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Coastal Development and Perceived Social Change in a Fishing Community in Bangka Jaya, North Aceh

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Abstract

Coastal development through cafés and recreational facilities may create economic opportunities while changing how fishing communities use and interpret shoreline space. This study examines the economic and social changes associated with coastal development in Bangka Jaya, North Aceh. It employed a qualitative descriptive design involving five purposively selected participants drawn from fishers, coastal traders, community leaders, and local residents. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation and analyzed through data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Participants associated the development with increased visitor activity, additional income opportunities, and greater demand for local goods and services. However, participants involved in small-scale trade reported stronger business competition, while participating fishers perceived reduced flexibility in using parts of the shoreline for fishing-related activities. Greater interaction with visitors also generated concerns about recreational activities during religious periods, young people's use of time, and compatibility with customary and religious expectations. Residents responded by diversifying their livelihoods, maintaining communication, and using community deliberation to address emerging concerns. Given the small and context-specific sample, the findings do not establish population-wide or causal effects. They support participatory coastal governance involving fishing communities, small-scale traders, business owners, village authorities, and customary institutions to negotiate shoreline use, distribute economic opportunities, and maintain locally accepted social norms.

Keywords: *Coastal Development; Coastal Governance; Fishing Communities; Social Change; Tourism Development*

A. Introduction

Indonesia's coastal areas provide both living space and sources of livelihood for fishing communities. For small-scale fishing households, the coast supports fishing, fish trading, and other activities that sustain household income and social life. These areas have also become increasingly important for commerce, services, and tourism. The construction of cafés and recreational facilities may diversify local livelihoods, attract visitors, and generate new business opportunities. At the same time, such development can alter access to working spaces, intensify competition over the shoreline, and reshape established livelihood arrangements. Across Southeast Asia, tourism and other maritime developments have increasingly interacted with small-scale fisheries, often producing both livelihood diversification and a growing squeeze on coastal space (Fabinyi et al., 2022). Indonesian fishing households may benefit from livelihood interventions, but their outcomes depend heavily on community participation, local institutional support, and collaboration among relevant actors (Stacey et al., 2021).

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Coastal development is therefore not economically or socially neutral. The benefits generated by new businesses may not be distributed evenly among fishers, small-scale traders, business owners, and other residents. A development initiative may provide income for one group while reducing customers, access, or economic security for another. Research on the blue economy has similarly shown that economic expansion in marine and coastal areas can create livelihood opportunities while also producing dispossession, unequal benefit distribution, cultural disruption, and exclusion from decision-making (Bennett et al., 2019, 2021). Small-scale fishers are particularly vulnerable when development restricts their geographic, economic, or political space without providing meaningful opportunities to participate in decisions that affect their livelihoods (Cohen et al., 2019).

This concern is also relevant to Indonesia's coastal governance framework. Law No. 1 of 2014 recognizes the involvement of local, traditional, and customary communities in coastal planning and management, including their right to propose strategic, zoning, management, and action plans (Republic of Indonesia, 2014). More recently, Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 12 of 2024 has provided a specific framework for community participation and empowerment in the management of coastal areas and small islands (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2024). These provisions indicate that coastal development should not be assessed solely in terms of investment, infrastructure, or visitor numbers. It should also be examined in relation to community participation, livelihood protection, access to coastal space, and the distribution of benefits and burdens.

These issues take on a particular meaning in Aceh, where tourism development operates within a social environment shaped by Islamic values and *adat*, or customary norms. Research on halal tourism policy in Aceh shows that tourism governance is expected to accommodate economic development while remaining consistent with regional regulations and the religious values of local communities (Maulida et al., 2023). The present study focuses on Bangka Jaya, a *gampong*—an Acehnese village-level administrative community—in North Aceh Regency. In recent years, cafés and recreational facilities have been established along its coastal area. Some residents view these businesses as a means of increasing village economic activity, attracting visitors, and creating new opportunities. At the same time, available local accounts indicate concerns about declining customers among some small-scale traders, constraints on the use of shoreline space for fishing-related activities, and practices considered inconsistent with local customary and religious expectations.

These differing accounts suggest that coastal development does not produce a uniform experience. Increased visitor activity and new business opportunities may coexist with livelihood competition, spatial constraints, and concerns about social change. Fishers' perspectives are particularly important because the shoreline is not simply a recreational setting for them; it is part of their working environment and social life. Nevertheless, their interests may receive less attention when coastal development is primarily evaluated through tourism growth and commercial activity. Examining how fishers and other residents interpret these changes can reveal how economic opportunities and social costs are distributed at the community level.

Previous studies provide important insights into these tensions. Kinseng et al. (2018) found that marine tourism development on a small Indonesian island generated employment and improved access to goods and services, but it was also associated with declining social cohesion, weaker adherence to customary practices, and conflict involving local communities and private actors. More recent research in West Sumatra shows that the transformation of an isolated coastal village into a marine tourism destination depended on adaptive capacity, social capital, trust, family-based relationships, and collaboration among stakeholders (Syafrini et al., 2026). These studies demonstrate that the outcomes of coastal tourism are shaped by local institutions and social relations rather than by investment alone.

However, the contexts examined in those studies differ from the localized development of cafés and recreational facilities along a shoreline that remains directly connected to everyday fishing activities. Limited attention has been given to how this smaller-scale form of commercial development is experienced in an Acehnese fishing community, where livelihood access, village social relations, Islamic values, and *adat* intersect. This study does not claim that Bangka Jaya represents all Indonesian coastal communities. Instead, it offers a bounded case through which the coexistence of economic opportunity, competition over coastal space, and the negotiation of local norms can be examined.

Accordingly, this study examines how fishers and other local actors describe the economic and social changes associated with coastal development in Bangka Jaya, North Aceh. The analysis focuses on perceived changes in household economic conditions, the use of coastal space and fishing activities, patterns of social interaction, and adherence to social, customary, and religious values. By documenting these accounts, the study seeks to contribute a community-level perspective to discussions of participatory coastal governance and to identify considerations relevant to village authorities, fishing communities, business owners, and customary institutions.

B. Literature Review

Coastal Development, Social Justice, and Participatory Governance

Development is generally directed toward improving human welfare rather than merely increasing economic output. Todaro and Smith (2015) conceptualize development as a process that includes improvements in living conditions, expanded social and economic choices, and reductions in inequality. Applied to coastal areas, this perspective means that development cannot be assessed only through the number of businesses, facilities, or visitors. Its outcomes must also be considered in relation to livelihood security, access to resources, community participation, and the distribution of benefits and costs.

Coastal tourism and other marine-based economic activities may generate employment, infrastructure, and new sources of income. However, their benefits are not automatically distributed among all groups that depend on coastal resources. Bennett et al. (2019) argue that a sustainable blue economy requires environmental protection, equitable benefit distribution, and inclusive decision-making. Without these safeguards, economic expansion may improve aggregate activity while weakening the position of small-scale resource users.

This concern is developed more explicitly through the concept of blue justice. Bennett et al. (2021) identify several risks associated with rapid marine economic development, including dispossession, displacement, restricted access to resources, livelihood disruption, cultural change, and exclusion from governance. These risks involve three related dimensions of justice. Distributional justice concerns who receives economic benefits and who bears development costs. Procedural justice concerns who participates in decisions. Recognition concerns whether the identities, knowledge, livelihoods, and rights of local groups are acknowledged. Cohen et al. (2019) similarly argue that small-scale fisheries may be squeezed from geographic, economic, and political space when larger commercial and institutional interests dominate coastal-development agendas.

Research on marine and coastal tourism shows that even developments presented as community-based may create unequal outcomes. Leposa's (2020) thematic synthesis found that coastal tourism can generate structural inequalities, alter access to natural resources, and affect the daily lives of host communities. The inclusion of local residents in tourism-related businesses does not necessarily demonstrate that all groups participate equally or receive comparable benefits. The relevant questions are which residents are able to enter new businesses, which groups retain access to coastal resources, and whose interests influence local decisions.

In the Indonesian context, tourism development has also been shaped by differences in ownership, power, and institutional capacity. Hampton and Jeyacheya (2015) found that changing relations among local communities and government actors affected control over tourism development on Gili Trawangan. Westoby et al. (2021) further observed that Indonesia's regional tourism development requires human-capital development and safeguards against tensions associated with top-down or elite-led development. These studies indicate that infrastructure and commercial expansion should be accompanied by local participation and institutional arrangements that protect established livelihoods.

Participatory governance is especially relevant in coastal communities where formal government institutions operate alongside customary practices. Kurien's (2017) study in post-disaster Aceh showed that collective action and co-management could connect fishing communities, state institutions, and civil society while acknowledging customary organization. In the present study, participatory governance is therefore understood as more than consultation. It concerns the ability of fishers, small-scale traders, business owners, village authorities, and customary institutions to negotiate access, rules, responsibilities, and the distribution of benefits.

Social Change in Coastal Communities

Social change involves alterations in social institutions and relationships that affect values, norms, behavior, and patterns of interaction (Soekanto & Sulistyowati, 2017). Such change may result from internal developments or from the entry of new actors, economic activities, technologies, and cultural practices. Coastal tourism can

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contribute to this process by introducing visitor-oriented businesses, expanding interaction with outsiders, changing the use of public space, and creating forms of work that differ from established livelihoods.

Economic and social changes in coastal communities are closely connected. New sources of income may change the division of labor and relationships among occupational groups. Commercial facilities may also alter how residents use and interpret coastal space. A shoreline previously associated primarily with fishing, landing activities, small-scale trade, and community interaction may acquire additional meanings as a site of leisure, consumption, and tourism. Social change in such a setting does not necessarily involve the disappearance of established practices. It may instead take the form of negotiation, coexistence, or tension between older and newer uses.

Kinseng et al. (2018) demonstrate this combination of economic and social change in their study of marine-tourism development on an Indonesian island. Residents associated tourism with employment and improved access to goods and services, but they also reported weaker social cohesion, declining adherence to customary practices, and disputes involving ownership and access. The study is relevant because it shows that positive economic evaluations can coexist with concerns about social relations and customary norms.

The intensity and direction of change nevertheless vary across locations. Social concerns identified in a mature or externally driven tourism destination cannot automatically be transferred to a village where cafés and recreational facilities are developing on a smaller scale. In Bangka Jaya, social-change theory is therefore used as a sensitizing framework for examining participants' accounts of changing interaction, shoreline use, and normative expectations. It is not used to establish that tourism caused a comprehensive transformation of village institutions.

Religious and customary expectations also influence how tourism-related change is interpreted in Aceh. Tourism governance in the province operates within an institutional setting in which Islamic principles and regional regulations shape expectations for business practices and visitor behavior (Maulida et al., 2023). Consequently, concerns about activity during prayer periods or patterns of social interaction cannot be treated merely as resistance to economic modernization. They are part of a local negotiation over how new economic activities should operate within existing moral and institutional arrangements.

Fishing Livelihoods, Coastal Space, and Adaptation

Fishing livelihoods are shaped by environmental uncertainty, seasonal variation, weather conditions, resource availability, and fluctuations in catches. Kusnadi (2000) describes adaptation and social networks as important elements through which fishing households respond to such uncertainty. The shoreline is central to these livelihoods because it supports access to the sea, the movement and maintenance of fishing equipment, the handling of catches, trade, and interaction among fishers.

The development of tourism-related facilities may provide fishing households with opportunities to diversify their sources of income. Diversification can reduce dependence on an uncertain catch, but it may also expose households to new forms of

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competition and market dependence. Lasso and Dahles (2018), for example, found that tourism transformed livelihoods in a fishing community on Komodo Island. Although souvenir trading generated income, the movement away from fishing created dependence on a limited, competitive, and seasonal tourism market. Their study cautions against assuming that any transition from fishing to tourism necessarily improves long-term livelihood security.

A regional review by Fabinyi et al. (2022) similarly shows that tourism and other maritime developments are reconfiguring coastal livelihoods across Southeast Asia. Fishing communities increasingly negotiate commodification, environmental pressure, restricted access to fishing grounds, and competition over coastal space. The interaction between tourism and fishing is therefore not limited to occupational change. It also involves control over the places and resources required to maintain fishing livelihoods.

Research focused on Indonesian small-scale fisheries suggests that livelihood interventions are more likely to support lasting outcomes when they use inclusive approaches, build local capacity, and involve collaboration among communities, government agencies, and other actors (Stacey et al., 2021). Adaptation should not be interpreted solely as an individual's willingness to enter a new business. It also depends on access to capital, skills, networks, business locations, and institutional support. Residents with fewer resources may have less capacity to take advantage of tourism-related opportunities even when they live in the same coastal area.

Syafrini et al. (2026) found that adaptive capacity, family solidarity, trust, and stakeholder collaboration supported the transformation of coastal villages into marine-tourism destinations in West Sumatra. Their findings demonstrate how social capital can help fishing communities combine tourism services with existing social and cultural resources. However, that study involved a more developed tourism setting and a broader group of stakeholders. It cannot establish that the same adaptive capacity exists in Bangka Jaya. It serves instead as a comparative case for examining whether residents respond through livelihood diversification, communication, and collective negotiation.

Previous Studies and the Analytical Position of the Present Study

Previous Indonesian studies reveal several possible trajectories of coastal-tourism development. Tourism may generate employment and services while weakening social cohesion or creating disputes over ownership and access (Kinseng et al., 2018). It may shift fishing households toward tourism-dependent livelihoods that remain vulnerable to competition and seasonality (Lasso & Dahles, 2018). Development may also be shaped by unequal relations of power and ownership (Hampton & Jeyacheya, 2015), while community capacity, trust, and collaboration can support more locally grounded transformation (Syafrini et al., 2026). These findings do not present tourism as uniformly beneficial or harmful. They show that outcomes depend on livelihood conditions, access to resources, institutional arrangements, and the capacity of residents to participate.

The present study differs in scale and setting. It examines the development of cafés and recreational facilities along a shoreline that continues to function as a working space for fishers in an Acehnese *gampong*. It does not investigate a large tourism project, a completed occupational transformation, or a formally established tourism village. Its

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contribution lies in examining an earlier and localized process in which commercial opportunities, fishing activities, social interaction, Islamic values, and Acehnese *adat* coexist within the same coastal space.

Based on the reviewed literature, the study uses four connected analytical dimensions. The first is the distribution of economic benefits and competitive pressures. The second is access to and use of coastal space. The third is change in social interaction and the negotiation of customary and religious expectations. The fourth is community adaptation and participation in local governance. These dimensions guide the interpretation of participants' accounts without assuming that development produces identical outcomes for all residents or that the observed changes can be attributed exclusively to tourism-related businesses.

C. Methods

This study was conducted in Bangka Jaya, a *gampong*—an Acehnese village-level administrative community—in North Aceh Regency, Indonesia. The site was selected because cafés and recreational facilities had developed along a shoreline that local fishers continued to use for livelihood and social activities. The coexistence of fishing, small-scale trade, and visitor-oriented businesses provided a relevant setting for examining perceived changes in economic activity, coastal-space use, social interaction, local norms, and community adaptation.

The study employed a qualitative descriptive design. This design was appropriate because the research sought to document how local actors interpreted changes associated with the development of cafés and recreational facilities rather than to quantify those changes or establish a causal relationship (Creswell & Poth, 2018). The analysis therefore focused on participants' accounts and the conditions observed within the study setting.

Five participants were selected purposively from among fishers, coastal traders, community leaders, and local residents. Selection was based on their involvement in coastal livelihoods, familiarity with community conditions, and knowledge of the expanding commercial and recreational use of the shoreline. The participants were not intended to statistically represent the population of Bangka Jaya. Their accounts were used to develop a context-specific understanding of the changes associated with coastal development.

Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. Observation concerned the physical condition of the coastal area, the use of shoreline space, fishing and commercial activities, and interactions around cafés and recreational facilities. The interviews explored participants' accounts of livelihood opportunities, perceived economic changes, business competition, access to fishing-related spaces, social relationships, and the compatibility of tourism activities with customary and religious expectations. Documentation consisted of field notes, research photographs, and materials related to the study setting.

Data analysis followed the interactive model of Miles et al. (2014), comprising data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. Interview, observational, and documentary material was selected and grouped into five descriptive domains: economic differentiation, coastal-space use, social interaction, customary and

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religious values, and community adaptation. Similarities and differences across participants' accounts were compared and interpreted alongside the available observational and documentary material. The domains were subsequently integrated into four connected patterns reported in the findings: differentiated economic change, competing uses of coastal space, negotiation of social and religious norms, and community adaptation.

The findings were treated as context-bound thematic accounts. They were not used to estimate the prevalence of particular views, represent all Bangka Jaya residents, measure changes in household income, establish formal displacement from coastal space, or demonstrate a direct causal relationship between coastal development and social change.

D. Results and Discussion

The findings are presented as thematic summaries derived from interviews, observations, and the supporting materials available to the study. References to participants' reports or perceptions apply only to the five purposively selected participants and should not be interpreted as representing all residents of Bangka Jaya. The analysis identified four connected patterns: differentiated economic change, competing uses of coastal space, negotiation of social and religious norms, and community adaptation.

Social and Economic Setting of Bangka Jaya

Bangka Jaya is a coastal *gampong* in North Aceh Regency where fishing, small-scale trade, and other activities connected to coastal resources contribute to local livelihoods. For participating fishers, the shoreline served not only as an access point for economic activities but also as a setting for everyday social interaction.

Observations and participant accounts indicated that cafés and recreational facilities had expanded the functions of the coastal area. The shoreline continued to support fishing and small-scale trade, but it was also increasingly used for recreation, visitor-oriented services, and commercial activities. Participants associated this development with greater visitor activity and a more varied use of coastal space.

Participants did not describe the development in uniform terms. Some regarded it as an economic opportunity, while others referred to stronger business competition, constraints in using parts of the shoreline, and concerns about changes in community life. These differences were related to participants' occupations, access to business resources, and ability to engage with tourism-related activities. The findings therefore represent differentiated accounts of change rather than a single community-wide response.

Differentiated Economic Changes and the Use of Coastal Space

Participants associated the development of cafés and recreational facilities with increased economic activity along the coast. Visitors created demand for food, beverages, parking, and other services. Some residents responded by selling refreshments or providing services to visitors, thereby supplementing income derived from fishing or

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other local occupations. Tourism-related activity therefore created livelihood options that had not previously been as visible in the area.

The opportunities were not equally accessible. Participants involved in small-scale trade reported greater competition after cafés began offering food, beverages, seating, and recreational amenities in one location. According to these accounts, visitors who had previously purchased products from small vendors increasingly chose cafés with more complete facilities. The study did not collect financial records or longitudinal income data; consequently, the reported decline in customers should be understood as participants' assessment of economic change rather than a measured reduction in household income.

This distinction is important because increased economic activity at the area level does not necessarily produce equal gains for all residents. Research on coastal and marine development has shown that economic expansion can generate new income while distributing opportunities and costs unevenly among local groups (Bennett et al., 2019, 2021). In Bangka Jaya, residents who could mobilize capital, secure a suitable business location, or adjust their services appeared better positioned to use tourism-related opportunities. Small-scale traders with fewer resources faced greater difficulty competing with businesses that offered more extensive facilities. The relevant issue was therefore not simply whether development generated economic activity, but how access to that activity was distributed.

Participating fishers also described changes in the use of shoreline space. Areas previously associated primarily with fishing and related activities were increasingly shared with cafés, visitors, and recreational uses. Fishers did not report a complete loss of access, but some perceived that the growing number of activities reduced their freedom to use parts of the shoreline as working space. The available data do not establish the legal boundaries of the businesses or demonstrate formal displacement. They indicate a perceived competition between fishing and recreational-commercial functions.

Comparable pressures have been identified across Southeast Asia, where tourism and other maritime developments can diversify livelihoods while intensifying competition over coastal space and access to fishing grounds (Fabinyi et al., 2022). Cohen et al. (2019) similarly argue that small-scale fisheries may be squeezed geographically, economically, and politically when competing interests enter coastal areas without sufficient recognition of fishing communities. Bangka Jaya represents a localized and less intensive version of this broader tension: fishing remained present, but participants perceived that the conditions under which the shoreline was used had begun to change.

The economic findings consequently point to a distinction between growth and distribution. Cafés and recreational facilities increased the range of activities occurring along the coast, but participants differed in their ability to benefit from them. Evaluating coastal development solely through the number of businesses or visitors would therefore overlook how small traders and fishers experienced competition, access, and livelihood security.

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Social Interaction and the Negotiation of Local Norms

Participants also associated tourism-related development with changes in social interaction. They described an increase in contact between Bangka Jaya residents and visitors from outside the *gampong*. Some viewed this contact positively because it expanded social experience and introduced new activities to the village. Others expressed concern about changes in how residents, particularly younger people, spent their time.

Some participants perceived that young people were spending more time around cafés and recreational facilities and less time in village social activities. This study did not interview a separate sample of young people or measure their participation in communal or religious activities. The finding must therefore be interpreted as an adult or community-level concern reported by participants, not as evidence that social participation had declined among all young residents.

The changing social meaning of the shoreline formed part of this concern. Participants contrasted its established function as a fishing and community space with its emerging role as a setting for leisure, entertainment, and consumption. In terms of social-change theory, the entry of new economic activities and social groups may affect established patterns of interaction, behavior, and normative expectations (Soekanto & Sulistyowati, 2017). In Bangka Jaya, however, the evidence points to an ongoing negotiation of these expectations rather than a complete replacement of established social arrangements.

Religious timing was one concrete point of concern. Participants referred to recreational activities that continued near or into *Maghrib*, the sunset prayer period. For local residents, this period was associated with worship and family life. Some participants consequently regarded continuing recreational activity at that time as inconsistent with community expectations. The study did not independently document the frequency of this practice or establish that a formal rule had been violated. It records how participants interpreted the timing of coastal activities in relation to Islamic values and Acehnese *adat*, or customary norms.

Tourism governance in Aceh is expected to operate within a regional framework shaped by Islamic principles and local regulatory authority (Maulida et al., 2023). The concern expressed in Bangka Jaya is therefore not detached from its institutional and cultural setting. Participants did not reject tourism or cafés as a whole. Instead, they expected tourism-related businesses and visitors to recognize religious schedules and local standards of conduct.

These accounts are partly consistent with Kinseng et al. (2018), whose study of marine tourism on an Indonesian island found that residents perceived employment and service benefits alongside weaker social cohesion, declining adherence to customary practices, and disputes over ownership and access. The Bangka Jaya evidence is more limited and does not demonstrate comparable conflict or community-wide normative decline. It nevertheless shows that economic benefits can coexist with concerns about the social and cultural terms under which tourism develops.

Social Relations and Community Adaptation

No open conflict between fishing-community members and café owners was reported by the participants. Although they described competing interests in shoreline use and economic activity, they also referred to communication and *musyawarah*, or community deliberation, as preferred means of addressing local problems. Their position was not one of categorical opposition to cafés. They expected business development to accommodate fishing activities, small-scale livelihoods, and local norms.

The absence of reported open conflict should not be interpreted as evidence that all interests had been reconciled. Participants' accounts of business competition, restricted working space, and concerns about visitor behavior indicate unresolved tensions. Moreover, café owners were not identified among the five participants. Statements concerning relations with business owners therefore represent the perspectives of the participating fishers, traders, community leaders, and residents rather than a comparison of accounts from both sides.

Residents also responded to the new economic environment by adjusting their livelihood activities. Some began selling food, beverages, or snacks or providing visitor-oriented services. This response represents livelihood diversification rather than a complete departure from fishing and small-scale trade. The capacity to adapt differed among residents because participation in new activities depended on capital, skills, social networks, and access to suitable business locations.

Research on small-scale fisheries in Indonesia indicates that livelihood initiatives tend to produce better outcomes when communities are actively involved and supported through collaboration with government and other actors (Stacey et al., 2021). Syafrini et al. (2026) likewise found that adaptive capacity, trust, family relationships, and stakeholder collaboration supported the transformation of coastal villages into marine-tourism destinations in West Sumatra. Bangka Jaya displayed a more modest pattern of adaptation through small businesses, communication, and the maintenance of local norms. Unlike the more developed tourism setting examined by Syafrini et al. (2026), the evidence from Bangka Jaya does not establish a comprehensive community-based tourism system. It instead suggests an early and uneven process of adjustment.

Governance Implications and Study Boundaries

Four connected patterns emerge from the findings. First, tourism-related businesses created livelihood opportunities while increasing competition for some small-scale traders. Second, recreational and commercial uses introduced additional claims on shoreline space that fishers continued to regard as part of their working environment. Third, greater interaction with visitors was accompanied by concerns about religious schedules, youth behavior, and customary expectations. Fourth, residents responded through livelihood diversification, communication, community deliberation, and efforts to preserve local norms.

These patterns suggest that the central issue is not whether coastal tourism is inherently beneficial or harmful. Its local consequences depend on the distribution of opportunities, protection of livelihood access, compatibility with community norms, and participation in decisions about coastal-space use. Indonesia's coastal-management

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framework recognizes community participation in coastal planning, while Ministerial Regulation No. 12 of 2024 specifically governs participation and community empowerment in coastal and small-island management (Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, 2024; Republic of Indonesia, 2014). At the village level, these principles could be reflected in regular deliberation involving fishing communities, small-scale traders, café owners, village authorities, and customary institutions.

The findings must be read within the limits of the study. They are based on five purposively selected participants and do not establish the prevalence of particular views among all Bangka Jaya residents. The study did not use income records, spatial measurements, or longitudinal observations to quantify economic or spatial change. Café owners and a separate sample of young people were not identified among the participants, limiting the comparison of perspectives. The findings therefore support a contextual interpretation of perceived change, not a causal or population-level assessment of coastal development.

E. Conclusion

The development of cafés and recreational facilities in Bangka Jaya was associated with changes in economic activity, shoreline use, social interaction, and the negotiation of customary and religious expectations. Participants described new opportunities to sell products and provide visitor-oriented services, but they also reported stronger competition for small-scale traders and reduced flexibility in using parts of the shoreline for fishing-related activities. These accounts indicate that increased economic activity did not produce uniform benefits among the participating community members.

Interaction with visitors expanded the social use of the coastal area but also generated concerns about recreational activities during religious periods and about changes in young people's use of time. These concerns represent participants' perceptions rather than evidence of a community-wide decline in religious or social participation. Residents did not reject coastal tourism as a whole; they expected its operation to remain compatible with fishing livelihoods, Islamic values, and Acehnese *adat*.

Within the limits of this five-participant qualitative study, the findings support a participatory approach to coastal management involving village authorities, fishing communities, small-scale traders, café owners, and customary institutions. Such involvement is needed to negotiate shoreline use, distribute economic opportunities more fairly, and establish locally acceptable expectations for tourism activities. Further research involving business owners, village officials, young residents, and a broader range of fishing households would be needed to assess how far these patterns extend across Bangka Jaya.

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