

Human Development Index Analysis in operational area of PT Adaro Indonesia 2018

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ABSTRACT

Human resources are a very important factor in a regional development process. The development paradigm that is currently developing is economic growth, education and health as measured by the quality of human life in each region. Companies in reality are representations of economic institutions that contribute to human development in accordance with applicable regulations in Indonesia through community development and empowerment programs, including those that have been carried out by PT Adaro Indonesia. This study uses a quantitative and qualitative research design. Quantitative research was developed with descriptive methods with a survey and qualitative research approach with a case study method. The population of this study is the village community assisted by PT Adaro Indonesia in 6 districts, while the sample is 30 heads of families in each village. Broadly speaking, there are 3 districts that experienced an increase in HDI in the villages that were guided by the company in the 2017-2018 period compared to 2017 BPS figures, namely East Barito (21.94%), Tabalong (11.09%) and Balangan (7.58%). Broadly speaking, villages with low HDI categories occur in villages where access to water is mainly water or villages with damaged road access, so that economic activities of the community such as selling agricultural products, trading and accessing health and education services are hampered.

Keywords : Human development index, economic, education, health, Adaro Indonesia.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Human resources are a very important factor in a development process and economy. But in the current era, the domestic economy must face the challenges of globalization. If this globalization is not followed by supporting components, such as quality human resources, then surely it will lose in global competition. available jobs, in any sector, have requirements in recruiting employees or their workforce who have high HR quality (Dewi, 2015).

The development paradigm that is currently developing is economic growth that is measured by human development which is seen by the level of quality of human life in each country. One of the benchmarks used in looking at the quality of human life is the Human Development Index (HDI) measured by the quality of education, health and economic levels (purchasing power) (Mirza, 2012).

Community development supporting development in Indonesia both by the community itself and the government has long been underway. The form is in the form of developing human resources or human resources (education and health), increasing income, infrastructure, and developing socio-economic organization organizations. Most agricultural development actors in Indonesia are located in rural areas with very limited resources. Thus, the focus of developing the agricultural community also needs to be focused on rural communities (Mangkuprawira, 2010).

Companies in reality are representations of economic institutions. In its development, the existence of the company is considered to be able to provide many contributions to the surrounding community such as the opening of opportunities and employment, giving donations to the community, growing economic community and other multiplier effects. The role of the company / private sector is vital in the development of the economy of a country and society (Rahman, 2018).

PT Adaro Indonesia is one of the largest coal mining companies conducting mining activities in Indonesia. Administratively, PT. Adaro Indonesia is located in 2 Provinces and 6 Regencies namely Tabalong Regency, Balangan Regency, Hulu Sungai Utara Regency and Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. Central Kalimantan Province, namely East Barito Regency and South Barito Regency. One manifestation of community empowerment around mining operations in the context of increasing HDI in the provinces of South Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan is by implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programs.

PT Adaro Indonesia realizes that natural resources in the form of coal are nonrenewable. Therefore it is necessary to manage and use wisely and efficiently so that it is beneficial for all stakeholders, including the communities around the mine area. PT Adaro Indonesia has been committed from the beginning to be a good partner and neighbor for the communities around the mine area and the Regional Government. With the principle of mutual respect, partnership, long-term and sustainable commitment, the company embodies corporate policies through four program pillars, namely the development of the economic field, the development of the field of education, the development of the health sector and the development of socio-cultural fields. The four pillars aim to provide benefits for improving the welfare and independence of the community around the company's work area, so that the company can be considered an asset that must be maintained along with the continuity of its operations.

PT Adaro Indonesia's CSR program is carried out through five fields, namely education, health, economy, socio-culture and environment for the communities surrounding the company's operations. Education through scholarships, school construction. The health sector through the provision of medical equipment, building health facilities, health education, free medical treatment, mass circumcision. The economic sector through fostering micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as well as channeling business capital in the fields of agriculture, plantations and also the construction of market facilities. The socio-cultural sector through the provision of religious assistance for the construction of mosques, churches and art studios, especially local kesenian. The environmental sector includes the construction of clean water facilities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) or the so-called Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measurement of life expectancy, literacy, education and living standards for all countries throughout the world. HDI is used to classify whether a country is a developed country, developing country or underdeveloped country and also to measure the influence of economic policy on quality of life.

Therefore, to determine the effectiveness of the contribution of PT Adaro Indonesia in the context of increasing HDI in the community surrounding mining operations, the HDI measurements need to be carried out annually. The results of this study can be used as input in the preparation of the Community Development and Empowerment (PPM) program for the next stage.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study uses a quantitative and qualitative research design. Quantitative research was developed with descriptive methods with a survey approach and qualitative research with a case study method.

The population in this study was taken from the community of each operational village of the company that had received a CSR program from the company. Where respondents are described in the form of heads of households (KK).

III. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS AND GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION

Table 1 HDI Results

Districts	Sub-districts	Village	HDI	Category
Tabalong	Haruai	Lok Batu	71,6	High
	Kelua	Pasar Panas	90,9	Very High
	Muara Harus	Harus	66,7	Medium
		Manduin	76,6	High
		Mantuil	82,1	Very High
	Murung Pudak	Kasiau	66,9	Medium
		Maburai	97,1	Very High
		Mabuun	92,6	Very High
	Tanjung	Banyu Tajun	78,1	High
	Tanta	Barimbun	66,7	Medium
		Padang Panjang	81,5	Very High
		Padangin	71,1	High

		Tamiyang	80,1	Very High
		Walangkir	59,3	Low
		Warukin	93,1	Very High
	Upau	Bilas	84,8	Very High
		Kaong	71,7	High
		Kinarum	75,5	High
		Masingai II	79,2	High
		Pangelak	86,6	Very High
Barito Selatan	Jenamas	Rantau Kujang	89,91	Very High
		Rantau Badauh	53,36	Low
		Tabatan	95,08	Very High
		Tempulang	73,41	High
		Rangga Ilung	56,85	Low
	Dusun Hilir	Kalanis	42,89	Low
Barito Timur	Benua Lima	Taniran	82,70 3	Very High
		Banyu Landas	87,63 3	Very High
		Bagok	90,00 5	Very High
		Gudang Seng	71,31 7	High
Barito Kuala	Kuripan	Asia Baru	60,06	Medium
		Jambu	45,12	Low
		Jambu Baru	70,99	High
		Jarenang	76,46	High
		Kabuau	52,82	Low
		Kuripan	69,90	Medium
		Rimbun Tulang	59,89	Low
		Tabatan Baru	55,27	Low
		Tabatan Lama	73,68	High
Hulu Sungai Utara	Paminggir	Paminggir	48,67	Low
		Paminggir Seberang	61,49	Medium
		Sapala	59,39	Low
		Ambahai	69,91	Medium

Sources: HDI Survey

IV. RESULTS

From the table, it can be seen that most of the villages in Tabalong Regency are in the category of "High" and "Very High" HDI, with 1 village in the low HDI category, namely Walangkir Village in Tanta District. Next is the presentation of the HDI measurement results in each District and village in Tabalong District.

From the table it can be seen that most of the villages in Balangan Regency are in the category of "High" and "Very High" HDI, with only one village in the low HDI category, namely Wonorejo village in Juai District.

From the table it can be seen that 3 of the total 6 villages observed in the South Barito Regency fall into the category of low HDI values, namely Rantau Badauh village, Rangga Ilung and Kalanis.

Based on the table, it was found that all villages in Banua Lima Subdistrict whose Human Development Index (HDI) was included in the Very High category, even exceeding the East Barito Regency HDI which was 69.71 and the East Barito Regency HDI category was Medium.

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the villages in Kuripan Subdistrict with the highest HDI are held by Jarenang Village (76.46) and the four villages with the lowest IPM are Jambu, Kabuau, Rimbun Tulang and New Tabatan. Based on the value of the HDI of South Kalimantan in 2017 amounted to 69.65 and Barito Kuala of 64.93, the average HDI of the Kuripan District (62.69) was below the value of the District and Provincial HDI. From the table, it can be seen that the low HDI rate in Jambu & Kabuau Village is caused by the low economic index numbers, while for Rimbun Tulang and Tabatan Baru Villages caused by a low health index.

Based on the table above it can be seen that there are two villages included in the low HDI category with a value of 48.67 in Paminggir Village and 59.39 in Sapala Village. This figure is below the average HDI calculation in Paminggir Subdistrict, which is 59.86. The HDI aspect in Paminggir and Sapala Village which has an index value below the Regency index average is the economic index and education.

V. DISCUSSION

The low HDI category occurs in villages where access to water is mainly water or villages whose roads are damaged, so that community economic activities such as selling agricultural products, trading and accessing health and education services are hampered. So the recommendations proposed are:

- 1) Improved access to transportation and roads in low HDI villages so that economic activities, health services and education are easier.

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- 2) Low HDI villages that are caused by old education factors, the recommendation for educational activities is to build educational facilities in villages, especially junior and senior high schools.
- 3) Villages with low HDI due to the economy, in addition to improving road access and transportation to facilitate trade and sale of crops.
- 4) Villages with low HDI caused by health factors. This happens because the imbalance between the ratio of health workers in the village is very far compared to the population.

VI. CONCLUSION

- 1) Balangan Regency 4 very high HDI villages, 11 high HDI villages, 6 medium HDI villages and 1 low HDI village.
- 2) Tabalong Regency 9 villages with very high HDI, 7 high HDI villages, 3 medium HDI villages and 1 low HDI village.
- 3) Barito Kuala District 3 High HDI villages, 2 medium HDI villages and 4 low HDI villages.
- 4) Hulu Sungai Utara District 2 medium HDI villages and 2 low HDI villages.
- 5) South Barito Regency 2 very high HDI villages, 1 high village and 3 low HDI villages.
- 6) East Barito Regency 4 villages HDI is very high.

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