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IMPACT OF THE EXISTENCE OF PT. KML (KELOLA MINA LAUT) ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE EAST LAMPUNG COMMUNITY

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ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study — *To find out and analyze whether there is an impact on the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) on the socio-economic conditions of the people of Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung.*

Research method— *This type of research is classified as qualitative research. Researchers tried to collect data through interviews and observations by going directly to the field to meet informants, namely the people of Labuhan Maringgai as many as 100 respondents.*

Result—*The impact of the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) on the socio-economic conditions of the people of Labuhan Maringgai, in terms of social conditions, has not yet been felt by the community. In addition, it is known that there is an influence on the economic conditions around PT KML because seen from the income of the community before and after the existence of the company, it shows that there is an increase in income after the existence of PT KML in Maringgai Harbor.*

Conclusion— *Socially PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) does not affect the surrounding community, but in terms of income, PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) has an effect on the surrounding community.*

Keywords: PT. KML (KELOLA MINA LAUT), Socio-Economic Conditions of the Community, Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai, East Lampung.

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INTRODUCTION

Development is a benchmark for the development of a region. Regional autonomy which is being intensified by the government has made most of the regions throughout Indonesia have carried out development in all sectors, both informal and formal. One of them is an increase in people's income which includes improving the socio-economic conditions of the community.

In line with the growth of the world of technology and globalization, there are no longer barriers to obtain and provide information. This makes the increasing need for information that is quite complete, fast and precise is getting higher. This information is useful for assisting every process of business administration and business activities, be it in government or companies. At this time information can be obtained and provided more easily, again this cannot be separated from the influence of the development of information technology.

At this time the development of information technology is happening very fast and this is happening all over the world chart. This causes the process of providing and obtaining information to be easier, faster, more precise, effective and efficient. Automatically the development of the world of information technology has a positive influence on all administrative and business activities, whether in government or companies. All these activities become more effective and efficient, because time and distance are no longer a problem. With this increasingly advanced technology system, companies can optimize revenues and reduce or streamline costs and expenses, whether in operational activities, promotions or other company activities.

PT. Manage Mina Laut (KML) is a privately owned company engaged in seafood processing, the production process at this company often experiences problems in the form of a production system not working (production stops due to bottlenecks or breakdowns). This is due to damage to the production machine or waiting for the machine unit/component to be ordered and purchased to replace the damaged component. Meanwhile, the smooth production process is the main demand that must be met so that the company's targets can be achieved.

PT Manage Mina Laut (KML) in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai Subdistrict, East Lampung is engaged in stripping marine products in the form of crabs. The company is optimistic that in 2018 the business will progress more rapidly. The company, which was founded in 1994, has the ambition to expand its seafood business to Southeast Asian countries such as Vietnam and Thailand. Previously, KML Food was recorded to have exported frozen seafood products in Japan, the United States and Europe.

The existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District can develop well in accordance with the expectations of the company. This will have an impact on improving the socio-economic conditions of the surrounding community, the majority of whom work for the company, so that it can increase income and social life in general, Sumarna (2009: 22). Thus, people who previously depended mostly on agricultural products could benefit from both social and economic aspects from the existence of the Poniman company (2015: 20).

Social change in society includes social institutions in society that affect the social system, including values, attitudes and behavior patterns among groups in society. In addition to social changes in society, there can also be changes in the economic aspect. Economic changes involve the community's economy which is related to the local community's livelihood system, as well as the existence of existing businesses in that place.

According to Dalyono, (2012: 33) social conditions are all people or other humans that affect us. The social environment also affects the achievement of children's education. Social conditions that affect individuals in two ways, namely directly and indirectly. Direct influences such as, family, social environment, work environment, organization and so on.

According to Linton (2014: 20), Siagian (2012: 69), the social condition of the community can be seen from five indicators, namely age and gender, occupation, family, prestige and group membership. Of the five indicators, only age and gender indicators do not affect the education process, so there are only four indicators that need to be measured for improvement, in order to determine the high social benefits for the community.

A person's economic position is also determined by his job, with his work a person will get income or income that can be used to meet his life needs such as clothing, food, and housing.

One of the social conditions in people's lives is socioeconomic conditions. Socio-economic conditions can classify people into economic conditions such as high, medium and low economic conditions. In connection with this, Richard Centers (in Susanto, 2010: 26) mentions a person's subjective assessment of the condition / layer of society, namely:

a. The area of residence or neighborhood determines the status.

b. Occupation or profession

c. Sources of income determine a person's socioeconomic status, in this connection it is necessary to explain that it is not the amount of money received but the status enjoyed through that source.

METHOD

This type of research is classified as qualitative research when viewed from the approach. Qualitative research is research that has limited research objectives, but with that success, as much data as possible is extracted about the research objectives" Burhan (2010: 9).

This research was carried out in stages and within a certain period of time. Researchers tried to collect data through interviews and observations by going directly to the field to meet informants. In this study, researchers describe the impact of the development of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) on the socio-economic conditions of the people of Banjarsari Village, Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung. The data obtained is then presented in the form of descriptive words to make it easier to understand in accordance with what is obtained in the field.

In this study, the data collection techniques used were documentation and interviews. While the respondents in this study are the people around PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) totaling 100 respondents. Data analysis in this research is descriptive qualitative. That's because the author did not make a change to the object of research. Qualitative descriptive data

analysis is the presentation of data in written form and explains what it is in accordance with the data obtained from the research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Impact on Social Conditions

1. Education Access

Education is a conscious and systematic effort to achieve a better standard of living or progress (education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skills needed by himself and society). Education includes teaching special skills and also something that cannot be looked at more deeply, namely the provision of knowledge, judgment and wisdom.

PT. KML (Kelola Mina Laut) does not contribute to educational facilities in the form of educational assistance or outstanding scholarships to the community in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District, or the children of employees who work at PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut). The average community in Labuhan Maringgai Subdistrict sends their children to school with the income generated during their work, while the workers send their children to school with the costs generated while working in the company, but only up to high school level and they cannot afford to get to university level. Only some respondents who have a side business other than working in the company send their children to college by investing their entire salary for their children's educational needs.

The existence of education can take advantage of existing access to education, however the level of education greatly affects the quality of people's thinking, attitudes and behavior in living their daily lives. Which of course will also affect the social sphere in which they carry out activities, especially those concerning welfare.

In the field of education, it is hoped that the program designed will provide an increase in the quality of public education, the form of activity carried out is to provide opportunities for junior and senior high school level educators who are in government and private institutions of East Lampung Regency to continue education at a higher level, for supervision and funding sources. This activity is expected from their parent agency at a higher level such as a district or province.

Non-formal education is more aimed at people with low education, especially the younger generation who have dropped out of school, the activity is in the form of skills

education (courses) and after being skilled it can be distributed to private companies, especially as workers in seafood processing factories in East Lampung Regency. Activities in the form of training can be facilitated by marine product processing factories in the East Lampung Regency. Through a government request addressed to stakeholders who are directly related to the location of the establishment of the marine product processing factory, starting from the village level to the district level.

2. Health

To overcome health problems, programs are carried out with strategies to improve the level and quality of public health. To implement this strategy, it can be done by providing free health services aimed at sufferers of diseases that are indirectly caused by the existence of marine product processing factories, such as skin diseases and diarrhea.

The implementation of this activity can be carried out by the local government of East Lampung Regency, Labuhan Maringgai District in collaboration with a seafood processing factory in the form of implementing a health card, namely Jamsostek and BPJS Employment as corporate social responsibility. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being that enables everyone to live socially and economically productive lives.

However, with a certain concentration and quantity, the presence of waste can have a negative impact on the environment, especially for human health, especially on the daily needs of the population, so it is necessary to handle the waste. The following distribution of respondents based on waste in this study can be explained in the table that has been presented below:

Table 1. Waste Management at PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

No	Waste	Trend	Frequency	Percentage
1	Pollution	NO	100	100%
2	Processing	YES	100	100%

Source: Data processed. 2019

The table above shows that the waste management company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) does not pollute the environment with a percentage of 100%. (100 respondents), so it does not interfere with the health of local residents. Because the waste generated from the company is crab shell waste, then the waste is processed by local residents who cultivate catfish to be used as fish feed, so the waste results can still be useful for local residents, so there are no

complaints from residents regarding waste management. The table above shows that the waste does not pollute the environment and has been managed properly so that there are no health problems caused by the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut).

3. Housing area

The presence of the company PT. KML (Kelola Mina Laut) in Labuhan Maringgai Subdistrict, has a positive impact on increasing the income of the surrounding community compared to before the existence of a marine product management company, this of course has an impact on the housing conditions of the surrounding community who work for a marine product management company which used to be semi-permanent now. most of them have renovated their houses to be permanent.

However, this condition is not fully carried out by the surrounding community who work for the company PT. KML (Kelola Mina Laut), there are other factors that make them delay or even not renovate their housing conditions, including: the number of dependents in their family and their choice of higher education.

Table 2. Allocation of Community Income to Education, Health, and Housing

No	Social Activity	Respondent's	Percentage
1	Education	30	30%
2	Health	25	25%
3	Housing area	45	45%
	Amount	**100**	**100%**

Source: Data processed. 2019

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the allocation of the public budget for social conditions shows that there are as many as 30 respondents or 30% of the total number of respondents as many as 100 people who allocate income in the education sector, and as many as 25 respondents or 25% who allocate income in the education sector. health sector, as well as 45 respondents or 45% who allocate their income for housing.

Impact on Economic Conditions

1. Source of Livelihood

The source of livelihood for the community in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District before the existence of the marine product management company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut), in general, are farmers and laborers. To find out the type of economic activity of respondents in Labuhan Maringgai District before the existence of a marine product management company, PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) can be seen in the following table:

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Table 3. Types of Respondents' Economic Activities in Labuhan Maringgai Subdistrict Before and After the Marine Product Management Company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

No	Economic Activity	Responden			
		Before	Percentage	After	Percentage
1	Farmer	63	63%	5	5%
2	Trader	10	10%	20	20%
3	Factory worker	5	5%	65	65%
4	Aquaculture	2	2%	10	10%
5	Fisherman	20	20%	-	-
	Amount	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**

Source: Data processed. 2019

In the above, it can be seen that most of the respondents before the existence of a marine product management company, their livelihoods were farmers, namely 63 people or 63%, and respondents who had economic activity as traders or 10%, then those who had economic activities as workers factory 5 people or 5%, fish farming 2 people or 2%, and fishermen 20 people or 20%

Meanwhile, after the existence of a marine product management company, many of them have changed direction, especially to become factory workers, from 5 people to 65 people or 65%. Thus it can be concluded that the development of companies in rural areas has opened up job opportunities for people who are able to accept these opportunities. With the existence of this company, the local community's livelihood is no longer limited to the primary sector in meeting the needs of their families, but has expanded its business space to the tertiary sector. Various sources of income that contribute, namely traders such as day traders, transportation tickets and ice sellers. And home industries such as tofu, bread and tile printing industries. And manual laborers, fishermen, forest seekers and carpenters, and stone masons.

In addition to the amount of income in each fishing household, another thing that needs to be considered in observing the impact of implementing plantation investment is the emergence of new businesses managed by the community. These business activities are basically an effort to take advantage of business opportunities created as a result of population mobility, both directly affected and as a result of businesses created by the indirect influence of business created by the indirect influence of plantation development which allows opening of business opportunities. others Adi, (2014).

A business opportunity will be a source of income that provides additional income to the community if it is able to capture business opportunities that have the potential to be developed into a real business activity. Thus the community's ability to take advantage of

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existing opportunities will be influenced by the community's ability to seize the opportunity itself. The second is the ability to organize the resources owned in such a way that the potential opportunities become businesses that can actually be operationalized.

Although not all plantation activities provide or cause sources of income for the community, it depends on the type of plantation investment and the economic sector to be carried out. This investment will ultimately affect how much the benefits of plantation activities have an impact on the surrounding community. Government policies and the ability of the community to benefit from plantation development are very influential. This will determine the variety of sources of income that appear later. In general, it can be stated that the existence of plantation areas has led to the emergence of new, varied sources of income. Prior to the opening of plantation areas in rural areas, the community's sources of income were relatively homogeneous, namely depending on the primary sector for their lives, utilizing available natural resources as they were without the use of significant technology.

2. Respondent's Income

Income is the net value of income obtained by respondents from the results of their business as farmers, laborers, traders and others. The results showed that before the existence of a marine product processing company, PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut), the income earned by respondents is still relatively low, for more details it is shown in the following table:

Table 4. Average Total Income of Respondents in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District Before PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

No	Average Income Rp./Month)	Respondent	Percentage
1	1.000.000 - 1.200.000	10	10%
2	1.250.000 - 1.400.000	37	37%
3	1.450.000 - 1.600.000	40	40%
4	1.650.000 - 1.800.000	13	13%
5	1.850.000 - 2.000.000	-	-
6	2.050.000 - 2.200.000	-	-
7	2.250.000 - 2.400.000	-	-
	Amount	**100**	**100%**

Source: Data processed. 2019

The table above can be seen that most of the respondents are still classified as low-income or below the UMK in 2018 which is 1,908,554. If you look at the data above, the respondents' economic conditions, which generally make a living as traditional farmers and a

very high level of dependence on nature, cause activities, where more time is wasted so that economic changes seem so slow. Generally, people in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District, still have low incomes this is because their livelihoods only depend on natural conditions such as other activities to increase income do not exist. So in conclusion they do not have a side job that can support their main job, Pariyanti et al, (2020).

From the description above, it gives us an idea that before the existence of a marine product management company, people's income was still low and could not provide better profits.

The Economic Condition of Respondents in Labuhan Maringgai District After the Existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

Respondent's Economic Activity

The existence of a marine product management company is certain to open employment and business opportunities, both directly and indirectly, especially in Labuhan Maringgai District because it can improve the economic situation of the community, where before the existence of a marine product management company many people worked as farmers and there are also those who migrate outside the area to find work, but after the existence of a marine product management company, many people who previously migrated returned to their hometowns to work in the company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut).

Based on the results of interviews with local residents there are those who work within the company, as fish cultivators and as traders and service providers and others, all of which are to meet needs. With this source of livelihood, of course, it will make them feel at home living in their hometown and with the increasing number of employees can change the economic situation of the respondents in a better direction than before the existence of the marine product management company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut).

Based on the results of the research on the type of additional economic activity of respondents in Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung Regency after the existence of a marine product management company, PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) has moved towards traders and services. Where respondents have received additional work which will later change community activities for the better and will get greater income compared to before there was a marine product management company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut). For more details on the economic activities carried out by respondents in this study can be seen in the following table:

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Table 12. Types of Additional Economic Activities of Respondents in Labuhan Maringgai District After PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

No	Economic Activity	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Service Provider (lodging)	Service Provider (lodging)	5%
2	Aquaculture	Aquaculture	10%
3	Trader	Trader	20%
4	Factory worker	Factory worker	65%
			Amount

Source: processed data

In the table above, it appears that the type of economic activity after the existence of the company PT. KML (Management of Mina Laut) shows the types of additional activities of respondents, namely factory workers as many as 65 people (65%), traders 20 people or 20%, lodging providers as many as 5 people or 5%, then aquaculture 10 people or 10%. This shows a change for the better where previously the respondent's activities were only as farmers, carpenters/stoneworkers, but with the presence of the company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) turns out that all respondents got jobs, both in the company and side in the trade sector. One of the reasons that allows an individual to remain in a job is because the average respondent involved in economic activities in Labuhan Maringgai District has a low level of education so that opportunities to get decent work are difficult to obtain.

Respondent's Income

At the beginning it was stated about the amount of income earned by the community before PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut). With this condition, of course, the community will get additional income, as well as what happened in Labuhan Maringgai District with the existence of PT. KML (Management of Mina Laut) Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung Regency, both the income of the local community and the facilities and infrastructure in Labuhan Maringgai District will increase and be better.

Based on the data obtained, the income of respondents in Labuhan Maringgai District is generally above the average and has increased after the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut), this is because apart from the increase in the respondent's basic income, they also have other income from side jobs that are more profitable. The side jobs in question are traders and many other services needed by employees. For more details, the average number of respondents' income after the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) can be seen in the following table:

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Table 13. Average Total Income of Respondents in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District After PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

No	Average Income Rp./Month)	Respondent	Percentage
1	1.000.000 - 1.200.000	-	-
2	1.250.000 - 1.400.000	-	-
3	1.450.000 - 1.600.000	-	-
4	1.650.000 - 1.800.000	12	12%
5	1.850.000 - 2.000.000	36	36%
6	2.050.000 - 2.200.000	37	37%
7	2.250.000 - 2.400.000	15	15%
	Amount	**100**	**100%**

Source: Data processed. 2019

The table above shows that the average income of respondents after the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) began to increase, 80% of respondents who before the company had income below Rp 1,800,000 and after the company there it increased between Rp 1,850,000 - Rp 2,400,000.

The increasing income of respondents means that the fulfillment of the needs of respondents (community) or their families in Labuhan Maringgai District will be increasingly fulfilled, both primary and secondary, so that the welfare of the community or family is assumed to be better than before the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut).

Community Income

The existence of PT. KML (Management of Mina Laut) in Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung Regency, has a significant impact on the community's economy, especially in Labuhan Maringgai District, one of which is a change in people's income levels, which before the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) respondents' income level is still relatively low compared to after the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut). Recapitulation of the average number of respondents' income before and after the existence of PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) is shown in the following table:

Table 14. Comparison of Respondents Income Before and After PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut)

Average Earnings Before Development	Resp.	Percent	Average Income After Development	Resp.	Percent

1.000.000 - 1.200.000	10	10%	1.000.000 - 1.200.000	-	-
1.250.000 - 1.400.000	37	37%	1.250.000 - 1.400.000	-	-
1.450.000 - 1.600.000	40	40%	1.450.000 - 1.600.000	-	-
1.650.000 - 1.800.000	13	13%	1.650.000 - 1.800.000	12	12%
1.850.000 - 2.000.000	-	-	1.850.000 - 2.000.000	36	36%
2.050.000 - 2.200.000	-	-	2.050.000 - 2.200.000	37	37%
2.250.000 - 2.400.000	-	-	2.250.000 - 2.400.000	15	15%
Amount	**100**	**100%**	**Amount**	**100**	**100%**

Source: Data processed. 2019

The table above shows that the level of comparison of respondents' income before PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) in Labuhan Maringgai Subdistrict, East Lampung Regency is to have an impact on increasing respondents' economic income, namely before PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) the average income of respondents is Rp. 1.000.000- Rp. 1,800,000 per month, and after PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) the average income level of respondents increased to Rp. 1,800,000- Rp. 2,400,000 per month.

Discussion

The existence of a marine product management company is certain to open employment and business opportunities, both directly and indirectly, especially in Labuhan Maringgai District because it can improve the economic situation of the community, where before the existence of marine product management companies many people worked as farmers and there are also those who migrate out of the area to find work, but after the existence of a marine product management company, many people who previously migrated returned to their hometowns to carry out their activities. The social condition of the community in terms of education in the form of training and facilitated by a marine product management factory in the East Lampung Regency.

Through a government request addressed to stakeholders who are directly related to the location of the establishment of the marine product management factory starting from the village level to the district level. The application of the healthy card as a corporate social responsibility The presence of a marine product management company PT. KML (Kelola Mina Laut) in Labuhan Maringgai Subdistrict, has a positive impact on increasing the income of the surrounding community compared to before the existence of a marine product management company, this of course has an impact on the housing conditions of the surrounding community who work for a marine product management company which used to be semi-permanent now. most of them have renovated their houses to be permanent.

Thus it can be concluded that the development of plantations in rural areas has opened up job opportunities for people who are able to accept these opportunities. With the existence of a plantation company, the livelihoods of local communities are no longer limited to the primary sector in meeting the needs of their families, but have expanded their business space to the tertiary sector. Various sources of income that contribute, namely traders such as day traders, transportation tickets and ice sellers. And home industries such as the tofu industry, bread, tile printing, manual labor, fishermen, wood seekers in the forest and carpenters, and stone masons.

Based on the results of the research on the type of additional economic activity of respondents in Labuhan Maringgai Village, Labuhan Maringgai District, East Lampung Regency after the existence of a marine product management company, PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut) has moved towards the service sector. Where respondents have received additional work which will later change community activities for the better and will get greater income compared to before there was a marine product management company PT. KML (Manage Mina Laut).

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research discussion, the authors concluded that the impact of the existence of PT. KML (Kelola Mina Laut) on the socio-economic conditions of the people of Labuhan Maringgai, in terms of social conditions it has not been felt by the community, because the company has not been established in Labuhan Maringgai for a long time. community income before and after the existence of the company showed an increase in income after the existence of PT KML in port Maringgai.

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