Sustainable Community Based Tourism in Post Mining Area: Perception and Community Arrangement during Preparation

(Research in Nanggung District, Bogor Regency, West Java )

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Abstract

Community Based Tourism in post mining area aims to empower community surrounded through participation. Ideally, communities and other stakeholder can developed their selves without depending to the company. But after more than 22 years, community surrounded still dependent and has low welfare level. Therefore, the mining company already anticipate community social vulnerabilities that occur when mining concession permits are over as a form of post mining exit strategy. PT Antam, Tbk. This article will be discuss about how community-based tourism potency development as optional effort to support sustainable development also about the effort from related stakeholders as an intermediary institution. This study uses a mixed method approach with case study research using questionnaire survey as support data source. The findings reveals that since CBT occurs the community participation is still low, because lack of socialization from the manager of village tourism, and village headman.

Keywords: Exit Strategy, Sustainable Community Based Tourism, Ecotourism, Post Mining

**Introduction**

Mining activities should be bringing benefit for many people, but it also gives negative side effect to people located around it. There is many pros and cons related this mining activity since it is relatively slow renewable compared with farming activity and its products. However, we can not say that mine product does needed by people. This article will discuss about how mining activities that at the beginning should be bringing advantage for wide community, at the end bring new social problem for them.

Every kind of mining activity has their own exploitation way which many company practically not using sustainable mining regulation, especially small capital company. For example Gold mining company at Pongkor area, Bogor, West Java that often called *Gurandil¸*that doing their mining activities within PT. Antam , Tbk concession. This traditional mining activities has been done more than 20 years and left many problems caused by their production process that used dangerous chemicals products such as Mercury and Sianida. As a result, this condition affects feasibility of solid water that consumed by people around and trigger many degenerative diseases.

PT. Antam Tbk already attempted to give awareness education about risks from using that dangerous chemical products but ignored because of the high income or result promised. The legal mining activity from PT. Antam Tbk itself will be over around the years 2019 because of gold reserve in this area will be running out. Nevertheless, after it over, there are some question that left. Whether community around it ready to become independent and not depends from mining activities related income? What kind of social engineering that will be used for exit strategy?

Previous studies about post-mining condition exit strategy already done by some researcher. (Carlson, 1992) said that mine production that does not fulfill sustainable mining standard will be give huge negative impact for soil because the toxic from can lower solid Ph. This condition will affect daily living activities in direct and indirect way. For example, since farms products has been affected, farms product and soil water can’t be consumed. Exit strategy from mining activities that not considering community interests also happen in Bangka Islands, few years ago. After PN Timah does not producing anymore, there are mayor changes condition. While lead production decreasing, Bangka-Belitung government start to move its income source into tourist activity development.

Previous some post mining activity study prioritize preparation post mining changing community and environmental condition. Community whom affected from this change should be given farming or other life skill for better life as what has been done in Kongo with considering community social and politic condition (Perks, Rachel,2011). Damaged environmental condition can be treated with deforestation in terms of enhance soil Phospor (P) and Calium (K) level as been done in Estonia (Kuznetsova, 2009). It turns out that mining give difference in economic development pattern depends on extent of impact, structure, and community history and existence of outside human resource that decide to stay in mining location (Petkova. Et.all, 2009). This condition also happened in this article’s case study location, Nanggung sub-district, where only small portion of community that can have better economic condition, the others now only can relish on past glory era leftover because didn’t have another capital.

Indonesia as a country has become famous of its huge tourism potential, with its territory spread from Sabang until Merauke region. It is just only certain tourism destination that has been acknowledged until overseas still concentrated in certain regions or areas. In the end of 2018, tourist number that recorded from 19 entrance is 15,81 million (BPS 2019). However, this number still only concentrated in certain famous location only for example Bali with number of tourist visited reach 6.070.473 in 2018 (BPS Bali,2019). Whereas still so much Indonesia tourism potential that undeveloped because of internal problem related infrastructure and governance, local inter-community coordination, and overall national policy related tourism.

From that huge number of tourists that visited Indonesia, until now more fascinated to tourism that based on leisure and entertaintment instead of education-based tourism that have local culture potential contents. Because of this fact, Indonesia government also develop heritage tourism. Heritage tourism is one of special interest tourism model that combine several kinds of tourism (for example nautical tourism, tracking activity, pilgrimage tourism, etc.) into one compact activity package that depends on natural and cultural resources from certain region. Heritage tourism also known by cultural and heritage tourism or cultural heritage tourism, or more specifically natural and cultural heritage tourism.

Conceptual Framework

Mine closure is one condition when mining activity stopped because of the reserve available before has been run out. Post mining condition is a environment and community condition after mine closure. There are some things to consider in mine closure condition (Robertson & Shaw, 2002):

1. Protect public health and safety

2. alleviate or eliminate environmental damage

3. achieve a productive use of the land, or an acceptable alternative

4. to the extent achievable, provide for sustainability of social and economic benefits resulting from mine development and operations.

So, after all mining condition finished, community safety and health should be keep secured because irresponsible mining activity can leave behind disease effect that spread by polluted air or soil water. In environmental aspect, damaged soil and subsoil layer caused by mining activity should be reclaimed and replanted again as much as possible so the environment ecosystem can be refreshed and regenerated, and the area soil can be reused for other productive activity. Finally, sustainability of social economy community activity post mining activity also should be kept.

The new paradigm since 1990 bring new concept, alternative tourism, as general terms to call several kind of tourism, for example: ecotourism, green tourism, rural tourism, farm tourism, sport tourism, and also adventure tourism (Kusworo, dkk. , 2000).

To develop tourism around ex-mining location, there are several things that should be done as preparation and planning steps. First, mining company together with community should make social CSR planning from beginning that empower community around mining location. First thing to do is conduct a kind of stakeholder meeting to decide what kind of empowerment model that will be implemented, also how to utilize capital that location has (physical, human, environment, culture, and economic). Second, doing activities that can enlarge the capacity from business development that already on going before so it can optimize the result. Some example for this activity are giving training for UMKM (small and medium scale business) development, financial management, technical skill enhancement. Third, doing accompaniment toward result incoming from community member or join community. This technical accompaniment program has purpose to reach the target of capacity development toward independence. Forth, step-by-step release community member or business community group so it can search and manage its own financial needs fulfillment source. Funds that can be accessed could be in productive fund from economic institution (such as banks or cooperation) forms or philanthropy fund forms.

The process for doing social community empowerment planning can be done in these steps:

1. Create social mapping at the location around mining region. This social mapping will be map 5 community development potency capital, such as: natural capital (land, forest, water source, mountain, ocean, farm/plantation commodities), human resource capital (population, skill, education level, job), physical capital (supporting infrastructure: road, bridge, buildings, tools, etc.), economic capital (supporting economic institution: banks, cooperation, social gathering, etc.), social-culture capital (social networking, ethnic bound, local cultural values, political institution ).
2. Identify stakeholders who often interact with community and know real problem that happen around mining or destined area.
3. Coordination between related officials to plan development program that inline with local development direction, so CSR program that will be implemented can be synchronize with local development planning.
4. Develop capacity building to adjust with nature and human potentials within its area.
5. Accompaniment program to the already running development program.

Research Methods

For this tourism development model research, mixed approach method used with qualitative main data is derived from case study supported with questionnaire spread into primer information source which consist of BUMDES team (tourism village management team), village and sub-district officials, Antam-Pongkor CSR team, informal community leader, and Atam-CSR beneficiary community condition. With live in method, Participatory Rural Appraisal has been done for social mapping together with local community, field observation to observe mining condition, community activity, and tourism potential that will be developed or that already running in Nanggung sub-district, Bogor.

Pongkor Region, Bogor District, West Java Social Mapping

Pongkor gold mining area located in Nanggung sub-district, Bogor, West Java. This area is as wide as 6.047 hectare and operated since 1994. This gold mining operation gives “Heaven’s Wind” to community who stay there. There are 6 underground mining tunnel which reach 5 kilometers. Workers keep working 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, divided into 3 working shift. These mining tunnel was named: Gudang handak portal, Ciurug, Ciguha, Kubang Cicau, Pasir JAwa, and Pamoyanan. At the beginning, before mining activity started, most of community member working as farmer and local trader. However, many of these member shift to become “gurandil” (wild/ unofficial miner or unregistered miner (PETI – Penambang Tanpa Ijin)2 because they fascinated to the massive gold mine result potential. To start accessing that spacious area, actually the local community build new trough-road for easier entrance. As a result, the unregistered miner number quickly increased. Inline with it’s development, the population of Ciguha sub-village, Bantar Karet village, Nanggung which become central point of these unregistered mining activity increased time by time. These increased population not only come from other Java Island people, but also from another islands from Indonesia. As addition, most of the owner of this illegal mining also not from local business owner but also Chinese ethnic person from abroad.

This illegal mining activity already has been running for almost 22 years. PT Antam as official mining company in this location suffering a negative impact one trillion-rupiah total loss potential per years, totaling around 22 trillion loss from it’s 22 years operation. The crime mode that these ilegal miner done generally makes mining hole at level 600 area. Crude raw gold that has been stolen then sold to illegal buyer to be processed into finished gold product. With this benefit they get from this illegal activity they can live decent – if not luxurious – life so time by time it influences their mind to become shortcut-instant minded. Some of this people become reluctant to hardworking manage agricultural land because it is considered as difficult and small result works. From last observation, most of community member doesn’t have settled job. Most of them become motorcycle-taxis driver with uncertain income, even sometimes doesn’t get income at all. This is as a result from their changing to instant-lazy mindset.

2 Gurandil/Peti/illegal miner is terms used to describe or identify manual miner who mine gold within Pongkor area without legal permission. It is said illegal because they do their mining activity within land that already become PT Antam Tbk concession right. This mining concession based on 1994 mining permission.

To develop this tourism village, PT Antam UPBPE Gunung Pongkor already implemented some CSR programs as below:

First, build community social life support, for example: help to provide school facility and equipment, education scholarship, health facility. Second, infrastructural construction that vital for the community and environment such as bridge and roads, that have purpose to increase people mobility. This easier access expected can stimulate economic ativity. Third, ANTAM (UBPE) participation in culture preservation. Local unique attractiveness is historical value that can’t be replaced or changed. So that ANTAM (UBPE) join participation in social culture activity. These CSR Implementation planning strategy divided into three sector has Nanggung District first ring community as priority target, then outside Nanggung District community as second ring, and last wider-national community as their last ring target.

From the already implemented ANTAM UBPE CSR program, finally resulted several main program which are:

* Agrogeoedutourism development, which is Geopark Pongkor with local stakeholder involvement.
* Supporting conservation activity which doing by other party such as Environmental Non-Government Organization, civil social organization.
* Local economic institution Independence and Institutional enhancement based on local commodity. For example: by encourage local craft small and medium business.
* Increasing mother and child health service access and quality at Nanggung sub-district, Bogor. It can be done by giving and counseling about additional healthy meals.
* Achieve 9 years basic education program in Nanggung sub district by giving scholarship for poor students.

In this effort, company can not successfully achieve it by its own. It also needs support from local government. Bogor district government strategic planning already divide its area into 5 zone to develop tourism business in Bogor District. These areas are: urban tourism destination, recreation destination, creative economic destination, ecotourism destination, also culture and education tourism. Some tourism potency within Nanggung sub district that already identified are : Curug Cikaung, Situ Paranje, Cisngku Flower Park, Tea Plantation, Batu Tulis, Curug Pi’it, and Halimun Salak Mountain National Park. All of that tourism potency can be well utilized if supported by facility that can support tourism development, for example: tourist guide, and security guarantee from tourism destination management. There are still some tourism development weakness in Indonesia such as: no integration between tourism management and security guarantee for the tourist. It can be caused by tourist destination management that still very simple and less maintained.

Early mapping result from analysis of needs and knowledge about tourism in Nanggung sub-district area shows some result data as below:

1. Tourism Related Cognitive Knowledge Level

This part describes how result data about cognitive knowledge level from community member about tourism within their region.

Based on result diagram above, cognitive knowledge level from Nanggung sub-district community member within tourism sector can be classified as medium level, which is 43,4% (total 43 member from 99 sample). So, it can be concluded that Nanggung community member tourism related cognitive knowledge is medium, not high and not low. They know that there is some tourism potency such as Curug, fruit park, geopark. Nevertheless, many of them never visited these tourism destination although it is located within their own Nanggung sub-district area.

1. Tourism Related Affective Knowledge Level

Tourism related affective knowledge level of Bantar Karet community member deducted from how they respond to questionnaire related to this aspect. Some example of the question related this affective aspect are interest to tourism sector business, promoting their region cultural, and other aspect. Result data regarding affective participation shown in this chart.

From the chart above, we can see that community affective knowledge level in medium category which is 45,5% (45 respondent) from total respondent given questionnaire. From this aspect, all community member feeling proud about tourism potency within their region. However, there is no massive socialization effort from government to join participation and maintain this tourism potency yet. There is training for community but this only for community member whom it house transform into homestay for tourist. Another training or development from government still not available yet.

1. Tourism Related Conative Knowledge Level

Last we will discuss about questionnaire regarding Bantar Karet community conative knowledge level about tourism development in their area. Conative knowledge can be interpreted as knowledge related to people behavioral tendencies in certain situation to respond certain stimulus.

From the result deducted, Bantar Karet community conative knowledge level is at low category, with this category percentage is 64,6% (from 64 respondent). This means, we can say that Bantar Karet community member still has low tourism knowledge level to do certain action regarding tourism aspect within their region. Several things that included on this conative aspect is searching information related tourism in Bantar Karet area, join education or training about tourism sector, and also open any kind of business in tourism sector.

We can outline that most of tourism knowledge and participation level lies within medium level with 6 from total 7 observed aspect through questionnaire methods (Development Stage Participation, Implementation Stage Participation, Supervision Stage Participation, Maintenance Stage Participation, Cognitive Knowledge, Affective Knowledge, and Conative Knowledge) on tourism development in Bantar Karet village area.

Tourism Development Alternative Based on Social Mapping Analysis

To develop this tourism sector, there are some tourism supporting element that need to be developed which can make this development activity become effective, which is (Unesco, 2009): Tourism Information, Tourism Agent, Transportation, Accessibility, Tourism Destination, Tourism Attraction and last other supporting element such as tourism education, also tourism marketing. Indonesia itself, in general, already has all that supporting elements. It is only, properness of all information and accessibility that every region has is not in same level and equally distributed. As a result, the effectiveness of this tourism development is not always optimum. At this recent time, with more and more massive usage of information technology, there are many local community groups that doing their own promotion strategy by utilize web blog and Facebook later.

In fact, Ex-mining location region has potency to develop tourism destination and attraction. One kind of tourism model that can be developed is nature tourism model or education model (mining education tourism). In nature tourism, ex waste treatment pool can be changed into fishing pool area, freshwater fish breeding, outbound, or water fun activity tourism, depends on its land size after special treatment to remove dangerous residual of course. With this nature kind of tourism, the management can do socialization about local wisdom values and environment conservation to make the ecosystem condition well kept. Until this time, from commercial tourism development observation result, it seems that environment management didn’t get enough attention and management and tend to exploitative. As a result from this less environmental consider action, there is usually huge pile of rubbish left by tourist visiting the tourism destination (even also the management person take participation in this irresponsible action also). One of real negative exploitation impact that already happened are mountain water source that rerouted to provide water for hotels often interfere water supply for farming irrigation around the tourism destination. This is happened in Pamijahan Bogor tourism village and Batu Raden,Purwokerto tourism destination (KKL Report, UNJ 2014, and 2016).

Mining tourism destination with education contents dan be done by educate students about mining history, mining activity principal and how to do mining, and development of technology its used. There are several ways to do this mining tourism destination development such as build mining museum to educate whole mining processes, from exploration to exploitation and final post-mining activities. The media used can be picture display, important mining related goods, heavy equipment, also record picture about mining processes and mining commodity resulted. Aside from explanation about mining technical aspect, this museum also can explain community empowerment and CSR programs that already implemented by the mining company.

Conclusion

Sustainable community development within post mining area manifestation needs synergy between the mining company and mining area community member in planning and creation of empowerment programs. This empowerment program resulted from social mapping processes with utilize development capital within domestic community. For this case, there is no general exit strategy program that can implemented into all place or all tourism development location, because the social problem and community potency will be different. This alternative social development program analysis then implemented into post mining strategic planning which has to be started 5 years before the mining activity finished at least. To make this activity runs well, not only human resource support and program implementation support that needed, but also serious funding commitment from all stakeholders to carry out successful activities in the social, environmental, and economics fields.

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