focused primarily on environmental aspects or disease epidemiology. This approach is crucial for understanding biological and ecological health risk factors, but often neglects the social dimensions that shape public health conditions. From a sociological perspective, health is understood as a social phenomenon related to power structures, resource distribution, and development processes within a community. Therefore, analysis of the impact of urban development on coastal community health requires considering broader social dimensions, including the relationship between development policies, economic structures, and people's daily lives (Cockerham, 2021).

A qualitative approach is crucial for understanding the experiences of coastal communities facing changes resulting from urban development. Through this approach, researchers can explore how communities interpret environmental changes, how they adapt to new conditions, and how these changes affect their physical and mental health. The perspectives of local communities are crucial because they are the group directly impacted by development. The daily experiences of coastal communities can provide a more comprehensive picture of the relationship between urban development and public health. Furthermore, a qualitative approach allows for a more in-depth analysis of the social and cultural practices that influence coastal communities' health behaviors. For example, how communities understand the concepts of health and illness, how they make decisions about treatment, and how they develop survival strategies in the face of economic and environmental changes. This type of analysis aligns with the sociology of health approach, which emphasizes the importance of understanding the social context in public health studies (Scambler, 2018).

In the context of sustainable development, public health is a crucial indicator reflecting the quality of a city's development. Urban development that neglects health and social welfare has the potential to create new inequalities and worsen the health conditions of vulnerable groups. Therefore, urban development policies need to consider potential social and health impacts, particularly for communities living in coastal areas, which are ecologically and socially more vulnerable (UN-Habitat, 2022). Studying the impact of urban development on the health of coastal communities in Makassar City is crucial because the city is a hub of economic growth in eastern Indonesia,

experiencing intensive coastal development expansion. This study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of how urban development processes affect the lives of coastal communities, particularly in terms of health. Using William Cockerham's sociology of health perspective, this research attempts to analyze the relationship between social structure, environmental conditions, and health behaviors of coastal communities in the context of urban development.

Through this approach, this research views health not only as a medical issue but also as a social phenomenon related to the structure of urban development and the daily lives of communities. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of sociological studies of health in Indonesia, particularly those related to urban development and coastal community health. Furthermore, the findings of this study are also expected to serve as a consideration for local governments and policymakers in formulating more inclusive and sustainable urban development policies that consider public health as an integral part of the development process.

4. THEORETICAL STUDY

a. Sociology of Health Perspective

The sociology of health is a branch of sociology that studies the relationship between social conditions and public health. This field examines how social factors such as social class, education, occupation, residential environment, and public policy influence the health of individuals and groups. From this perspective, health is not understood simply as the absence of disease, but as part of social well-being influenced by broader social structures (Cockerham, 2021).

In the context of coastal communities, the sociology of health perspective is very relevant because

These communities often face various structural limitations, such as limited access to health services, environmental conditions vulnerable to pollution, and unstable economic dependence on natural resources. When urban development alters the spatial and economic structure of coastal areas, these changes can directly and indirectly impact public health.

b. Teori Social Determinants of Health

One important concept in the study of the sociology of health is the social determinants of health. This concept explains that an individual's health is influenced by the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which they live. Social determinants of health encompass various factors such as income, education, employment, environmental conditions, access to health services, and public policies governing the distribution of resources within society (Cockerham, 2021).

In the context of coastal communities in Makassar City, the social determinants of health can be viewed from various perspectives. First, the economic conditions of coastal communities, which are largely dependent on the traditional fishing sector, make them vulnerable to environmental and market changes. Second, limited access to health facilities often makes it difficult for coastal communities to obtain adequate health services. Third, the increasingly stressed coastal environment due to urban development can increase the risk of various diseases related to environmental pollution.

Urban development that fails to address the social conditions of coastal communities has the potential to exacerbate these social determinants of health. For example, coastal reclamation or the development of coastal business districts can reduce the living space of fishing communities and impact the quality of the marine environment. This can impact public health through changes in employment patterns, increased economic pressures, and a decline in the quality of the residential environment.

c. Teori Health Lifestyle

William Cockerham also developed the Health Lifestyle Theory, which explains how healthy lifestyles are shaped through the interaction between social structures and individual choices. According to this theory, health behavior is not entirely a personal decision, but is influenced by the opportunities and constraints determined by one's social position in society (Cockerham, Hamby, & Oates, 2017).

In the context of coastal communities, life chances are often affected by unstable economic conditions, relatively low levels of education, and limited access to healthcare facilities. These conditions limit people's choices in living a healthy lifestyle. For example, coastal communities may have limited access to clean water or proper sanitation, increasing the risk of certain diseases.

Furthermore, work as fishermen or informal sector workers in coastal areas often requires strenuous physical activity and exposes individuals to the risk of occupational accidents and exposure to extreme weather. This situation suggests that the health behaviors of coastal communities cannot be understood solely as individual choices, but also as a result of the social and economic structures that shape their lives.

d. Urban Development and Social Transformation

Urban development is a process of spatial, economic, and social transformation that occurs alongside urban growth. This process is typically characterized by infrastructure development, residential expansion, modernization of transportation systems, and the development of the urban economic sector. In many cases, urban development brings various benefits such as increased investment, job creation, and improved public facilities. However, development can also have various social impacts that are not always felt equally by all groups in society (Satterthwaite, 2020).

In the context of coastal cities like Makassar, urban development often involves the transformation of coastal areas through coastal reclamation, port construction, and the development of marine tourism areas. This transformation can alter local economic structures and impact the livelihoods of communities dependent on coastal resources. These changes impact not only the local economy but also the social fabric of coastal communities.

Urban sociology shows that urban development often creates spatial inequality between rapidly developing areas and low-income settlements. This inequality can impact people's access to healthcare, sanitation, and a healthy living environment. In the long term, this situation can widen health disparities between different groups within the same city (Harpham, 2020).

e. Coastal Community Environmental Health

The environment is a crucial factor influencing public health. In the context of coastal communities, marine conditions, water quality, and residential sanitation are crucial factors in determining public health. Marine pollution from domestic and industrial waste can increase the risk of various diseases, such as skin conditions, digestive disorders, and waterborne diseases.

Rapid urban development often increases pressure on coastal environments through increased waste generation, coastal reclamation, and changes in marine ecosystems. These conditions can impact the sustainability of marine resources and the health of communities dependent on them (Frumkin, 2021). Beyond physical health impacts, environmental change can also impact the mental health of coastal communities. When communities lose access to traditional livelihoods or experience drastic environmental changes, they can experience social stress and economic uncertainty. This demonstrates that public health is not solely linked to biological factors but also to the social and environmental conditions that shape daily life.

f. Relevance of Theory to Research

Based on the theoretical explanation above, it can be concluded that coastal community health is a phenomenon influenced by various social, economic, and environmental factors. The theory proposed by William Cockerham provides a comprehensive analytical framework for understanding the relationship between urban development and public health. Through the concepts of social determinants of health and health lifestyle, this theory allows researchers to see how social structures and environmental conditions shape the health behaviors of coastal communities.

In this study, Cockerham's theory is used to analyze how urban development in Makassar City affects the health of coastal communities through changes in social structure, environmental conditions, and livelihood opportunities. This approach is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the social impacts of urban development on public health, particularly for coastal communities that are often vulnerable to development processes.

Results: The results and discussion sections of this study outline field findings regarding the impact of urban development on the health of coastal communities in Makassar City. These findings are analyzed using a sociology of health perspective, specifically the theory proposed by William Cockerham, who emphasizes that public health is influenced by social structures, the environment, and the life opportunities of individuals within the community. Through this approach, coastal community health is understood not solely as a biological condition but as a social phenomenon related to changes in the environment, economy, and social relations resulting from urban development (Cockerham, 2021).

1. Changes in the Coastal Environment due to Urban Development

The research results show that urban development in the coastal areas of Makassar City has brought significant changes to the environmental conditions of coastal communities. Several development projects, such as coastal reclamation, coastal tourism development, and port infrastructure expansion, have altered the marine ecosystem and the living spaces of fishing communities. These changes are evident in the reduction of fishing grounds, increased marine pollution, and changes in water quality around coastal settlements. Most informants stated that before large-scale coastal development, the sea was relatively cleaner and fish resources were more readily available. However, in recent years, communities have experienced a decline in fish catches and an increase in waste entering coastal areas. Household and urban waste is often carried by ocean currents and accumulates around fishing settlements. These environmental changes have direct implications for the health of coastal communities. Polluted seawater can increase the risk of skin diseases and infections for people who engage in daily marine activities. Furthermore, limited sanitation in some coastal settlements also exacerbates the risk of environmentally related diseases. This situation demonstrates that urban development not only impacts physical changes in space but also impacts environmental quality, which is a crucial determinant of public health (Frumkin, 2021). From the perspective of social determinants of health, the condition of the residential environment is a crucial factor influencing public health. When urban development causes changes in environmental quality without being accompanied by adequate environmental management, the communities living in those areas will face greater health risks (WHO, 2022). In the case of the coastal communities of Makassar, changes in coastal ecology due to urban development have created unhealthy environmental conditions for the local population.

2. Changes in Economic Structure and Their Impact on Health

Research findings also indicate that urban development has changed the economic structure of coastal communities. Some people who previously worked as fishermen are experiencing difficulties maintaining their livelihoods due to the reduction in fishing grounds

and increased development activity in coastal areas. This situation has led some fishermen to shift to the urban informal sector, such as dock laborers, construction workers, or small traders. This change in livelihoods has had a complex impact on community life. On the one hand, some people have gained new economic opportunities through tourism or trade in coastal areas. However, on the other hand, many people experience economic instability due to the precarious nature of their new jobs and low incomes. This economic instability has impacted their families' health. Several informants stated that limited income often causes them to delay treatment when family members become ill. In some cases, people prefer to use traditional medicine or buy medicine at street stalls rather than access formal health services.

In Cockerham's Health Lifestyle theory, these conditions can be explained through the concepts of life chances and life choices. Life chances refer to the life opportunities individuals have based on their social and economic circumstances. When people have limited economic resources, their options for living a healthy lifestyle become increasingly limited. In other words, health behavior is not entirely an individual decision, but is influenced by structural conditions that limit their choices (Cockerham, Hamby, & Oates, 2017). In the context of the Makassar coastal community, economic limitations create a dilemma between meeting daily needs and maintaining family health. This demonstrates that the health of coastal communities cannot be separated from the economic conditions they experience during the process of urban development.

3. Access to Health Services

The research also shows that coastal communities' access to healthcare still faces various obstacles. Although the government has provided healthcare facilities such as community health centers (Puskesmas) and a national health insurance program, coastal communities still face obstacles in utilizing these services. Several informants stated that the distance of healthcare facilities from coastal settlements is a major obstacle. Furthermore, limited transportation and the additional costs of accessing healthcare often discourage people from seeking healthcare unless they are seriously ill. In addition to geographic and economic factors, sociocultural factors also influence people's behavior in seeking healthcare services. Some communities still believe in traditional medicine or alternative healing practices, which are considered more accessible and in keeping with local culture. In some cases, people only access formal healthcare after traditional treatments fail to provide the desired results. This phenomenon demonstrates that public health behavior is influenced by a combination of structural and cultural factors. From a sociological perspective, access to healthcare is determined not only by the availability of medical facilities but also by social, economic, and cultural conditions that shape how people understand health and illness (Scambler, 2018).

4. Social Impact of Development on Community Mental Health

In addition to the physical impacts on health, this study also found that urban development impacts the mental health of coastal communities. Rapid environmental and economic changes often create feelings of uncertainty and anxiety among the community, especially for those who have lost their livelihoods or experienced drastic changes in their lifestyles. Several informants expressed concern about the future of their work as fishermen. Reduced fish catches and increased development activity in coastal areas have made it increasingly difficult to maintain their traditional livelihoods. This situation creates psychological stress not only for the head of the family but also for other family members. Furthermore, social changes resulting from urban development also impact social relations within coastal communities. The influx of new residents and increased economic activity in coastal areas have altered patterns of social interaction. Several informants stated that social solidarity within fishing communities has

begun to diminish compared to previous levels. From a sociology of health perspective, social support networks are a crucial factor influencing a community's psychological well-being. When social networks within a community weaken, people become more vulnerable to social stress and mental health problems (Bambra, 2021). Therefore, social changes resulting from urban development can affect public health not only through physical factors, but also through changes in the structure of social relations.

5. Coastal Community Adaptation Strategies

Despite facing various challenges due to urban development, coastal communities in Makassar City have demonstrated various adaptation strategies to maintain their livelihoods. One such strategy is livelihood diversification. Some fishermen have begun seeking additional work in the informal sector, such as selling fish, working at ports, or opening small businesses around coastal tourist areas. Furthermore, communities are also working to strengthen social solidarity within their communities to cope with the changes. In some cases, communities have formed fishing groups or community. Local communities aim to advance their interests in coastal development processes. This adaptation strategy demonstrates that coastal communities are not merely passive victims of urban development but also possess the capacity to adapt to the changes that occur. However, a community's adaptability is strongly influenced by the social and economic resources they possess. From Cockerham's theoretical perspective, the ability of individuals or groups to live healthy lifestyles is strongly influenced by the opportunity structures available within the community. When communities have access to economic resources, education, and strong social networks, they have a greater chance of maintaining good health.

6. Implications of Urban Development on Coastal Community Health

The findings of this study indicate that urban development has a complex impact on the health of coastal communities. These impacts are not only related to environmental changes but also involve economic, social, and cultural changes in community life. In the context of sustainable development, the results of this study demonstrate the importance of considering public health aspects in urban development planning. Urban development oriented solely towards economic growth has the potential to create social inequality and increase health risks for vulnerable groups. Therefore, coastal development policies need to consider the principles of inclusive and sustainable development. Local governments need to ensure that coastal communities have adequate access to health services, a healthy environment, and equitable economic opportunities in the urban development process. Using the perspective of William Cockerham's sociology of health, this study demonstrates that the health of coastal communities cannot be separated from the social structures and development policies that shape their lives. Therefore, efforts to improve the health of coastal communities need to be undertaken through a holistic approach that simultaneously considers social, economic, and environmental factors.

5. CONCLUSION

Research findings indicate that coastal communities' access to healthcare still faces various obstacles. Although the government has provided healthcare facilities such as community health centers (Puskesmas) and a national health insurance program, coastal communities still face obstacles in utilizing these services. These barriers include distance to healthcare facilities, limited transportation, and additional costs incurred to obtain healthcare services. Furthermore, cultural factors influence community behavior in seeking healthcare, with some still relying on traditional medicine before accessing formal healthcare. Beyond the physical impacts on health, urban

development also impacts the mental health of coastal communities. Rapid environmental and economic changes create uncertainty for communities dependent on coastal resources. Some communities are concerned about the future of their livelihoods as fishermen, especially as fish catches decrease and fishing grounds become increasingly limited. This situation creates psychological stress that can impact community's mental well-being.

Social changes occurring in coastal areas also impact social relations within fishing communities. The influx of new residents and the growth of economic activity in coastal areas have led to changes in social interaction patterns. The social solidarity that previously served as a strength for fishing communities has begun to change. In studies of the sociology of health, social support networks play a crucial role in maintaining a community's psychological well-being. When social networks weaken, communities become more vulnerable to social stress and mental health problems. Despite facing various challenges due to urban development, coastal communities have demonstrated a capacity to adapt to these changes. One form of adaptation is livelihood diversification, where communities no longer rely solely on the fishing sector but also seek other economic opportunities in the informal sector. Furthermore, some fishing communities have sought to strengthen social solidarity by forming community groups aimed at advocating for their interests in coastal development processes.

The results of this study indicate that coastal community health cannot be understood solely as a medical or biological issue, but rather as a social phenomenon related to the structure of urban development, environmental conditions, and the community's life opportunities. The sociological perspective of health, developed by William Cockerham, provides a comprehensive analytical framework for understanding the relationship between urban development and public health. Through the concepts of social determinants of health and health lifestyles, this theory emphasizes that public health conditions are influenced by the interaction between social structures and individual behavior. Therefore, efforts to improve coastal community health cannot be achieved solely through the provision of health services but must also involve improving the social, economic, and environmental conditions that affect community life. Urban development that does not consider public health aspects has the potential to create social inequality and increase the vulnerability of certain community groups, including coastal communities.

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