



# THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT ON THE SOCIAL COMMUNITY OF SARI GADUNG VILLAGE, SIMPANG EMPAT DISTRICT, TANAH BUMBU REGENCY

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## Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the impact of industrial estate development on the social life of the community from the aspects of access to information, smooth functioning routines, and the impact of benefits in Sari Gadung Village, Simpang Empat District, Tanah Bumbu Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach, this qualitative approach will encourage researchers to go into the field and directly observe the activities carried out at the research location. The results of the research show that in terms of access to information and compliance, the flow of information regarding the government's plans for the development of MNH has been maximally implemented, both to internal and external parties. In the aspect of smooth functioning routines, there are problems with land conversion and land compensation costs. In terms of impacts and benefits, there are negative impacts, which have implications for changing patterns of work in the surrounding community, land conversion and environmental problems. The positive impact is stimulating economic activity, opening up new business opportunities, opening up job opportunities, developing education and soft skills for the community and increasing migration of people in the spice lands. In addition, with the existence of an industrial insight, companies become more organized and focused. Apart from that, it is also easier from an environmental monitoring and control point of view because companies or industries have management or managers who can be involved in assisting environmental control activities. The Government of Tanah Bumbu Regency, especially the related OPD, It is recommended to form an integrated provincial and district team that involves various stakeholders to provide community compensation based on length of stay as well as socio-cultural, science and technology and religious approaches through deliberations with traditional community leaders, companies and communities to resolve land conversion issues. The manager of the Batulicin Industrial Area must also be able to coordinate CSR from companies so that social responsibility is in line with the target, cares about environmental problems and is able to improve people's living standards for the better.

**Keywords:** Industrial Area, Social Community, Social Impact, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

## INTRODUCTION

The development of industrial estates is one of the means to develop industries that are environmentally sound and provide convenience and attractiveness for investment. This is in line with the mandate in Law Number 3 of 2014 concerning Industry that efforts to encourage industrial development need to be carried out through the construction of industrial locations, namely in the form of Industrial Estates. The Batulicin Industrial Area of Tanah Bumbu Regency is included in the National Strategic project based on RI Presidential Decree No. 56 of 2018 namely Development of Priority Industrial Areas/Special Economic Zones. In order to accelerate the development of the intended industrial estate, the government has issued Government Regulation Number 142 of 2015 concerning Industrial Estates, in which every new industrial company after the enactment of this Government Regulation, must enter the Industrial Estate. (Law Number 3 of 2014, Indonesian Presidential Decree No. 56 of 2018, Government Regulation Number 142 of 2015).

The basic considerations require new industries to enter industrial areas so that the industries built are in the right and correct spatial layout, environmentally friendly, effective and efficient management and facilitate the planning and procurement of the necessary infrastructure (Purnamasari & Darnawaty, 2019). The development of an industrial area requires certain requirements, that is, it must comply with technical, economic and financial feasibility principles; in addition to the support of conducive government regulations and policies, which are regulated in an Industrial Estate Technical Guide (Mahendra, 2023). With this Industrial Estate Technical Guideline, it is hoped that the Regional Government and other relevant agencies will be able to provide maximum service for investors in the effort to develop industrial estates in the regions (Suemy,

In accordance with the natural resource potential of Tanah Bumbu Regency, the main agricultural potential of this region is rice and secondary crops (Badaruddin, 2013). The main plantation commodities are rubber and palm oil. The main mining commodities produced by Tanah Bumbu Regency are coal and iron ore. The industrial sector that has the potential to be developed in this area is the steel industry, where this industry has good access to the location of sources of raw materials, such as the Meratus mountains (iron ore) in the northern part of the area at a distance of 40 km, and Sebuku Island in the eastern part of the area. with a distance of 56 km.

In the RTRW Tanah Bumbu it is stated that the area designated as an industrial area is the development of large-scale industrial areas with priority to the KAPET area (Batulicin Industrial Area) in Simpang Empat District (Mekarsari Village and Saru Gadung Village) and Karang Bintang District (Part of Manunggal Village) with an area 833.81 Ha. As well as there are directions in the Spatial Pattern Spatial Plan map for large industries in Sungai Dua Village, Simpang Empat District with an area of 1,766.06 Ha, including existing industries that are developing in the area that hold enormous natural resource potential in the form of mining, forestry, agriculture activities, tourism and fisheries that have not been used optimally.

The impact of the Regency's industrial development on aspects of people's lives is that the fundamental strength of the economy of a region is definitely supported by the industrial sector. As a region that wants to advance its economy, Tanah Bumbu Regency must have regional industries that are reliable and capable of driving the regional economy. By using the policy implementation model, it can describe an object, situation or process. For this reason, in this study, researchers chose the policy implementation model from Ripley and Franklin (1986).

The analytical framework compiled in this study was developed from the theoretical concepts of Ripley and Franklin (1986:12), which includes 3 (three) aspects, including for

compliance is the obligation of the initiator and the government to provide access to information, the smooth running of routine functions reflected in the role of society, and the realization desired impact and benefits.

The reason for choosing the Ripley and Franklin policy implementation model is that the authors consider this model to be more appropriate for use in assessing the implementation of industrial estate development because its dimensions touch more on the basic principles of policy making itself, namely demanding the initiator's compliance, in this case the industrial estate manager, with the policy and achieve the goals set. desired from the policy. Ripley and Franklin said that: "To determine the success of a policy implementation, it can be seen with three dimensions, namely: 1) compliance, 2) smooth functioning routines and 3) realization of desired performance and impact (desired performance). in and impacts).

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research is a type of qualitative research. Qualitative, namely the type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved by using statistical procedures or by other quantification methods (Suwandi, et al 2008). This qualitative approach will encourage researchers to go into the field and directly observe the activities carried out at the research location, to obtain an overview and data related to the research problem, namely trying to provide an overview or description of the social impact of the development of the Industrial area on the people of Sari Gadung Village, Simpang Empat District, Tanah Bumbu Regency.

Data sources are divided into primary data sources and secondary data sources. The details of these two types of data sources are as follows.

- 1) Primary data is obtained or collected directly in the field by people who carry out research or those who need it, this primary data is called original data or new data. Primary data obtained from informant sources, namely individuals or individuals as a result of interviews conducted by researchers.
- 2) Secondary data is obtained or collected by people who conduct research from existing sources. This data is used to support primary information that has been obtained from library materials, literature, libraries or from previous research reports.

The characteristics of qualitative research cannot be separated from observation and the role of the researcher, but it is the role of the researcher that determines the entire scenario (Moleong, 2010: 163). Arikunto (2010: 265), data collection instruments are tools that are selected and used by researchers in their activities to collect data so that these activities become systematic and made easier by them. The research instrument or data collection tool in research is the researcher himself by developing a simple research instrument that is expected to complement the data and compare it with data that has been found through observation, interviews and documentation.

Data collection techniques used in this study are observation (observation), interviews, and documentation. These techniques are described in detail as follows.

- 1) Observations were made directly by researchers, to find out/observe phenomena or symptoms related to the influence of industrial estate development on the social community of Sari Gadung Village, Simpang Empat District, Tanah Bumbu Regency. Observations are made to verify the correctness of data such as aspects of Access to Information, Smooth Function Routines and Impact Benefits of Industrial Estate development, and others needed to support research findings.

- 2) Interviews are conversations with a specific purpose (Moleong, 2010: 186). Interviews were conducted by researchers based on informants supporting questions related to using interview guidelines that were flexible, meaning that there was still the possibility of developing direct questions if it turned out that the answers given by the informants had not been completed or were not sufficient so that the data or information obtained was as complete as possible. The aspects explored through interviews are access to information, Smooth Function Routines and Impact Benefit of Industrial Estate development.
- 3) Documentation techniques are carried out by collecting pre-existing written data. Writing data collection techniques on notes, archives, pictures or photos at certain events at the research location with research and aims to clarify and support the research process.

Qualitatively the analysis of the collected data was carried out using an interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2012). The steps of interactive model data analysis include data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Tanah Bumbu Regency as a location for MNH has a very strategic and profitable potential for the development of industrial estates in South Kalimantan. The focus of the KIB industry is the iron and steel industry with a total investment of 2.12 trillion (Ministry of Industry 2016). At this location there is an ocean port that can accommodate large ships thereby facilitating the export-import flow of various commodities. The planning for MNH development from 2012 has been carried out in coordination with the preparation of 560 Ha of land, logistics and supporting infrastructure. In addition, a Detailed Engineering Design (DED), a Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR), an environmental study and a Strategic Plan (Renstra) have been prepared for KIB, and a KIB manager has been formed (Saheriyanto et al, 2019).

In analyzing the impact of industrial area development on the social conditions of society, to make it easier to understand and understand, the researchers chose the policy implementation model from Ripley and Franklin. The reason for choosing the Ripley and Franklin policy implementation model is that the authors consider this model to be more appropriate for use in assessing the implementation of industrial estate development because its dimensions touch more on the basic principles of policymaking itself, namely demanding adherence from the initiator, in this case the industrial estate manager, towards policies and achieving the goals set. desired from the policy (Tamara, 2019; Dalimunthe, 2021; Mukarramah, 2017; Baiq, 2022).

### **Information Access**

Access to information is an important component of compliance. Compliance, for compliance is the obligation of the initiator and the government to provide access to information. In the process of establishing the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB), the local government of Tanah Bumbu Regency did not only provide open and transparent management information to the public but also to other local governments. In this case when there was a visit by the Aceh Regional Government who expressed interest in the management of the industrial area (IC) in Batulicin, Tanah Bumbu Regency. The Aceh Regional Government wants to learn how to manage Batulicin KI which will then be implemented in Aceh. The management of KI Batulicin is one of the best in Indonesia and is worthy of adoption. The Aceh region is an industrial area that has an airport, highways and ports. This condition is exactly the same as the condition in Tanah Bumbu (Kalsel Antaranew, 2021).

Tanah Bumbu is the youngest district in South Kalimantan, which is 19 years old, but its development is very fast. Regarding the development of KIB, the Economic and Development Assistant for Tanah Bumbu Regency, Rahmat Prapto Udoyo stated:

*"Regarding KI Batulicin, it consists of block one and block two. Development progress is in block two, including a biodiesel factory and is currently in the process of building a nickel smelter which will absorb 1,200 workers. KI Batulicin block one has an area of around 950 hectares and block two has an area of 1,700 hectares. The government's trust and openness is one of the keys for investors to invest in industrial areas,"*

The locations of block one and block two are very close together so that the interest of business actors to invest in KI Batulicin is very high. Coupled with the existence of airports, industrial areas, and ports which are very close, as well as electricity and water facilities to support these industrial areas.

Interviews were also conducted with Mentari village officials regarding information and perceptions of the development of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB), he stated:

*"The community had been given socialization regarding the MNH development plan 2-3 times and had been invited to ask for their opinion/approval on the development of MNH, but only certain people were invited, namely representatives/heads of village apparatus".*

However, this is in contrast to shop owners, food stalls, and rented houses. They feel benefited from the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB). One of them is Suryani's mother, he said

*"With the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB), I can provide rented houses for employees and laborers. I even opened a food catering service for employees and laborers. and Alhamdulillah my income has increased after the construction of this KIB".*

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be concluded that the flow of information regarding the openness and transparency of information as well as community responses to the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) was actually good, only when KIB was about to be established, the community was a little surprised because large-scale industry would enter their village, but now they are quite assisted economically with that company. Many village people work in industrial areas and their lives are guaranteed, starting from health, education and of course the economy, but there are also those who complain that the location of the industrial area is not suitable, it should not be too close to the community environment, but in the industrial area that has been provided.

The complexity of implementation is not only addressed by the actors or organizational units involved, but also because the implementation process is influenced by various complex variables, both individual variables and organizational variables, and each of these influence variables also interact with each other (Sulaksono, 2015). In issues related to the implementation of a decision, it is always influenced by things that can cause the result of the success or failure of the implementation of the policy (Winanno, 2007).

Benchmarks for the success of policy implementation can be seen by looking at access to information and the level of compliance, both the level of compliance of subordinates with superiors and the compliance of implementers with regulations. Policy implementation will be successful if the implementers comply with the regulations given. Ripley and Franklin (1986) introduced a "compliance" approach and a "factual" approach to policy implementation. The compliance approach appears in the public administration literature with a focus on efforts to

build the compliance of agents or individual subordinates to agents or individual superiors in an organization. The compliance perspective is an analysis of the character and quality of organizational behavior.

The main problem that arises related to the development of MNH is the problem of land tenure and use by the community. In fact, one of the criteria for selecting an industrial area is the selection of land that has a land use pattern that includes non-agricultural, non-residential and non-conservational land (Regulation of the Minister of Industry no. 40/M-IND/PER/6/2016). Several industrial location selection criteria were used by considering the distance to settlements, distance to the city center, land type (unproductive), slope (<15%), land use (non-agriculture and non-settlement) and land prices were selected as important variables in the analysis. KIB selection. The land required for development is controlled by the community so that it can become an obstacle to the implementation of MNH development (Saheriyanto et al, 2019).

The 560 Ha Batulicin industrial area is located in a suitable industrial location. This means that KIB has appropriate physical characteristics as a basic requirement for the development of industrial estates. Adequate land conditions have been followed by basic facilities and infrastructure, management systems, commitment and supporting government efforts to prepare industrial estates. It's just that, constrained by land tenure by the community caused the location of the industrial area which was originally non-residential to become a residential area. This affects the preparation and development stages of the next MNH (Saheriyanto et al, 2019).

The existence of obstacles in the MNH development master plan resulted in the direction of MNH development being less structured. Then, the uncertainty of solutions in dealing with agrarian conflicts between the Provincial government and the community can make this problem protracted. The prospect of developing MNH depends on the government's commitment and efforts in the implementation process. In order to develop an industrial area in Batulicin, the local government (Province and Regency) must seriously find appropriate strategies and approaches in resolving MNH agrarian conflicts.

### **Smooth Function Routines**

The achievement of a policy implementation is indicated by the smooth functioning of routines and the absence of problems encountered (Adrian, 2022). In routine functions, it plays a very important role in achieving the goals set in the establishment of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB). In the effort to establish KIB, several crucial problems were found. One of them is land use.

Andi, one of the villagers stated:

*"The land problem that arose at the beginning of the establishment of KIB, in the past many residents used the land for businesses, both rubber plantations and other businesses. Now the return does not match the market price."*

Based on the results of observations in the field, it is known that the land use by the community in the Industrial Estate is classified as use that is not permitted based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 20 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for the Preparation of Detailed Spatial Plans and District/City Zoning Regulations. Areas that should be included in industrial areas have been controlled, exploited and used by the community for a long time. Expansion of the land occupied by the community occurs massively from time to time to form a densely populated settlement. This is known from the emergence of trading businesses, services, workshops, residential areas, and gardens.

The government has programmed clean and clear efforts as a middle way to resolve KIB land issues. The offer given was in the form of a tali asih program in the form of compensation money or relocation. The government does not actually have to pay compensation because the land occupied by the community belongs to the South Kalimantan Provincial Government. However, the Provincial Government of South Kalimantan is making efforts so that the affected communities in the KIB land do not suffer from the clear and clean process by providing compensation. This is a form of solution to the social impact of development that is carried out by considering the survival of the community.

The positive impact is still being felt by the community as a result of the establishment of MNH. The community's response as stated by Andi is:

*"Indeed, economically the community helps, yes, they work there a lot and it is also known that this company has quite good benefits for its employees, be it health benefits, pensions and others, which are bigger than other companies. But maybe there will definitely be an environmental impact".*

Then the researcher interviewed the villagers to find out the community's response to the existence of an industrial area in the community's environment as stated by Hasbur:

*"I am also a resident of the area around the industrial area, the responses are usually very positive, providing a work environment or work facilities for the surrounding community, then KIB also has many programs for the environment with CSR so until now the community has responded well to this KIB, so not too disturbed even helped so that his employment could increase. It doesn't mean that they accept, they realize for themselves that with MNH there will be more job opportunities, then they will also feel a lot of assistance from CSR".*

Researchers interviewed village officials and the company regarding whether the existence of an industrial area in this village could open new job vacancies for the community, by recruiting employees who live in the village. Andi as one of the villagers stated:

*"The reception of the village community can be said to be good even though there are some community expectations that have not been fulfilled by KIB, such as for example access to jobs, an improved economy and clean water, not all of them have received it".*

From the results of the interviews it is known that the existence of an industrial area does not necessarily reduce the unemployment rate in the village by providing access to work. Because the company rarely opens new job vacancies, even though many villagers work at the company, it has been going on for a long time. Recruitment of employees using domiciles was carried out when KIB was started, the rest of the time the company did not accept new employees in this way, but recruited employees from villages that were in direct contact with the company.

The achievement of a policy implementation is indicated by the smooth running of routine functions and the absence of problems encountered. In routine functions, it plays a very important role in achieving the goals set in the establishment of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB). The existence of an industrial area does not necessarily reduce the unemployment rate in the village, because it is rare for the company to open new job vacancies, even though many village people work for the company but it has been going on for quite a long time, recruitment of employees using domiciles was carried out when KIB started to stand up, the rest of the company does not accept new employees in this way, but by recruiting employees from villages that are in direct contact with the company.

The total investment for KIB is approximately 6 trillion and the construction is targeted to be completed in the next 12 to 18 months. If PT ABC's nickel smelter is completed, it will complement a number of other industrial facilities that were already established earlier. For example, the Biodiesel Factory has a capacity of 1500 TPD. In addition, there is also a Cooking Oil Factory with a capacity of 250 TPD, a Conveyor Crusher Plant of 36 million/year, a Jetty container and a 6 X 5000 MT HSD Storage tank. A number of other facilities and factories are also in the process of being built. Among other things, the Plastic Packaging Factory, Warehousing Area, Port Concession Area, Plywood Factory, Water Treatment Plant, Container Yard and 200 Mega Watt Power Plant. It is estimated that if the smelter factory absorbs 1,200 workers, special economic zones will absorb no less than 10,000 workers (Klik Kalsel, 2020).

Approach The smooth routine of this function also looks at how the implementation takes place and to see the causal factors that influence a program. The Industrial Estate Policy, which was born from the central level through Government Regulation Number 142 of 2015, needs to be supported in its implementation by programs designed by stakeholders at the regional level. Therefore, every policy cannot be separated from the costs that must be incurred in the programs that are carried out.

Another cost that must be incurred directly by the Management Party together with the tenants of the residents of the Batulicin Industrial Area is social costs, especially for the people of Sari Gadung Village. This social cost is commonly known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In the Batulicin Industrial Area itself, not all companies provide CSR to the community. Those who poured out CSR funds were companies that could be categorized as sustainable companies. The CSR that they provide is not in the form of an empowerment program, most of it is in the form of basic food assistance or compensation which is termed disposable.

### **Impact and Benefits**

Development is an effort that can bring people to follow a process to achieve a life that was previously considered not good, or not good enough, to become a better condition. Even so, the condition of a better society is a condition that cannot be abandoned. This condition has many different sizes and criteria. As a result, a measure of a better condition for someone is not necessarily good according to another person, it could even be a worse condition. For example, the government thinks that better conditions for the nation are achieving economic growth. Therefore, the government is trying to open up as many areas as possible for economic growth that can support this goal. To know this,

#### **1. Positive impact**

The researcher explained in the previous section that at every stage of industrial development it is hoped that it will be able to improve the structure of the Indonesian economy. The realization is that industrial development has a beneficial impact. Therefore, researchers want to know the positive impact of the development of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB), namely:

From the observations of researchers, the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) did provide employment for the Village community, but that was only when it was first established, indeed many Villagers worked in the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB), this was as conveyed by Widodo Village residents:

*"Yes, but that was when it first opened, there weren't any employees yet so they recruited people here, but it seems like it's also so that the company can stand safely right because there were also many who didn't agree. Now I agree because it's already good to work with a big salary".*

Maryati as a villager also stated:

*"Yes, besides a lot of work. Unemployment is also a little, there are some of the most naughty and drop out of school because of their own behavior. Then there are also other job opportunities, such as MSMEs and stalls selling near the area".*

Recruitment of new employees is rare, KIB still employs employees who have worked for a long time and become permanent employees. The administrative area of the Batulicin Industrial Area is located in Mekarsari Village, Sari Gadung Village, Sungai Dua Village, Simpang Empat District and Manunggal Village, Karang Bintang District. The area of KIB is 3,059 hectares. Meanwhile, the zones that will be developed in the KIB area are the industrial zone, the supporting facilities zone, the regional infrastructure zone, the green open space zone, and the education zone (Good News, 2021).

The Batulicin Industrial Area is expected to have an economic impact on the surrounding population, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and absorb new workers. In addition, it is also hoped that this MNH will create integration in the use of natural resources and artificial resources with due regard to human resources, as well as integration of programs and activities that are oriented towards *bottom up planning* and able to absorb *down planning* which combines the interests of the aspirations of the central government, provincial government, district government and the community (Good News, 2021).

Several members of the public confirmed, for example by Widodo, stated that:

*"Yes, for access to several roads, they are fulfilled. If it's a household need, it's definitely not".*

Maryati as a villager also stated:

*"Development, health, roads, I think it's enough. Because there are also many people, it is impossible for all needs to be met."*

The results of the observations of researchers and the results of interviews with the village government, Khairussalam stated that:

*"So far the economy has indeed been helped, for village development it has also been helped, but if it cannot be requested through village development planning meetings and village treasury funds, several companies in the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) will help".*

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) helps the village in terms of development, every time there is a village activity, the KIB always provides assistance in the form of production results, for the highway itself the KIB does help repair it but not expand it the shoulder of the road because if it is expanded, the company must pay for the area of land used, of course it can help save village government finances.

From the observations of researchers, the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) in the middle of a community environment has indeed encouraged people to think more forward, the large number of immigrants also influenced the community in this aspect. Society becomes more creative and open to new things. For example, with the existence of a CSR forum in the Tanah Bumbu Regency area which was formed in 2016, many social awareness concerns have been carried out. One of them is for example the effort to establish BLK (Work Training Centers) for the community to get additional soft skills.

Researchers found a lot of other businesses outside the field of industrial business. Many rented houses where workers usually live, clontong stalls and restaurants can easily be found near the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) environment.

## **2. Negative impact**

When talking about impacts, we are of course aware of the positive and negative impacts. The researchers interviewed the community and village officials, what are the negative impacts felt by the community from the existence of the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) industry in the village, namely:

The residents of Sari Gadung village began to complain about this environmental problem, for example by Khairuddin, namely:

*"Yes, the river water is murky, clear pollution comes out in a moment, it must be very dusty, noise pollution too".*

With the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the occurrence of environmental pollution felt by the village community is due to the existence of industries in the environment they live in, the turbidity of river water disrupts the ecosystems in the river and around the river flow. As well as the pollution which is quite disturbing not only felt by the people but the dust resulting from the pollution has accumulated in the leaves of the trees along the roads in the company area and the roads that surround it.

As time goes on and society becomes more consumptive, this results in the loss of the distinctive personality of society. For example, usually people will gather or be good neighbors and get along well, but with the rise of urbanization and the busyness of each individual, people don't even know their own neighbors or maybe don't greet each other very much.

*"For company workers, maybe yes, with a decent salary, and the existing facilities make them more consumptive, for example, the company guarantees health, education, at best the salary is for other living facilities".*

From the results of the interview above, it can be concluded that the community has indeed become more consumptive since the existence of industry and companies, with sufficient and guaranteed ownership of life facilities, usually people no longer need to worry about health or education costs because everything is guaranteed by the company, apart from the people who work in the company at KIB it's the same, they buy more goods or needs that are considered up-to-date and trending.

Where in the past most village people worked as gardeners and farmers, but now many village people have switched professions to become company employees. It is also undeniable that there are still village people who are entrepreneurs and traders.

*"Yes, it's not bad, there used to be a lot of odd jobs or farmers, their working hours were free, now they are employees who are managed".*

*"Yes, in the past, if you left school you were unemployed, most of the time you became odd jobs, because there was a company, so you moved to employees".*

From the results of the observations and interview results above, it can be concluded that the negative impact of the existence of industry in the village has indeed resulted in a change in livelihood. The achievement or success or failure of a policy implementation refers to and leads to the desired performance and impact or benefits of the entire existing policy. According to Ripley and Franklin, implementation success is divided into two parts, namely the realization of

policy performance tends to achieve implementation results in a short time, while the realization of policy impact is defined as achieving implementation results in a long time. When an industry or industrial area is established, of course there are pros and cons in that area, and how the factory and village officials respond and resolve the problem.

Contributions are really needed when there is a growth in development, where in addition to the positive and negative impacts of the development of the Batulicin Industrial Area, it is felt that there is a need for real action by the KIB with contributions. Therefore the researchers interviewed representatives of the local government, the community, village officials, and the company in the Batulicin Industrial Area (KIB) to find out what contributions have been made and what the community feels.

In addition, of course, the change of an area into an industrial area has implications for the work of the surrounding community. In general, the local people work as rubber tappers who rely on rubber plantations as their main source of livelihood. By cutting down their own rubber trees to make irrigation networks, the community loses their source of income. In addition, many residents have opened shops, stalls and workshops on the land they occupy, so they depend on their business for a living. After moving to a place of residence, there are difficulties in adapting to try (work) or start a new business, especially in this case, residents who work as entrepreneurs (Suherianto, et al, 2019).

However, if the development of MNH is as expected, it will certainly have a positive impact. Industrial activity will indirectly stimulate economic activity in the surrounding area. This is because industrial activity requires human resources to drive production itself. On the other hand, the human being who is the driving force of this production has various kinds of needs that must be met on a daily basis. This also happened in the community of Sari Gadung Village. The presence of the Batulicin Industrial Area, which is inhabited by hundreds of companies operating in various sectors, opens up ample job opportunities for the people of Sari Gadung Village, especially for residents who are in the labor force category. Even though most of the companies that inhabit the Batulicin Industrial Area apply an outsourcing system in recruiting workers, not a few people from Sari Gadung Village have the privilege to join these companies. The privilege referred to here is the priority given by the Manpower Supply Company to the people of Sari Gadung Village who want to work in companies that are in the Batulicin Industrial Area and meet the existing requirements (Mukarramah, 2017; Baiq, 2022).

Based on industrial activity, the pollution produced, both air and water pollution, is a crucial thing that researchers found in the field, while from a land development perspective, land conversion from green land to industrial area has contributed to environmental problems in Sari Gadung Village.

Air pollution is an output that is often found in industrial environments. This pollution is the result of industrial activities which are generally engaged in the manufacturing sector. The solution to the smoke problem is not only manifested in the form of installing sewer lines or chimneys, but also by providing compensation to the affected communities. In addition to the issue of air pollution caused, the difficulty of access to groundwater sources is a public problem which greatly impacts the people of Sari Gadung Village. Water as we know is an important element for human life. The dominant source of water used by the people of Sari Gadung Village is groundwater. This groundwater is obtained by drilling the soil to a certain depth until springs appear (Tamara, 2019);

We all know that plants have a close relationship with maintaining the climate of a region. In addition, the thicker the vegetation that lives in an area, the better the level of beauty in that area. However, changing the function of green land to other functions, of course, has

implications for the climate, or specifically the air temperature in the area concerned. This phenomenon also occurs in Sari Gadung Village. Since the conversion of the green land function in this village to the location of industrial buildings and warehouses, the community has felt a change in air temperature and the level of beauty in their area.

### CONCLUSSION

In the aspects of access to information and compliance, the flow of information regarding the government's plans for the development of MNH has been maximally implemented, both to internal and external parties. Land issues are included in the compliance aspect because the provincial and district governments did not clearly inform from the outset how much land compensation was in accordance with the regulations. The existence of obstacles in the MNH development master plan resulted in the direction of MNH development being less structured. In the aspect of smooth functioning routines, industrial area policies, which were born from the central level through Government Regulation Number 142 of 2015, in their implementation need to be supported by programs designed by stakeholders at the regional level. Therefore, every policy is inseparable from the costs that must be incurred in the programs that are carried out. For example, the social costs of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In the aspect of the impact and benefits of this policy, it turns out that it does not only have an impact on the groups that are the target of the policy, namely industry players, but also has a negative impact on other groups, namely the community, especially the Sari Gadung Village Community. The most dominant problem in the development and development of MNH is the value of compensation, in this case in the form of compensation money, which has not reached an agreement. The industrial area has implications for the pattern of changes in the jobs of the surrounding community.

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