

Social and Economic Impacts of The Community With The Existence of a Cement Factory in The Tipar Kidul Village, Ajibarang Sub-district, Banyumas District

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Abstract

The development of cement factory in Indonesia every year always continuous to increase along with the development of infrastructure in Indonesia. The construction of cement industry in rural areas will have social and economic impact on the village community. The purpose of this research is to analyze the social impact of the community after cement after the establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village and analyze the economy impact of the community after the establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village, Ajibarang sub-district. Research method uses a qualitative approach. Data collection technique uses observation, interview, and documentation techniques. Data validity technique uses triangulation techniques. The results of the study showed that the establishment of a cement factory in the village of Tipar Kidul received support from the community in hopes of being able to improve the economy of the village community. The existence of a cement factory makes rural communities who are employees of a cement factory must be able to manage time to interact with their families and the community. Whereas the economic impacts of the cement factory is in term of income, employment, and living standards. Income of employees that received by cement factory, can fulfill the needs of life. The existence of a cement factory is able to increase the type of livelihood in the village, and can improve their brand's living standards.

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INTRODUCTION

Industrial development must be developed so as to have maximum positive impacts and minimal negative impacts on the community and the environment around the industry (Kristanto, 2013). Industrial development can take place well if it is supported by various factors, including the facilities and infrastructure of the industry and the surrounding communities that can be used as labor. Hardati (2013) said that community is important capital in a development, in this case industrial development. Banowati (2012) said that the industry need employee, such as common employee or expert employee, exist willingness for work hard from the community.

Market demand for cement products is increasing, making producers establish new cement factory (Hidayatullah, Rini & Arsal, 2016). The new factory construction requires a fairly large area. Industrial development causes changes in the use of green areas such as hill will turn into industrial buildings (Setyowati, 2014). Agricultural areas has shifted into on-agricultural areas almost in all regions (Pitricia, Hardati & Sanjoto, 2016). The industry brings socio-economic shift to community because of the conversion of agricultural areas into industrial areas (Darojah, Wasino & Prasetyo, 2012).

The entry of industry makes an area experience a rise social and economic status seen from the lifestyle of the surrounding community (Bachtiar, Wibisono & Komariah, 2014). Community always experience the changes due to unavoidable social interactions (Yuliastuti, Astuti & Amien, 2017). Various responses emerged regarding the construction of a cement factory in Tipar kidul village. The response appears to be diverse, but villages hope cement factory can improve the economy of the community.

Sociologically, Tipar Kidul village same as other rural communities. But the existence of a cement factory can have social and economic impacts on the village community. Social impacts include education, social interaction and lifestyle. While economic impacts include income, employment, and living standards.

The industry is expected to be able to absorb labor to improve the economy for those who have a certain education. (Rahayuningsih, 2017). Industrial existence is expected to be able to improve public education. Education is important because it relates to future economic conditions (Abdurohman, Astuti & Setyowati, 2018). Beside education, industry can cause social interaction's change in community because working for a long time makes the time to gather with family become reduced (Susanti, 2012). Changes also occur in lifestyle is a person's activity in spending time and interacting with others (Nurdianto, Arsal & Suhandini, 2017).

Activities of factory can have a positive impact on income and can improve the welfare of the community. For factory employees, income or wages are a means to improve the welfare of employees and their families (Susanto, 2015). Industrial development in the village influences the economic life of the community such as providing employment for the community (Sari, Arsal & Kismini, 2015). Revenues and jobs that are definitely expected to make cement factory employees improve their living standards. Industrial development expected to absorb employee especially from the community surround the factory and accelerate the economic development of a district. Not take place the community as a party that only become witness of all the economic development activity (Sudantoko & Hamdani, 2009).

Based on this background problems can be formulated that is how the social impact of the community after the establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village, Ajibarang sub-district, and how the economic impact of the community after the establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village, Ajibarang sub-district. The purpose of this study is to analyze the social impact of the community after the establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village, Ajibarang sub-district, and analyze the economic impact of the community after the establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village.

METHODS

This research uses a qualitative approach. Research location in Tipar Kidul Village, Ajibarang District, Banyumas Regency. The location was taken because the village area in Ajibarang Sub-district was used as a area for the establishment of a cement factory. Sunarjan (2014) said that choosing this location is important to simplify and focus on issues. The focus of the research on this research is the social impact which includes education, social interaction, and lifestyle, and economic impacts including income, employment, and living standards.

Data sources in this research were taken from observed phenomena, informants, and documents. The research informants were taken by purposive sampling, namely the community leaders of Tipar Kidul village, the surrounding communities who did not work in cement factories, employees of cement plants, families of employees of cement factories, and employees of cement plants from outside Tipar Kidul village.

Data collection technique uses methods of observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validity technique in this research, uses triangulation technique. This technique is interpreted as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. Triangulation as a data collection technique which is a combination of various data collection techniques and existing data sources (Sugiyono, 2010).

Data analysis method in this research uses the Miles and Huberman model. Data obtained from the report in the form of qualitative data and from the data are processed with interactive models. The steps of the interactive model include four activities, including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. (Sugiyono, 2010).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community Perception of Cement Factory Existence

The existence of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul Village led to a variety of perceptions from community leaders, factory employees, and factory employees' families. Based on the results of research on public perceptions with the cement factory existence, there were several different responses. This perception has a view of the cement factory existence, then the impact are resulting from the existence of a cement factory.

Tipar Kidul Village, Ajibarang Sub-district, Banyumas District is the place of the establishment a cement factory. The existence of a cement factory provides benefits to the community of Tipar Kidul Village, such as providing employment, improving the economy of the community because of the existence of a cement factory, new businesses such as boarding houses, rented houses and other businesses are emerging. The role of industry is able to be a driving force for economic development.

The existence of the factory must be positively addressed. Villagers consider cement factory to be able to add decent employment to support their families and to achieve prosperity. The existence of a cement factory is considered to be able to improve the economy of the community, especially those working in the cement factory.

The existence of a cement factory has positive and negative impacts. The positive impacts of the cement plant are the creation of new jobs and economic improvement for employees of the cement plant, while the negative impacts of the cement factory existence include environmental pollution such as air pollution, and noise due to the sound of the factory machinery operating activities.

Social Impacts of Cement Factory Existence

The establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul Village, Ajibarang Sub-district, Banyumas District causes changes due to the establishment of a cement factory. Changes in community occur because people will experience a process of change from time to time. The social impact of this research is on aspects of education, social interaction, and lifestyle of the community

in Tipar Kidul Village, Ajibarang Sub-District, Banyumas District.

Education is very needed by society in accordance with the times, because education is an important requirement in order to enjoy the development of the industry. Industrial progress must be followed by the progress of human resources, so that industrial activities can run well. The importance of education makes village communities who are factory conscious employees must be able to design the future for their children in the future in order to increase their knowledge and ability to compete in the development of the times.

Education is an important aspect in the industrial world. The development of the industry must be followed by the development of community education so that the industrial benefits can be enjoyed by the community itself, such as the cement industry in Tipar Kidul village, Ajibarang sub-district, which must provide benefits to the village community. Formal and non-formal education must be owned by the village community. The community of Tipar Kidul village is aware that with the advancement of the industry must try to advance both formal and non-formal education in order to be able to enjoy the industry in its area. So that the education gained can make people's lives better.

The existence of a factory can affect social interactions that already exist in the community. The division system of labor in the cement factory consists of two systems, which are the non-shift and shift systems. Cement factory employees must be good at managing time to work, gather with family and socialize with the community. Cement factory employees must adapt to the situation, so that relationships with families, and the community can run well.

The busy work of cement factory employees influences the participation cement factory employees as villagers in participating the activities held by the village. The reduced participation of this activity was due to the working hours of the cement factory, so that if the village activity schedule was the same as the working hours, the cement factory employees

could not take part in the activities held by the village. However, this is understandable by the surrounding community due to busy work in a cement factory.

Other social impacts are lifestyle. Lifestyle in this research includes the appearance of oneself, modes of transportation, items used, and how to care for health and fitness. Cement factory employees use income to fulfill their daily needs. Purchases of goods made by cement employees are items that are suitable for their needs. This is the same as expressed by Wibowo, Rusdarti & Handoyo (2017) for those who fulfill the needs of life can also be used to improve lifestyle.

In addition to the purchase of goods, the appearance of the cement factory employees also changed. The appearance of a person can determine the judgment of others towards that person. At work, most of the cement factory employees always look neat, clean and fragrant. When relaxing with family and gathering with the village community, the appearance shown by cement factory employees looks normal, just like the general community.

When leaving and returning to work. Cement factory employees prefer to use private vehicles. They consider using private vehicles to be easier to leave and go home from work. This is because public transportation is not available for one full day of operation. In addition to using private vehicles, cement factory employees prefer to walk or ride a bicycle to get to the location of the cement factory.

Economic Impacts of Cement Factory Existence

The economic impact that can be felt from the existence of a cement plant includes income, employment, and community living standards, especially employees of cement factories located in Tipar Kidul village, Ajibarang sub-district, Banyumas district. The cement factory in the middle of the community will describe the condition of the community. The economic impact on the aspect of income for residents around the cement factory is felt by the community around the factory. This can be seen from the condition of the income received by the

villagers who are employees of the cement factory.

The economic income of cement factory employees is said to be good enough because in general the average of all respondents said they were able to fulfill their living needs such as clothing, food and shelter. Based on these results it can be illustrated that the income received from working in the factory has fulfilled the daily living needs. For employees, income or wages is a means to improve the welfare of employees and their families.

The community of Tipar Kidul village after becoming employees of a cement factory experienced an increase in income. The basic salary they earned plus overtime pay made the cement factory employee's income increase. So, the existence of a cement plant can increase income for rural people who work as cement factory employees. In accordance with research from Safitri (2014) factory activities can have a positive impact on income and can improve the welfare of the community.

The existence of industry in the village will have an impact on the surrounding community, especially for people's livelihoods. Before there was a cement factory, the livelihoods of the Tipar Kidul villagers varied. Most of Tipar Kidul Villagers before the existence of a cement factory were living in agriculture and construction workers. The existence of a cement factory adds to the number of livelihoods in Tipar Kidul Village. However, it also made people move from work long afterwards to work as employees of a cement factory.

The establishment of a cement factory in the village can make a positive impact such as providing new jobs for rural communities. The existence of a factory in the village influences the socio-economic life of the community such as providing employment for the community. The shift in the livelihood of the Tipar Kidul village community to become a cement factory employee is a natural thing. This is because the workplace is close to the place of residence and a guarantee of the future that according to factory employees is good.

The community of Tipar Kidul village who switched to being employees of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul village influenced the income they received from working in a cement factory. Increasing the income of the cement factory employees received a boost in their living standards for the better. Improving the living standards of factory employees can be seen with the full necessity of life, health insurance, livable homes, and entertainment.

Cement factory employees are beginning to feel an increase in their standard of living. Fulfillment of the life needs is the main thing that must be fulfilled. The income received by cement factory employees is able to repair homes and even build new houses. In addition, the income they receive is able to buy or replace private vehicles such as motorbikes or cars.

The needs of factory employees are not just physical needs, but spiritual needs such as holidays must be fulfilled. Solid working time can make the mind's condition stressful and therefore it is necessary to allocate time for vacation. Cement factory employees who work on a normal shift or non-shift system will get work breaks on Saturdays and Sundays, while factory employees who use the shift work system will get two days off after working three shifts with one shift carried out for 2 days. Time off is a very valuable time for cement factory employees. This time must be used appropriately so that it can be useful. One of them is to vacation with family or with friends.

CONCLUSION

The existence of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul Village, Ajibarang Sub-district, Banyumas District has a social and economic impact on the community. The establishment of a cement factory in Tipar Kidul Village received support from the villagers because it was expected to provide an economic improvement for the villagers working in the cement factory. The social impact of the establishment of a cement factory includes increasing public awareness of the importance of education. For cement factory employees who work in the shift system, factory

employees must manage their time so they can interact with family and the community. In the aspect of lifestyle shows that the lifestyle of cement factories employees always maintain neatness when working. Cement factory employees think about their appearance while working. The Economic Impact of the existence of a cement factory is among others increasing income for rural people who work as cement factory employees. The existence of a cement factory is able to provide employment for rural communities. People who become employees of a cement factory increase their standard of living. An example is the existence of health insurance for employees and their families.

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