

ANALYSIS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION THEORY IN DEVELOPMENT PHENOMENON SEA FENCE IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Fence construction the sea in Indonesia is one of effort collective in face impact change climate and abrasion beach. Phenomenon This can analyzed use theory Collective Action in analyze individuals and groups Work The same For reach objective together in management source Power common - pool resources Research This aiming analyze dynamics Collective Action in development fence sea in Indonesia and the challenges and strategies in implementation. Research This use approach qualitative with type study descriptive with method data collection namely study library and study Documents. Data management using Milles and Huberman's thoughts which began with data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Research results This show that success Collective Action in development fence sea determined by the strength of social capital, trust inter-factor, existence regulation government and incentives economy for public local. The challenges faced are limited resources, weak coordination and differences in interests between stakeholders. Therefore, a more adaptive and collaborative strategy is needed to increase the effectiveness of Collective Action in the management and construction of sustainable sea fences.

Keywords: Collective Action, Fence Sea, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an archipelagic country face various challenge environment, one of them is abrasion the beach is getting more and more inc(Wannewitz et al., 2023)rease consequence change climate and activities human (Tranter, Estradivari, et al., 2022). Abrasion cause depreciation land, threatening settlement, land agriculture, as well as ecosystem coast (Swallow, 2022);. For overcome problem this, one of developed solutions is development fence sea as protection physique for coastal areas (Irwan et al., 2022). Sea fence functioning For dampen energy waves, reduce erosion, as well as speed up sedimentation, so that can help stabilize the coastline (Kustanti et al., 2023).

However, development fence sea No only just project infrastructure, but also involves various the party that has interest different, including government, society coastal, non-governmental organizations, and sectors private sector (M. P. T. Santoso et al., 2021). In the context of this, concept *Collective Action* become relevant For analyzed (Kresna et al., 2018). *Collective Action* refers to the action jointly carried out by individuals or group For reach profitable goal all parties (Sujadmiko & Meidiantama, 2022);(Hindrasti, 2008). In development fence sea, success action collective is very dependent on the extent of the stakeholders interest can collaborate, share source power, and build agreement together For overcome challenge coast (Ainurrohman et al., 2023).

Collective Action Theory emphasize that Work The same in manage source Power common - pool resources often experience constraint like behavior free burden (*free-rider problem*), differences interests, as well as lack of incentive economy for public For participate (Nurhasanah

& Van den Broeck, 2022). In some regions in Indonesia, development fence sea has show results vary, depending on factors social, economic, and policies implemented (Hanri et al., 2022). Some programs were successful (Manders et al., 2021). blessing the existence of strong social capital, while other experience constraint consequence lack of coordination and support policy (Bott & Braun, 2019).

Therefore that, research This aiming analyze dynamics *Collective Action* in development fence sea in Indonesia and the challenges and strategies in implementation (Batiran et al., 2021). Understand dynamics *Collective Action* in context this, it is expected policies and practices management Coast can more sustainable and provide benefit term long for public coast in Indonesia (Gupita, 2023).

METHODS

Study This use approach qualitative with type study descriptive. Data collection was carried out with method studies library and study document that is used as source in study This (Yulianda et al., 2023). Data management is done with the Milles and Huberman (Kurnianingsih et al., 2022) model . The data analysis used in the form of books, journals and other documents based on the phenomenon that occurs tense expert sea (Tranter, Ahmadia, et al., 2022). The data obtained is studies bibliography conducted as source For explain phenomena that occur, so that the data obtained capable For do interpretation and understanding in a way theoretical to source reading (Suharko, 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamics *Collective Action* in the Development of Sea Fences in Indonesia

Collective action refers to action together by a group individual or institution For reach objective together (Nagel et al., 2024). Construction of the fence sea, various actor play a role, start from government central and regional, community coastal, academics, NGOs, to sector private sector (A. B. Santoso et al., 2023). This cooperation required remember that project kind of This need source Power large, effective coordination, and reception social in order to be able to successful. According to theory action collective, success a project depends on several factor main, including :

1. **Common Goods**, Clarity benefits that can be obtained obtained by each party in development fence sea, like protection from disaster and improvement welfare economy public coast.
2. **Trust and Social Networks**, There is a high level of trust between stakeholders and community involvement in the planning and implementation process.
3. **Regulation and Policy**, Clarity of rules that support collective action and avoid individual interests that conflict with common goals.
4. **Resources and Incentives**, Availability of funds and incentives that encourage all party For participate active in project.

The problem Regarding the construction of the fence sea as Dynamics of Collective Action as analysis in a way policy. In general dynamics according to Collective Action theory as following (Ridwan & Azhari, 2024):

1. The Role of Government in Coordinating Collective Action

The government has a major role in initiating, coordinating, and ensuring that the construction of sea fences goes according to plan. Various policies have been implemented, such as the National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API) which serves as a guideline for coastal areas in dealing with the impacts of climate change. However, the

challenges that often arise appear is lack of coordination between agencies, both at the level national and also area (Nurdin et al., 2022). Some project development fence sea experience constraint Because overlap overlap authority between ministry, government regions, and institutions related (Surjono et al., 2022).

2. Local Community Participation

Coastal communities have a key role in maintaining and preserving the sea fences that have been built. However, the level of participation often depending on how far they are feel involved in the planning process. If the community feel project This is part from interest they, then action collective tend more strong. In some area, project fence sea succeed Because the existence of educational programs that improve awareness public about importance infrastructure this. As for example, in Demak, Central Java, the project development fence sea based on mangrove vegetation is successful Because existence collaboration close between government, society, and academics (Wibowo, 2022).

3. The Role of NGOs and Academics in Supporting Collective Action

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academics often play a role in providing technical support and policy advocacy. NGOs such as Wetlands International and academics from local universities assist in planning, impact research, and sustainable ecosystem management. However, the challenge is how to ensure that recommendations from NGOs and academics are effectively implemented in government policies. There is often a gap between theory and practice on the ground (Eider et al., 2023).

4. Private Sector Involvement

The private sector also has a role to play in supporting the construction of sea fences, both through direct investment and corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. Several large companies engaged in coastal fisheries and tourism have an interest in ensuring the sustainability of the coastal environment. However, clear incentives are needed to make the private sector more interested in contributing. Without adequate regulations and incentive policies, private sector involvement tends to be minimal (Haqi, 2023).

The success of *Collective Action* in building sea fences is determined by the strength of social capital, trust between actors, the existence of government regulations and economic incentives for local communities.

Challenges and Strategies

The construction of sea fences in Indonesia is one of the efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change, especially in overcoming coastal abrasion and rising sea levels. In its implementation, this project requires the involvement of various stakeholders, including the government, communities, environmental organizations, and the private sector. Therefore, the theory of *Collective Action* is relevant to analyze how these actors contribute to the success of the construction of sea fences (Zamzami & Iwabuchi, 2024).

Collective Action Theory explains how individuals or groups work together to achieve common goals, despite potential problems such as *free-riders* or imbalanced contributions. According to Olson Fountain in his book *The Logic of Collective Action*, individual tend No will participate If they feel can enjoy the result without must contribute (Rohman & Afkarina, 2024). Therefore that, success action collective depends on incentives, regulations, and institutions that encourage participation active.

Application of *Collective Action* Theory in the Development of Sea Fences, Context development fence sea in Indonesia, action collective can observed in a number of aspect following (Purwanti et al., 2024):

1. **Local Community Participation** Community involvement in project planning and implementation is essential to ensure the sustainability of the sea fence. Awareness of the

long-term benefits, such as protection against abrasion and increased fisheries yields, is a key driving factor.

2. **The Role of Environmental Organizations and Academics** Environmental organizations and academics contribute to research and public education. They also help ensure that sea fence designs are ecologically and sustainably designed.
3. **The Private Sector and Public-Private Partnerships** The private sector can contribute in the form of funding, technology, and innovation in materials and construction methods. Public-private partnerships are an effective model for large projects that require significant investment (Paramita et al., 2023).

Challenges in Collective Action, although there are many advantages of collective action in building sea fences, there are several challenges that need to be overcome, such as (Berenschot et al., 2022):

1. Complex stakeholder coordination
2. Lack of awareness public about importance project This
3. Problem financing and sustainability of funds
4. Potential conflicts of interest between various actors

The obstacles faced are limited resources, weak coordination and differences in interests between stakeholders. Therefore, a more adaptive and collaborative strategy is needed to increase the effectiveness of *Collective Action* in the management and construction of sustainable sea fences (Lynch & Turner, 2022).

CONCLUSIONS

Fence construction the sea in Indonesia requires approach based on *Collective Action* For ensure its success. Collaboration between government, society, organization environment, and sectors private become key main in overcome the challenges that exist. With existence appropriate incentives and supportive regulations, action collective can become solution effective in mitigation impact change climate and coastal protection in Indonesia.

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