

---

## **POST-MINERAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

Arisa Wulandari<sup>1</sup>, Budi Suryadi<sup>2</sup>, M Riduansyah Syafari<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master's Student Development Administration, Postgraduate University of Lambung Mangkurat

<sup>2</sup>Magister Development Administration, Postgraduate University of Lambung Mangkurat

<sup>3</sup>Magister Development Administration, Postgraduate University of Lambung Mangkurat

### **Abstract**

Community development has become a mandatory activity for all corporations after the enactment of Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies. Some mining companies have implemented community development as a form of corporate social responsibility to the surrounding community. The research approach uses qualitative with interactive model data analysis in the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing. The results showed the strategy of community development program PT. Jorong Barutama Greston, on optimizing cooperation with community activity forums, through the flagship program of each village by maximizing the role of the environment and village infrastructure and making innovation approaches using social media by updating social mapping periodically with the latest data from each village and minimizing losses due to natural factors by creating a backup program according to the characteristics of the village area and the culture of the village community.

**Keywords:** Program Strategy, Community Development, Corporate Social Responsibility

### **1. Introduction**

Community development has become a mandatory activity for all corporations after the enactment of Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies. In practice, several mining companies have implemented community development as a form of corporate social responsibility to the surrounding community, such as public health, educational development, agricultural and local business development, and infrastructure development.

Community development as a development activity directed to enlarge public access to achieve better socio-economic-cultural conditions compared to previous development activities, in this case not only companies and governments that act as facilities providers, but the community as the main actors of its implementation (Prayogo, 2011).

Community development programs bring benefits directly to the community by increasing the sense of community's liability to the existence and activities of the company, increasing public acceptance of the company and enabling the community in empowering local potential in the region, thus providing long-term benefits for the company and the community itself (Supancana, 2005).

Every community development activity can affect people's lives. Dynamic social change and influenced by many factors becomes the driver of applying size to various aspects. Each aspect stage with a limit of size, level is already an achievement progress, not just the end result. Every

community development actor can make parameters as a tool to assess the achievement of the program in the field.

This community development program will be created in the post-mining period, creating a chain of regional development and community development that is expected to have a long-term and sustainable impact and environmentally sound to the beneficiaries (PT. IRM, 2014).

Community development program is one of the efforts made by the company to maintain the welfare of the community towards mining activities. This program can create a mutually beneficial synergy between the business world and society. But in its implementation, there is still an imbalance that occurs between business holders, the government and the community.

Moreover, social structures at the local level hinder community development. The active involvement of different groups in the community in decision-making at all stages of mining-driven community development rather than existing social structures gives exclusive power to traditional leaders. It also calls for the establishment of an independent regulatory team to ensure the enforcement of legal responsibilities in the field of mining ((Wilson, 2015).

Then community development research is conducted through mentoring to the community, including training activities to improve beekeeping techniques in order to make the harvest process more effective. Innovations are also made through the manufacture of automatic, honey suction hoses and artificial hive housing in order to increase the income of beekeepers (Nurhayati and Rosilawati, 2020).

## **2. Method**

This study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is a descriptive research approach. Where researchers create complex images, examine words, report in detail from the informant's view, and conduct studies on natural situations (Moleong, 2013) Qualitative methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written and spoken words from people and observed behaviors (Bogdan and Taylor, 1975).

Data collection is done by directly observing the implementation of community development programs, conducting interviews with the executor and beneficiaries of community development programs, as well as participating in community consultation forums to analyze the process of community development program implementation by PT. Jorong Barutama Greston.

The data collection technique was conducted based on complete observer, where researchers were not seen in the activities of the study subjects, but still made observations related to the research object using five senses, especially the eyes and ears (Creswell, 2009).

Data analysis as a process of systematically finding and compiling data obtained from interviews, field records and documentation so that it is easy to understand and its findings can be informed to others. Data analysis using interactive analysis i.e. Data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion and verification (Miles and Huberman, 1994).

The data process that has been submitted is done continuously by studying the data, grouping the data, finding what is important, according to the research problem and studying and deciding what to report.

**3. Result**

Social mapping for each village ring area assisted by PT. Jorong Barutama Greston to know every characteristic of the environment and community in the place. Here is an overview of the social condition of the community in the six villages within the scope of ring 1 community development pt. Jorong Barutama Greston in Jorong Subdistrict, as follows:

a. Jorong Village. The number of people in Jorong Village by gender totals about 3693 people with a male gender of 1888 people and women, as many as 1805 people, while for the number of family heads as many as 1063. Based on the livelihoods of the population obtained statistical data as follows:

Table 4.1 Livelihood statistics

No	Livelihood	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Private employees	613	16,4
2	Retired civil servants	11	0,3
3	Farmers and labor	1239	33,1
4	Civil servants	37	1
5	Household industry	8	0,2
6	Merchant	22	0,6
7	Breeder	111	3
8	Mechanic	5	0,1
9	Fisherman	90	2,4
10	Housekeeper	6	0,2
11	Small and medium-sized entrepreneurs	16	0,4
12	Other	1609	43

Source: processed 2020

In the field of animal husbandry, there are several types of livestock developed as follows:

Table 4.2 Types of Livestock developed

Types of livestock	Multiple (units)	Number of breeders/owners
Cow	1059	508
Goat	5	6
Chicken cut	140.000	28
Kampung Chicken	2040	510
Buffalo	1320	700
Duck	500	2

Source: processed 2020

- b. Batalang Village. Based on data obtained from social mapping, the number of residents of Batalang Village as many as 942 people with the number of family heads 291 heads of families while the number of men as many as 501 people and the number of women 441 people. In the development of the economy and business potential in a Batalang Village in the community mostly includes agriculture and plantations. The village area that is directly adjacent to the company's oil palm plantations makes some of its people also work in oil palm plantations. In addition, there are also developed laying hens and fish ponds as an alternative business in the community.
- c. Asam-asam Village. Based on data obtained from social mapping results, the number of asam-asam village population as many as 6926 people with the number of family heads 1968 heads of families while the number of men as many as 3392 people and the number of women 3536 people. The economic development of the community in the Asam-asam village mostly includes agriculture and plantations. In Asam-asam Village, an independent plantation program was developed for the community. The community is built and supported to have a productive business from the produce. The priority program of the company is the planting of fruits such as bananas and longan which are then processed again and marketed widely.
- d. Karang Rejo Village. Based on data obtained from social mapping results, the number of residents of the Karang Rejo Village as many as 3358 people with the number of family heads 679 heads of families while the number of men as many as 1609 people and the number of women 1749 people. The livelihoods of the population are mostly farmers and labor. The majority of the public relies on their profession as farmers and as employees of private companies. For the education level of Karang Rejo village residents are classified as middle level, but the population who graduated from high school and college has reached >30%. In addition to being employees and farmers, developed Bokashi fertilizer and fishponds in the community, with the aim that the community can be independent in trying, the guidance and guidance of the company also play a role in the search for residents of Karang Rejo Village.
- e. Swarangan Village. Based on data obtained from social mapping results, with the focus on community development in Sungai Danau and Dusun Tungkaran Naik, the population of both hamlets reached 457 people as of 2019. The potential of the beach has become a hope for the people of the Swarangan Village to be developed into a beach tourism-based business considering most of the plantation area is already widely owned by outside parties so it is difficult to develop plantation businesses. Both hamlets belong to the low economic population category because in terms of average income is still far below the provincial

regional minimum wage. Low levels of education also affect the slow movement of the community economy.

- f. Simpang Four New River Village. Based on data obtained from social mapping results. The number of villagers reached 6928 people as of 2019 with the number of men 3392 people and women 3536 people. Productive communities also account for about 69% of the population. The livelihoods of the People of Simpang Empat Sungai Baru Village are mostly as employees of both private employees and employees of so-called SOEs. In addition, there are also people who work as farmers and farm laborers and household industries.

In accordance with the activities of community development program. PT. Jorong Barutama Greston is located in Tanah Laut Regency so in general the recipients of community development programs include South Kalimantan Province, but with the estimated area directly affected by the activity, it is divided into 4 rings, as follows:

- a. Ring 1 is an area directly affected by mining operations and the area is also the location of the company's main facilities, where the community has a high frequency of contact with the company (in direct contact with the company's activities). The scope is 6 (six) villages located in the district of Jorong Tanah Laut;
- b. Ring 2 is an area directly affected by the company's operational activities where the public has a frequency of moderate relationships with the company (close to the company but not in direct contact with activities). The scope is 5 villages located in the district jorong Tanah Laut;
- c. Ring 3 is an area directly affected by the company's operational activities where the community has a low frequency of relationship with the company. The scope is outside of Jorong Subdistrict, which is still within the scope of Tanah Laut Regency;
- d. Ring 4 is an area directly affected by the company's operational activities where the community has a very low frequency of relationships with the company. The scope is an outside Tanah Laut regency which is still within the scope of South Kalimantan Province.

#### **4. Discussion**

PT. Jorong Barutama Greston is a coal mining company located in Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan which started production in 1998. Based on The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 25 of 2018, PT. Jorong Barutama Greston is obliged to draw up a master plan for community development and empowerment programs.

The Master Plan document of the community development and empowerment program contains information on the plan of community development and empowerment programs during the production operation period until the post-mining program and the financing plan of the community development and empowerment program to be able to meet the criteria for the success of the community development and empowerment program as stipulated in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 1824 K/30/MEM/2018 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for implementation of community development and empowerment programs.

PT. Jorong Barutama Greston in community development strategy is heading for the characteristic product of each village or better known as one village one product. Community

development funds that have been allocated annually, PT. Jorong Barutama Greston has contributed to the community in the mining ring in the form of long and short term programs. Infrastructure development and the provision of short-term scholarships are still carried out, while most have focused on economic, sociocultural and environmental development.

Implementation of community development program at PT. Jorong Barutama Greston was held in 6 villages ring 1 Subdistrict namely Swarangan Village, Jorong, Batalang, Karang Rejo, Asam-asam and Simpang 4 new rivers. The activities carried out include 4 pillars of activities such as Economic Development, Community Relations, Infrastructure Development and Environmental and Natural Disaster Programs (PT. IRM, 2015).

The main community development is to develop the community economy. Preparation of Mine Cover PT. Jorong Barutama Greston has been running, and community development activities are increasingly synergistic with local governments and universities, because it is realized to build the community not only the role of the company, but also the role of government and other stakeholders.

Community development aims to rebuild society as a place of important human experience, meet human needs, and rebuild the structure of the country, welfare, global economy, bureaucracy, professional elite and others that are less humane and difficult to access. Due to the complex and diverse nature of human experience and interactions, many community development programs strive to build a stronger community base (Ife and Tesoriero, 2016).

The program has priority potential towards community independence, including agriculture, fisheries, livestock and environmental conservation. The governance of community development and empowerment is outlined in the policy of Banpu Group (ITM Parent) No.7/2007 signed by the Chief Executive of Officer Banpu Group. In the policy explained about the operational guidelines of Community Development in Indonesia, namely 4 M (Mission, Manpower, Money, Management) (PT. IRM, 2013).

Through community development activities, the company ensures a balance between sustainable business growth and community development as well as the corporate environment, resources, funds and policies imposed.

The fundamental thing that affects the governance strategy of this program can run is the presence of supporting resources in PT. Jorong Barutama Greston. Human resources are one of the fundamental factors that must exist in the implementation of a program. Teamwork in developing and planning the program system is necessary in order for the objectives to be achieved.

However, it is also inseparable from the shortcomings, namely the lack of guidance of experts in their fields and lack of communication between teams. Community development division at PT. Jorong Barutama Greston interacts directly with the community around the mine, especially the coverage area of the program. The approach is done interactively and discussion makes the

community closer to the company. The community wants to be independent and develop with the support of the company.

The human resources, teamed up with community groups and formed a forum called the Community Consultative Forum which aims to be an interactive forum for communities and companies. Another thing that has an effect is the fund. Funds for activities are always budgeted to suit the needs so that their use must also be optimal.

The position of the community in the concept of community development in the corporate environment is part of the stakeholders who strategically provide support for the existence of the company. The concept and perspective of community development is very broad, if in its implementation only listen to input from the community or rely on innovation from community development executor, then this can be a trap for the community itself that leads to the insecurity of the community and makes dependence on the company itself (Ardianto and Mahfudz, 2011).

The company's budget is intended to support community development program activities such as religious and cultural activities, village infrastructure improvement, entrepreneurial activities and improving the community economy as well as scholarship assistance for the rest of the underachieving and underprivileged. Reporting is done every month clearly and transparently in the company.

The implementation of community development program received full support from PT. Jorong Barutama Greston and the surrounding environment. The sustainability of the program is an important substance because it includes the continuity of the ecosystem, namely the preservation of the physical environment around the mine.

The Company has the principle that all actions of corporate social responsibility must be based on the principle of ensuring the sustainability of society. In the rules of conduct the company states that in addition to complying with regulations also contributes to the improvement of quality of life, both independently and through cooperation with relevant authorities and the surrounding community. The formulation of community development policy as follows, namely:

- a. Carrying out all operational activities by prioritizing care and responsibility for all stakeholder groups;
- b. Always strive to achieve standards of best practice by fully complying with applicable laws and regulations;
- c. Conduct business ethically and transparently and become a good and ethical citizen of the company;
- d. Implement community development initiatives that truly respond to the real needs of the community and focus on the active participation of community members around the company's operational areas;
- e. Improving the quality of life of the people around the company's operational areas in various fields ranging from economy, education, health, infrastructure, cultural customs and local traditions.

One of the sustainability parameters of community development programs is the extent to which companies are able to manage good relationships with. And maintain environmental sustainability. The key to successful implementation of this community development is to directly involve the community in determining the flagship program to be implemented, involved in planning and decision making and creating and implementing intensive communication with the parties of the company.

The program designed by the company in order to be carried out on target needs community participation. Pt. Jorong Barutama Greston and the people living in the affected areas form groups/communities that aim to bridge communication between companies and communities in relation to community development activities.

This community group is called the Community Consultative Forum. Members of this forum come from the community itself with the village apparatus as advisors. Regular forum activities are conducted annually for evaluation of the implementation and planning of excellent programs in the next period.

In practice, some people want to participate, but there are still community groups that have not played a maximum role in the involvement of the program. The role of the community is very important for the sustainability of the program, but for the willingness of the community in participating is not yet fully due to various factors that exist in the community.

But with this low level of education makes intervention steps difficult to take. Indeed, not all communities can accept the solutions we provide, it goes back to the community decision makers.

Steps taken by PT. Jorong Barutama Greston to know how the characteristics of the program coverage area, conduct social mapping activities in the target village because each community has different social and cultural conditions, and has different problems and needs.

In addition, it also knows the basic needs of the community, potential resources and social capital of the community, knows stakeholders in relation to the existence and activities of actors in the program to be run, identify the root of the problems felt by the community, and analyze the conflicts that exist in the community.

This social mapping activity is the beginning that must be done before planning and implementing community development and empowerment programs.

Each village has different characters and conditions. As well as 6 villages in Jorong Subdistrict that are incorporated in ring 1 social mapping, there are villages whose socioeconomic is increasing and some are still left behind. There are 2 hamlets namely Dusun Tungkaran Naik and Dusun Sungai Danau which are located quite remote in a Swarangan village with access that is quite far from the village facilities and infrastructure and supporting public facilities. The situation and conditions in these two hamlets are similar.

The development of the community, both in terms of economy, education, health, social-cultural and infrastructure is very slow which is influenced by the geographical position of the two hamlets which makes public access to the progress of important sectors in the surrounding area very limited.

Social problems recorded in the social mapping is then discussed together with the community through forum activities and deliberations to overcome the conflict that occurred in society. This is also felt by the community as the beneficiary of the program, they say that in this community development program has brought changes for the survival of the community.

The flagship programs of each village are quite diverse and have differences with each other depending on the environmental conditions. The flagship programs covered in 6 rings 1 villages in Jorong Subdistrict, as follows:

First, Jorong Village. Jorong village located in the center of Jorong sub-district has a flagship program that is the development of laying duck production. In addition, the sale of salted fish is also one of the most typical of Jorong Village.

Second, Asam-asam Village. Asam-asam village, which is majority populated by farmers, in this village develops banana and longan fruit plantations as its main crops. These bananas are directly sold and processed again into home-made processed such as chips, wet cakes and others. The processing of garden products involves group village mothers and village teenagers.

Third, Simpang Village Four New Rivers. The Sungai Baru Village community develops land, ponds for fishery programs by forming groups of fish farmers. In addition to local sales in Sungai Baru village and its surroundings, the harvested fish have mostly been sold outside Jorong sub-district. Cultivated fish include catfish, catfish and tilapia.

Fourth, Karang Rejo Village. Karang Rejo Village has been developed to make Sasirangan cloth and Bokashi. Sasirangan business development is a flagship program in this village. A Sasirangan cloth group of filmmakers continues to be given support and training to remain consistent to develop the program. In addition, Bokashi program that becomes a regular program every year is still developed as an environmental concern. The manufacture of Bokashi fertilizer involves the surrounding community, the results of fertilizer are then used for the company's reclamation program and some are also distributed outside the Jorong sub-district.

Fifth, Swarangan Village. The priority economic development program in Swarangan Village is the development of sea fish processing production. The majority of the population whose livelihood is as a fisherman because the area of this village is located on the coast. This processing group has successfully processed fish in various forms such as a bon and crackers. In 2018 the production of processed fish crackers reached 910 kg. while in the first semester of 2019 (January-June), the group has successfully produced as much as 372 Kg. This product has been marketed locally in the Jorong Sub-district.

Sixth, Batalang Village. Batalang village relies on the chicken farming program as a flagship in its territory. The result of this chicken farm is still volatile with erratic figures every period.

Nevertheless, the chicken farm in this village is still running smoothly. One of the farmers in this village, mentioned in raising chickens must have innovations in order to last a long time one of them by making natural heaters for chicken coops.

## **5. Conclusion**

Community development program strategy PT. Jorong Barutama Greston, on optimizing cooperation with community activity forums, through the flagship program of each village by maximizing the role of the environment and village infrastructure and making innovation approaches using social media by updating social mapping periodically with the latest data from each village and minimizing losses due to natural factors by creating a backup program according to the characteristics of the village area and the culture of the village community.

## **References**

- D, Prayogo. 2011. *Evaluasi Program Corporate Social Responsibility Dan Community Development Pada Industri Tambang Dan Migas*. Jurnal MAKARA Sosial Humaniora. 2011: 15(1).
- Supancana. 2005. *Konsep Laporan Akhir Tim Analisa Dan Evaluasi Hukum Tentang Pengembangan Masyarakat dalam Kegiatan Usaha Pertambangan*. Departemen Hukum Dan Hak Asasi Manusia R.I.
- Badan Pembinaan Hukum Nasional.
- PT. Indotambang Raya Megah, Tbk. 2014. *Professionally do by heart*. Laporan Tahunan Masyarakat Keberlanjutan.
- Wilson, S. A. (2015). Corporate social responsibility and power relations: Impediments to community development in post-war Sierra Leone diamond and rutile mining areas. *Extractive Industries and Society*, 2 (4). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2015.09.002>
- Nurhaty, T dan Rosilawati, Y. 2020. *Post-Mining Community Development in South Kalimantan through Kelulut Beekeeping as Corporate Social Responsibility Actualization*. E3S Web of Conferences 232, 01037.
- Moleong, Lexy J. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, cetakan ke-36, Bandung : PT. Remaja Rosdakarya*
- Bogdan, R and Taylor, S.J. *Introduction To Qualitative Research Methods: A Phenomenological Approach To The Social Sciences*. New York: John Wiley & Sons. 1975.
- Creswell, JW. (1998). *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing Among Five Traditions*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Miles, M.B. and Huberman, M.A. (1984). *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage Publication

Ardianto.E., Mahfudz D. 2011. *Efek Kedermawanan Pebisnis dan CSR*. Jakarta: Elsa Media Kompurindo. Gramedia.

PT. Indotambang Raya Megah, Tbk. *Pelibatan Stakeholder Menuju Keberlanjutan*. Laporan Tahunan Masyarakat Keberlanjutan 2013.

Ife, J dan Tesoriero. F. 2016. *Community Development; Alternatif Pengembangan Masyarakat DI Era Globalisasi*. Cetakan ke 4. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.