

## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT MODEL IN THE JANGKANG WATER RECLAMATION VILLAGE AREA, BANGKA REGENCY

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to solve problems regarding community empowerment by developing a community empowerment model that is in accordance with the needs of the community in the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village Area. The background of the research began with the presence of the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village which is a reclamation in another form in the Riding Panjang Village Area managed by a subsidiary company of PT. Timah Tbk as the owner of the IUP, namely PT. Timah Agro Manunggal (PT. TAM), according to the rules that companies that have IUP are obliged to empower the surrounding community, but the community around the reclamation village has not been optimally affected by the Community Development and Empowerment (PPM) activities of both PT. Timah Tbk and PT. TAM as the manager of the Reclamation Village. In this study, qualitative methods are used and the paradigm used in this study is constructivism with this research strategy in the form of a case study approach. Data collection through observation, in-depth interviews, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and documentation. Data is analyzed using data condensation, data display and conclusion drawn. The results of the study show that the presence of reclamation villages has not had a significant impact on the lives of the people around the area, the majority of people do not have critical awareness to know their position as the subject of empowerment so that the community is not only a recipient of assistance and does not know about the company's obligations in empowering the community through the Community Development and Empowerment (PPM) program, the community should empowered by providing training to increase their capacity. The people of Riding Panjang Village as the subject of empowerment already have strong social capital in the form of social harmony and the strength of social networks between communities. However, challenges are still encountered in the implementation of empowerment in the form of regulations between PT. Timah Tbk with PT. TAM, the lack of optimal human resources in Riding Panjang Village and the lack of good cooperation and synergy between the village and the manager of the reclamation village.

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### INTRODUCTIONS

Post-mining reclamation is a mining stage in the Mining Business Permit (IUP) area which aims to improve the contour and structure of the land after mining excavation so that it can be reused. In accordance with Law No. 3 of 2020 concerning mineral and coal mining, it explains the company's obligation to carry out post-mining

reclamation. This needs to be regulated because in mining activities, almost all activities cause environmental damage. PT. Timah Tbk as a company that holds a tin processing license has an IUP located in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province covering an area of 289,000 hectares of land mines and 185,000 hectares of marine mines, in the 2020-2024 period has carried out land reclamation covering an area of 1,565.30 hectares which is carried out in the Bangka Belitung Islands area through its business unit, PT. Timah Agro Manunggal (PT. TAM). The reclamation activities carried out are such as land arrangement and adjusted to the needs of the community, especially for people living in the company's IUP area such as the stockpiling of mine excavation pits, revegetation and managing several post-mining land reclamation areas as public land for productive agro cultivation with citrus plants, avocados, sengon trees and guava butter. (Nahan, 2019)

One form of post-mining land management carried out by PT. TAM is to create a reclamation village located in the Air Jangkang area, Bangka Regency, a reclamation village is an integrated area for post-mining land management which aims to restore the function of post-mining land so that it is useful for the company and the surrounding community by becoming an *eduecotourism* area, which is an area that combines agricultural tourism, plantations, livestock and also animal rescue centers (PPS). Initially, the Air Jangkang area was a post-tin mining area of 36.6 hectares which had stopped operating since 2013, then the land was reclaimed by PT. TAM in the period 2018-2021 so that it becomes reusable land. The Jangkang Water Reclamation Village is a manifestation of the company's commitment in the community empowerment program (PPM) to improve the welfare of the community around the reclamation village referring to the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 1827K/30/MEM/2018 which allows reclamation in other forms.

The empowerment program in the reclaimed village area refers to the six pillars *of the sustainability pathway* set by MIND ID and implemented by the company as a form of effort to achieve sustainability goals. The social aspects emphasized by the company include growing and developing with the community and programs to improve the socio-economic welfare of the community, in the development of reclaimed villages prioritizing the empowerment of local communities with community involvement. One of the empowerment activities that has been carried out in the Jangkang Air Reclamation Village area is the self-management of lawn mowing involving the surrounding community.

Community empowerment in the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village area is very necessary because it is a form of responsibility that must be carried out by the company. This is based on several regulations such as the regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 26 of 2018 Article 38 which regulates IUP holders of production operations and IUPK production operations are obliged to carry out the development and empowerment of the local community. In addition, the sixth part of the regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia No. 25 of 2019 which regulates community empowerment in article 19 paragraph 1 reads "Holders of reclamation implementation permits are obliged to empower the surrounding communities affected by reclamation based on the results of environmental studies". Article 19 paragraph 3 further explains corporate social responsibility in the form of activities that must be carried out in community empowerment, namely: providing facilities, mentoring, training and/or, other activities as needed.

Problems then arise in the area of the reclamation village when the empowerment program that has been carried out so far in the area of the reclamation village is less effective because it focuses on capacity development programs that are not sustainable and not on target, even though the reclamation village should be optimized as a forum for empowering the surrounding community with sustainable empowerment activities because it is a *pilot project* post-mining areas created and managed by the Company following the Sustainable *Development Goals* (SDGs) which aim to empower the community. The socio-economic aspect is one of the benchmarks for the success of community empowerment in the reclaimed village area, in his research in the reclamation village Air Jangkang stated the results of regression test research that the implementation of policies in the reclaimed village area only affects the social aspect, while the economic aspect does not have a significant effect. The existence of reclaimed villages is felt to have not improved the economic aspect of the community because the community already has promising professions in the fields of agriculture, plantations, fisheries and processing industries, the community stated that they have not felt the change in the economic aspect with the existence of the reclamation village. In addition, the social aspect of the

community has also not been carried out optimally in the area of the reclaimed village, a clear benchmark of this social aspect is the empowerment of the surrounding community and community participation which is the foundation for the implementation of the development of the reclamation village, namely community empowerment involving the community around the reclamation village. (Mardyanti & Sunarharum, 2023)

Inversely proportional to the findings of the research that has been carried out, the results of the initial observation with PT. TAM as the manager of the reclamation village stated that it had involved the surrounding community in several empowerment activities, because according to PT. TAM, the reclamation village itself is a form of community empowerment, so all activities that involve the community are empowerment activities. Like self-management of lawn cutting, there are 6 to 8 residents around the reclamation village who are employed as outsourced personnel (TAD) who are tasked with caring for plants and maintaining the cleanliness of the reclamation village area. On the other hand, PT. TAM as the manager of the reclamation village has a problem with the surrounding community who are employed in the reclamation village who are not serious enough in their work, so that sometimes it is often evaluated and the contract is not continued to involve the surrounding community. (Andriyani, 2023; Tahir et al., 2022)

Community empowerment carried out in the area of the reclaimed village is felt to be less effective and unable to prosper the surrounding community, this is based on the lack of a sustainable empowerment program in improving the welfare of the community. The difficulties faced in community empowerment in the reclaimed village are also not only caused by industrial factors that are challenges for empowerment such as the lack of a sustainable approach by PT. TAM and inappropriate programs that target vulnerable groups, namely the community around the reclamation village. The obstacles faced in the community empowerment process in the reclaimed village area are also due to social factors, where the community around the reclamation village is unprofessional when working, so that so far there have been empowerment challenges faced by the company which is required by regulations to provide services, assistance and empowerment opportunities to the community, but when the community has been involved, from a social point of view there has been no reciprocity from The community itself seems to play an active role and work in the reclamation village area, so that there is no symbiosis of mutualism.

The social condition of the people of the reclamation villages is also explained in several studies that have been carried out on the socio-economic impact of the reclamation villages which show that there is only an opportunity to improve the socio-economic conditions of the community around the reclamation villages, while the research explains that the management of the reclamation village is felt to be ineffective in the community because it has not had a socio-economic impact on the community and there is no special program that Prioritizing weak and disadvantaged groups in reclaimed villages, especially the implementation of community empowerment. Asparita (2021; Baskoro, 2021) Pratama et al. (2023) Mardyanti & Sunarharum (2023)

PT. TAM as the manager of the reclamation village is obliged to empower the community around the reclamation village, the community empowerment activities must be *sustainable* and in accordance with the conditions and goals of the community empowerment itself. Community empowerment must be inclusive, namely an empowerment process that involves the entire community with conditions that are in accordance with the circumstances of the community, therefore the community is not only given assistance, but also built an understanding of awareness to understand and change the condition of the community itself. The community as the subject of empowerment itself must have resources or capital owned by the community as a foundation to be optimized in the empowerment process.

Community empowerment, especially in post-mining areas, is a very urgent issue to be done, the perspective of sociology provides a perspective of community empowerment as the provision of *power* or empowerment to the community which aims at the situation or results to be achieved in the form of social change by the community, where the empowered community has "power" or the ability to meet physical, economic and social needs. Community empowerment activities are part of the community *development process* to improve conditions in the economic, social and cultural fields. The construction of the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village is a form of community empowerment around the post-mining area. (Sriati, 2022)

Community empowerment programs in post-mining areas have generally used *charitable* approaches such as CSR. Some empowerment in the post-mining area by empowering the community through the use of former mining pits, community development in accordance with existing resources such as (Fordham et al., 2018; Prasetio et al., 2020) *kelulut* (Nurhayati & Rosilawati, 2021; Syahrani et al., 2019) bee cultivation. In community empowerment in post-mining areas, it is necessary to build a model of community empowerment and community development that is tailored to the region and needs of the community, in the post-tin mining area, the empowerment model developed is the formation of a fair and sustainable ecotourism model, the ecotourism model has also been applied in several countries in the world. By developing communities to utilize local resources. Different types of empowerment models can be applied not only to post-mining environmental conditions, but can be developed according to the circumstances, such as institutional empowerment models, policy models for community empowerment, entrepreneurship models for community empowerment and empowerment models through the principles of self-help and community participation. Community empowerment carried out especially in post-mining areas has so far mostly used a temporary and unsustainable approach, so that the level of community empowerment is still low and the need for an appropriate empowerment strategy with the strengthening of community's adaptive competence. The community as the subject of empowerment must also have resources or capital, especially social capital that plays a role in community empowerment. (Budi et al., 2024) (Aghdasi et al., 2023; Fitriani et al., 2025; Gentile et al., 2016) (Amakye, 2017; de Lima et al., 2016; Mtuta, 2023; Wijoseno et al., 2024)

Community empowerment in post-mining areas has so far only been considered as a form of extra expenditure that does not benefit the company, so its implementation is only symbolic and unsustainable. This assumption is one of the factors that ineffectiveness of community empowerment is so that it is unable to prosper the surrounding community. Therefore, an empowerment design that is able to improve the welfare of the community and is also integrated with the company's business chain (*value chain*) so that it is necessary to develop an empowerment design in order to improve social and economic conditions in the community. With the existence of an empowerment model that suits the needs of the community, it is hoped that the community will begin to involve the community in planning and evaluating the program. The application of the community empowerment model must be able to have a positive impact because the activities carried out are mutually beneficial between the company and the community (Chen et al., 2025; Rahmatullah et al., 2023; Syafruddin et al., 2019) *win-win solution*) so that the community can be involved in development together with the company. The context of the model in the research to be carried out is in the form of a conceptual model that will combine a series of synthesis results from theory and findings in the field and then described as a unit. This model is used to encourage community empowerment in reclaimed villages, with the aim of increasing competitiveness and creating *profits* for the company. The company must think about a sustainable empowerment strategy, thus during the time PT. TAM manages the reclamation village, so community empowerment will continue.

So far, studies from a sociological perspective on the model of community empowerment in post-mining areas have not comprehensively empowered communities in the area of reclamation villages, most of the previous research has discussed CSR as a model of community empowerment in the company area, researchers have not seen a model of community empowerment, especially in post-tin mining areas using other approaches in community empowerment. It has not been specifically stated, even though the reclamation village, which is one of the company's agribusiness areas, is obliged to develop the surrounding community with empowerment activities.

## METHOD

This type of research uses qualitative methods and the paradigm used in this study is constructivism which is carried out by direct and detailed observation of the situation and social conditions of the object of study which aims to provide understanding and interpret the conditions that occur in society. This research was built to understand and see how social actors act in daily life, therefore this research was carried out through direct field observation and interviews with informants around the Jangkang Air Reclamation Village area. Data collection in this study was carried out through three data collection techniques, namely: interviews, observations and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). In this study, the interview technique chosen is to use general interview instructions, meaning that the

interviewer makes a framework and outline of the points formulated but does not need to be asked in order. The observation used in this study is non-participant observation, in collecting data the researcher participates in informant activities but only to collect field data. Meanwhile, in this study, the FGD will be carried out with the people of Riding Panjang village, the village government, and community groups. The FGD plan will be carried out by inviting several residents, community leaders, FGD in the Reclamation Village in the afternoon. (Moleong, 2019)

The data analysis technique in this study is carried out by collecting the data, sorting it and then making core subchapters that show patterns to be concluded to make it easier for researchers and readers. *We see analysis as three concurrent flows of activity: (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) conclusion drawing/verification.* Data analysis includes three stages starting from data condensation, in this study the data condensation process that will be carried out is to take the main idea from the direction of the research question through the results of interviews and FGDs which will then be grouped based on keywords. Furthermore, data display is data that has been categorized and arranged so that from this information conclusions can be drawn in the form of descriptions, then the data that has been presented then the conclusions are explained per subchapter, then from these conclusions can be drawn one big conclusion that is used to answer the formulation of the main problem and research questions.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The condition of sustainable empowerment for the community around the reclamation village, especially for the people of Riding Panjang Village, has not been seen significantly, this is recognized by the community and the management of the reclamation village itself. Even though the company has an obligation to carry out empowerment activities, but PT. TAM as the manager of the reclamation village has limitations in carrying out the empowerment program. One of the important elements in community empowerment is sustainability, sustainability is an important point of empowerment activities. In the absence of sustainability, empowerment activities are only temporary. Companies are given regulations to be required to carry out social and environmental responsibilities, which are not only legal responsibilities, but also moral responsibilities to the people who are directly or indirectly affected. Every company has standards in the implementation of sustainable empowerment, including PT. Timah Tbk which refers to ISO 26000 as a guide for companies in implementing CSR, especially sustainable empowerment. Program sustainability is an important aspect, especially for companies to increase their *value* in the social environment.

Based on the results of the FGD that has been carried out by researchers, one of the problems experienced by the community in Riding Panjang Village is ignorance of the rules of community empowerment. The public does not know that large companies such as PT. Timah Tbk is obliged to carry out community social activities in the company's operational area, which in this case is the reclamation village area which is a reclamation area managed by PT. TAM as a subsidiary. The community's ignorance about the regulation is also not overcome by the village or the company, where the company should collaborate with the village to explain that the company has a responsibility to help the community through the company's CSR. The community should be given an understanding to avoid misunderstandings about the management of the reclamation village under the auspices of PT. Timah Tbk, while PT. TAM is only the manager of the area.

Village communities have unique characteristics, referring to Emile Durkheim's theory of mechanical solidarity, where village communities have a uniform social structure where behavior and values are shaped by traditional customs. Villages as a social economic space based on community, tradition and local dependency with strong intrapersonal solidarity. In the context of critical education and empowerment, society must build *conscientization* to understand and change the socio-economic conditions of the community. Building critical awareness is one of them through education. Education is a vital element in improving the ability of the community. In the context of community empowerment, education is able to meet specific needs and challenges in society. Education in this study is education for individuals in the form of non-formal education as a solution to meet specific needs and challenges in society.

Non-formal education is one of the options in developing community empowerment programs because non-formal education can be followed by various parties depending on the choices and conditions that are felt necessary for the empowered community or group. Non-formal education is one of the capacity building efforts in empowerment

because non-formal education can be carried out in various forms of activities such as counseling and training. Non-formal education provided in addition to counseling can also be held in accordance with the conditions of the community, where PKK women's groups hope that there will be handicraft making training and technical training such as gardening so that the community, especially the PKK group, can develop the capacity of the group to become an empowered group. Non-formal education can be an option to help empower the community through creative economy activities, where it can collaborate with villages through BUMDesa. Non-formal education as an empowerment effort is carried out in various levels of society. This activity can be carried out based on the needs of the community who are the beneficiaries, with the existence of non-formal education, it will foster critical awareness of the community. Critical awareness of the community is built to change socio-economic conditions through education, because the community is aware of the problems that exist around it, namely the absence of empowerment, so the community is able to find solutions to carry out training so that they can fight for their economy. Critical awareness is a process by which a person learns about social, political and economic inequities by taking action to "fight" against such oppression through education.

The social capital owned by the people of Riding Panjang Village can be broken down into two elements, the first is physical capital such as natural resources owned by Riding Panjang Village to be used and managed for the welfare of the community, such as the results of chili plantations. Furthermore, it is a human resource that is closely related to social capital because it is a benchmark for social life, quality resources help strengthen the social capital of the community, individuals with good education and skills tend to be able to be used as labor and build a strong social network. From a sociological perspective, human resources and social capital are inseparable, human resources are the capacity of individuals while social capital is the strength of individual and group relationships, both of which support each other and become an important foundation in community empowerment.

The relationship between social capital and social networks is one of the parts in sociological analysis, especially in the focus of community empowerment. Social networks are based on the power of connections from both individuals and groups, connections are the best investment scheme in building social capital, therefore through connections one can get access to various parties that turn mere acquaintances into capital needed by the community in building community empowerment.

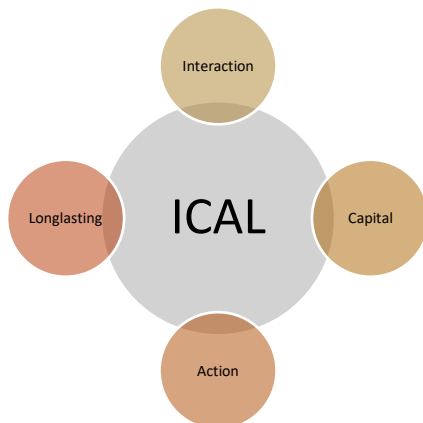
The Riding Panjang Village apparatus has made efforts to build communication with the manager of the reclamation village. Village officials, especially the Head of Riding Panjang Village, have been making maximum efforts to *lobby* the management of the reclamation village and PT. Timah Tbk to take part in the management of the reclamation village in order to empower the surrounding community. The role of the village head as a force to strengthen the network with external parties is a fairly strong capital owned by Riding Panjang Village, the network that the village officials are trying to build to the reclamation village manager shows that the village government is trying to provide access to physical capital and human resources that have been owned by the village to develop with the reclamation village, Although in reality the reclaimed village manager has not been able to optimally involve the social capital owned by Riding Panjang Village and community workers due to several obstacles that occur in the field, such as the ability of the community and vertical regulations of the reclaimed village manager with PT. Timah Tbk.

Every implementation of the empowerment program must find difficulties faced by various parties, these difficulties are actually not an obstacle, but a situation that has not found a common ground between the two parties. The challenges of empowerment in Riding Panjang Village can be concluded that there are three influencing factors, namely; Company regulations, the lack of good cooperation between the community and the company and the low potential of human resources. Community empowerment as a participatory development strategy still faces various structural and cultural challenges. First, the regulatory aspect is often an obstacle because existing policies have not fully sided with the interests of the community, characterized by overlapping rules, complex bureaucracy, and weak implementation at the local level. This condition reflects the discontinuity between the institutional structure and the real needs of the community.

Second, the lack of synergistic cooperation between the community and the corporate sector shows the weak integration between actors in development. From a sociological perspective, this indicates a low level of social capital,

especially in the form of *trust* and networking, which should be the foundation of collaboration between the community and companies, including reclamation village managers in the implementation of corporate social responsibility programs. Third, the low quality of human resources (HR) is a significant internal challenge, which includes limited levels of education, skills, and adaptive capacity of the community. Within the framework of empowerment, this condition hinders the process of increasing community independence and active participation in development. Overall, these three challenges show that the success of community empowerment is not only determined by program interventions, but also by the readiness of social structures, the strength of inter-actor relationships, and the capacity of individuals in society.

Overall, the conclusion of this study confirms that there has not been an optimal community empowerment involving the community around the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village and has not met the needs of the community. Therefore, a model that integrates problems in the field is needed to find answers to the problems of community empowerment. In this study, the researcher tries to formulate an empowerment model from the results of discoveries in the field and then reconstruct it according to the problems faced in the field, namely reconstructing various existing empowerment models into one model concept, The following is the design of a community empowerment model in the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village Area, Bangka Regency using the development of the ICAL model.



Through the development of an integrated empowerment model like this, community empowerment activities are expected to be implemented according to the needs of the community and overcome the empowerment problems faced so far in the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village Area.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out on the community empowerment model in the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village Area, Riding Panjang Village, Bangka Regency, it can be concluded that the presence of the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village has not had a significant impact on the surrounding community, the majority of the community does not know that the company has an obligation to empower the surrounding community in accordance with the applicable regulations, the community hopes to be given training and Capacity building activities for community development in the empowerment process that will be carried out. The people of Riding Panjang Village have good social capital, especially social harmony in a good community, and the strength of a strong social network between communities, the role of the village head is a strength to strengthen the network with external parties is a fairly strong capital owned by Riding Panjang Village. However, there are challenges in the empowerment process, namely: regulations between PT. Timah and PT. TAM as the manager of the reclamation village, the human resources owned by Riding Panjang Village have not been optimal and there is no synergy and good cooperation between the village and the reclamation village manager.

The concept of the ICAL model is expected to simplify complex empowerment problems in a more systematic and easy to understand manner by underlining the main problems that are obstacles and drivers of community empowerment in the Jangkang Water Reclamation Village Area, namely: Interaction between village officials and reclamation village managers must be improved so that cooperation and synergy are established, capital (capital), the community must have good capital, so that it can be managed in empowerment activities, especially human resources. Action if there is good synergy and good capital, then empowerment activities can be carried out and finally longlasting community empowerment activities must be sustainable to create community independence.

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