

Social Relations and Local Community Adaptation to the Presence of Mining Corporations in Banyuwangi

Sudarsono¹

¹Universitas Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Bonaventura Ngw²

²Universitas Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Catur Wahyudi³

³Universitas Merdeka Malang, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: sudarsono73110033@gmail.com, ngarawulab@gmail.com,
catur.wahyudi@unmer.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the dynamics of social relations and forms of adaptation of local communities to the presence of the mining company PT. Bumi Suksesindo (PT BSI) in Sumberagung Village, Pesanggaran District, Banyuwangi Regency. The presence of the gold mining industry has significantly changed the social, economic, and cultural structure of the community. This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study method, through data collection techniques in the form of field observations, in-depth interviews with the community, company officials, and government officials, as well as documentation. Data analysis was conducted interactively through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study show that the social relationship between the community and PT BSI is dynamic and complex, reflecting a process of negotiation between economic, social, and ecological interests. The community showed three main patterns of response to the presence of the mine: (1) cooperative, through involvement in corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs; (2) adaptive, by adjusting economic and social activities to changes in their living space; and (3) resistant, through rejection or criticism of the perceived environmental and social impacts. These patterns form a layered configuration of social relations between the community, the company, and the government, in which processes of accommodation and conflict occur simultaneously. This study concludes that the success of social relations between mining companies and local communities is highly dependent on two-way communication, policy transparency, and respect for the social values and

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local wisdom of the community. The implications of this study emphasize the importance of participatory social interaction models as the basis for equitable and sustainable community-corporate relationship management in mining areas.

Keywords: social interaction, community adaptation, mining company

INTRODUCTION

The mining sector is one of the main pillars of Indonesia's economic development, which continues to grow in line with the decentralization of natural resources. Local governments have made mining activities the driving force behind the local economy, job creation, and increased regional income. However, despite its economic contributions, this sector leaves behind complex social and ecological problems, especially for local communities around mining areas. The presence of mining corporations not only changes the economic structure of the community, but also has an impact on social relations, value systems, and patterns of socio-cultural adaptation (Disyon, Widianingsih, & Rio, 2022). In this context, it is important to understand how local communities negotiate their position vis-à-vis large corporations and how they adapt to the social changes that occur.

Banyuwangi Regency, East Java, is an interesting area to study because it has strong socio-cultural characteristics and is also the location of a large gold mining company, PT Bumi Sukesindo (PT BSI). The presence of mines in Pesanggaran Subdistrict has changed the livelihoods of the community, which previously depended on agriculture, plantations, and traditional fisheries, to industry and services oriented towards mining activities. This change has created new social dynamics: the emergence of a mining worker class, a shift in solidarity values, and the emergence of social tensions between groups that accept and reject mining. In this situation, the community is required to develop social adaptation strategies in order to maintain their social and economic balance.

Previous studies have shown that the relationship between mining corporations and local communities is never static. Masrul (2024) shows that communication between mining companies and communities in the implementation of corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs is often ineffective. CSR, which should be a means of community empowerment, is instead trapped in a charitable pattern that does not strengthen social capacity. When companies fail to establish participatory communication, social distance and power imbalances arise, hindering the realization of equitable development. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of communication



and interaction between communities and companies is key to understanding the social relations that are formed in mining areas.

On the other hand, local communities are not always passive victims of social change caused by mining. Research by Herdiyanti, Sarpin, and Sulaiman (2023) found that strengthening social capital can be an effective strategy in overcoming social conflicts arising from mining activities. Social capital—in the form of social networks, mutual trust, and community solidarity—enables communities to adapt to change and maintain social cohesion. These findings show that communities have a strong adaptive capacity to adjust to changing socio-economic conditions resulting from the entry of mining corporations.

The concept of adaptive capacity then becomes an important framework in explaining the community's ability to survive and thrive amid change. Sutrisno, Chen, Suryawan, and Lee (2023) explain that adaptive capacity encompasses five main dimensions: assets, flexibility, social organization, learning ability, and agency. In the context of mining, communities with strong social organizations, adaptive local knowledge, and the ability to learn together tend to be better prepared to face social and economic impacts. In Banyuwangi, this adaptive capacity is evident in the emergence of local economic networks, mining youth groups, and informal collaboration between the community and the company.

However, not all communities have the same level of adaptive capacity. Research by Nasdian, Pandjaitan, and Barlan (2020) in South Kalimantan shows that mining communities that have lost their agricultural resources without having strong economic alternatives tend to experience social vulnerability, economic inequality, and dependence on companies. A similar phenomenon has also been found in several other mining areas in Indonesia, where communities experience rapid social change but are not matched by structural and social institutional readiness. Thus, the social adaptation of communities to mining is highly dependent on the socio-cultural context, social networks, and local policy support.

Social relations between communities and mining corporations are also often marked by internal conflicts within the community. Alfirdaus, Yuwono, Ardianto, and Manar (2023) note that differences in views between groups that support and oppose mining can trigger social fragmentation at the local level. This horizontal conflict shows that the presence of mining not only creates new economic relations but also changes the social structure of the community. In the context of Banyuwangi, social fragmentation can arise due to the uneven distribution of economic benefits, perceptions of injustice, and weak communication between the community and the company.



In addition to economic and social dimensions, cultural aspects also play a major role in shaping community adaptation patterns to mining. Widiartanto, Santoso, and Priyotomo (2022) show that cultural values such as mutual cooperation, deliberation, and concern for nature are an important basis for strengthening social cohesion in local communities. In the context of Banyuwangi, which is known for its strong agrarian and religious culture, the community has developed forms of cultural adaptation such as environmental rituals and communal solidarity to maintain their identity. This proves that social adaptation is not solely economic in nature, but also cultural and symbolic.

Local governments play a strategic role in bridging the interests of communities and mining corporations. However, research by Setiyo Yuli Handono, Hidayat, Purnomo, and Toiba (2023) found that local governments' capacity to manage the social impacts of mining is often limited due to weak policy coordination and minimal community involvement in the planning process. Governments tend to focus more on administrative and fiscal aspects, while socio-cultural dimensions are neglected. In Banyuwangi, this condition is reflected in the lack of community participation mechanisms in decision-making related to mining permits and CSR programs.

Although many studies highlight mining conflicts, few examine how communities adapt through everyday social strategies (everyday adaptation). Muhammad, Arifin, and Syam (2024) emphasize that communities do not always reject the presence of mines outright, but rather develop adaptive strategies such as limited collaboration, symbolic resistance, or local economic innovation.

These strategies reflect the community's ability to survive amid structural pressures without losing their social identity. In the context of Banyuwangi, such strategies are evident in the informal cooperation between community leaders and companies in maintaining social stability. Theoretically, this study offers a new perspective by combining a relational-adaptive approach in analyzing the relationship between communities and mining corporations.

This approach views communities as social actors who actively build relationships, rather than merely being recipients of impact. Using this perspective, the study aims to explain how social relations and social adaptation interact and shape new dynamics in the lives of mining communities in Banyuwangi. This approach also broadens the discourse of development sociology, which emphasizes the ability of communities to adapt to industrial modernization.

Based on the above description, the main issues of this study are: (1) What is the nature of the social relations between local communities and mining corporations in Banyuwangi? (2) What are the forms and strategies of social adaptation employed by local communities in response



to the presence of mining corporations? and (3) What social, economic, and cultural factors influence the process of social relations and the adaptation of local communities to the presence of mines? The objectives of this study are to describe the patterns of social relations between the community and mining corporations, identify the social adaptation strategies developed, and explain the factors that shape this process. Thus, this study is expected to contribute theoretically to the study of development sociology and practically to social policy in the mining sector.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on the social impact of mining in various regions of Indonesia shows that mining activities have complex social consequences. Disyon, Widianingsih, and Rio (2022) found that the social responsibility of mining companies in Indonesia is often only administrative in nature and does not substantively empower communities. Masrul (2024) also highlights the top-down pattern of communication between companies and communities, which tends to weaken community participation. Meanwhile, Herdiyanti, Sarpin, and Sulaiman (2023) show that strengthening social capital, such as community solidarity and social networks, can reduce the potential for social conflict in mining areas. Thus, previous studies emphasize the importance of paying attention to social and participatory aspects in the interaction between mining corporations and local communities.

Several other studies highlight the dimension of community adaptation to social changes caused by mining. Nasdian, Pandjaitan, and Barlan (2020) show that mining communities with strong social networks are better able to adapt to the loss of traditional livelihoods. Sutrisno, Chen, Suryawan, and Lee (2023) develop the concept of adaptive capacity, which includes economic assets, social organization, learning ability, and community agency in dealing with post-mining impacts. On the other hand, Alfirdaus, Yuwono, Ardianto, and Manar (2023) emphasize that social conflicts in mining areas occur not only between communities and corporations but also within communities themselves due to differing interests in mining. These findings indicate that community social adaptation is a dynamic process that depends on social structures and local cultural values.

Theoretically, this study is supported by three main foundations: social capital theory, social adaptation theory, and power relations theory. Social capital theory (Bourdieu, 1986; Putnam, 2000) explains that social networks, norms, and trust can strengthen cooperation and social resilience in society. Social adaptation theory (Parsons, 1951) emphasizes that communities will adapt their social structures to external changes in order to maintain balance. Meanwhile,



power relations theory (Foucault, 1980) views power as not only oppressive, but also productive, creating opportunities for resistance and negotiation. These three theories complement each other in understanding the complex relationship between local communities and mining corporations in Banyuwangi, where communities are not merely objects but also social actors who actively adapt.

Several key concepts used in this study include social relations, namely the interactive relationship between the community and mining companies (Masrul, 2024); social adaptation, namely the process of community adjustment to social, economic, and cultural changes caused by mining (Sutrisno et al., 2023); adaptive capacity, which is the collective ability of communities to manage resources and learn to cope with change (Nasdian et al., 2020); and social legitimacy (social license to operate), which describes the extent to which communities accept the existence of mining through communication and social justice (Muhammad, Arifin, & Syam, 2024). Based on these theories and concepts, this study seeks to gain an in-depth understanding of how the Banyuwangi community builds social relations and social adaptation strategies in response to mining corporate expansion in a unique socio-cultural context.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with the aim of describing in depth the dynamics of social relations and the adaptation strategies of local communities to the presence of mining corporations in Banyuwangi Regency. This approach was chosen because it is suitable for understanding subjective meanings, social interactions, and cultural changes that occur in people's lives (Creswell & Poth, 2018). The research location was purposively determined in Pesanggaran Subdistrict—the operating area of PT Bumi Suksesindo (PT BSI)—because this area represents significant socio-economic changes due to mining activities. The research was conducted over six months, covering the pre-field, data collection, analysis, and verification stages.

The research subjects included local communities, community leaders, mine workers, village officials, and mining company representatives. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, with the criteria of having lived near the mine site for at least five years, being directly involved in mining activities, and understanding the social dynamics in the community. To deepen the findings, snowball sampling was also used so that additional informants could be recommended by previous informants (Neuman, 2014). Overall, this study involved 25 key informants who were considered representative in providing views on social interactions and



community adaptation to mining.

Data was collected through three main techniques: in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to explore the community's perceptions and experiences of their social relationship with the company (Kvale & Brinkmann, 2015). Observations were conducted to observe patterns of interaction and community activities, including their involvement in corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs. Meanwhile, documentation was used to supplement primary data with information from company reports, village archives, local news, and government policy data. The entire process was carried out with due regard for social research ethics, including informed consent and confidentiality of identity.

Data analysis uses the interactive analysis model developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014), which consists of three stages: (1) data reduction, which is the simplification and grouping of field information according to main themes such as social relations, social adaptation, and changes in community values; (2) data display, which is the organization of findings in the form of matrices and narratives to see the relationships between phenomena; and (3) drawing conclusions and verification, which is the interpretation of results to find the deeper meaning of the community's social experiences. To maintain data validity, source and method triangulation and member checking of informants were used. This study also modifies the relational-adaptive approach (Sutrisno et al., 2023; Herdiyanti et al., 2023), which combines social relations analysis with community adaptation strategies, resulting in a more comprehensive understanding of the interactions between the community and mining corporations in Banyuwangi.

RESULT

This research was conducted in Pesanggaran Subdistrict, Banyuwangi Regency—the main operating area of PT Bumi Suksesindo (PT BSI). The main objective of this research was to describe the patterns of social relations and forms of adaptation of local communities to the presence of mining corporations. Based on in-depth interviews and field observations of 25 informants (including residents, community leaders, village officials, and company representatives), it was found that the people of Banyuwangi demonstrated dynamic and adaptive social skills in responding to changes caused by mining activities.

In general, the analysis shows that the presence of mining brings complex social impacts, not only in the form of conflict and inequality, but also collaboration and new social innovations. The social relations that are formed are diverse, depending on the position and interests of the



community towards mining activities. In addition, the community has developed various adaptation strategies, economically, socially, and culturally, to maintain the sustainability of their community life.

Patterns of Social Relations between Communities and Mining Corporations

Field findings show that there are three main patterns of social relations between local communities and mining companies: cooperative (48%), pragmatic (36%), and symbolic resistance (16%). These three patterns arise from variations in social interests and the degree of community dependence on companies.

Table 1. Patterns of Social Relations in the Community Regarding the Presence of PT BSI in Banyuwangi

Relationship Patterns	Percentage (%)	Key Features	Social Impact
Cooperative	48	Engaging in CSR, local labor, and business partnerships	Enhancing the social legitimacy of the company
Pragmatic	36	Treating mines as a source of economic growth, but remaining vigilant	Maintaining local social and economic stability
Resistive-symbolic	16	Rejecting mining on cultural and spiritual grounds	Strengthening social identity and traditional values

Source: Interview data and field observations, 2025.

The table above shows that cooperative patterns are dominant because most people feel the economic benefits of mining. However, this relationship is not entirely without criticism. The pragmatic group chooses to be cautious and maintain distance from environmental issues, while the symbolic-resistant group upholds cultural values as a form of social control over industrial expansion. Thus, social relations in Banyuwangi are negotiable and dynamic, showing a balance between economic interests and the preservation of local values.

Forms of Social Adaptation of Communities to Socio-Economic Change

The results of the study show that communities engage in various forms of social



adaptation to adjust to the changes caused by mining activities. The three main types of adaptation found are economic adaptation, social adaptation, and cultural adaptation.

Table 2. Forms of Social Adaptation of Local Communities to the Presence of Mines

Types of Adaptation	Form of Activity	Purpose of Adaptation	The Resulting Impact
Economy	Opening of food stalls, transportation businesses, house rentals	Increasing family income	Improving household welfare
Social	Establishment of community forums, mediation groups	Maintaining communication and solidarity	Preventing social conflicts among residents
Cultural	Traditional rituals, earth ceremonies, communal prayers	Maintaining harmony between humans and nature	Strengthening local cultural identity

Source: Interviews and observations, 2025

Based on the table, economic adaptation is the most obvious step taken by the community, especially by the productive age group. Meanwhile, social adaptation is an important means of maintaining social balance and preventing conflict, with community forums serving as a venue for negotiation. Cultural adaptation demonstrates the power of local traditions in maintaining socio-ecological harmony amid economic change. In general, this adaptation demonstrates the ability of local communities to combine traditional and modern values in the context of post-mining life.

Factors Affecting Social Relationships and Adaptation

Data analysis shows that the success of communities in building relationships and adapting to mining depends heavily on social capital, local leadership, economic access, and community participation levels..



Table 3. Factors Affecting Social Relations and Community Adaptation

Factors	Field Indicators	Impact on Social Relations	Impact on Social Adaptation
Social Capital	Trust, mutual cooperation, informal networks	Enhancing solidarity and cooperation	Accelerate economic and social adaptation processes
Local Leadership	The role of community leaders and village officials	Acting as a mediator between residents and companies	Minimize social conflict and improve communication
Economic Access	Community involvement in mining projects	Improving the welfare of some residents	Eliminate inequalities between groups
Community Participation	Involvement in forums and CSR activities	Enhancing the social legitimacy of companies	Encourage social innovation at the community level

Source: Thematic analysis of field interview data, 2025

From the table, it can be concluded that social capital and local leadership have the strongest influence in maintaining harmonious relations between the community and the company. Communities with high levels of trust and participatory leadership demonstrate better adaptive capabilities than communities with weak social structures. In addition, economic access and citizen participation are also important factors in strengthening the social capacity of communities to cope with social changes caused by mining.

Overall, the results of this study show that the Banyuwangi community is able to adapt to the presence of the mining industry through collaborative social strategies based on cultural values. The relationship patterns that have formed do not only show domination or resistance, but also social negotiation mechanisms that demonstrate the community's capacity to maintain a balance between economic needs, social solidarity, and the preservation of local values.

DISCUSSION

The social relations between local communities in Banyuwangi and mining corporations

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demonstrate complex patterns of social negotiation. From the perspective of Foucault's (1980) theory of power, power is not only repressive but also productive, creating space for communities to resist and adapt to new economic structures. This phenomenon is evident in the way Banyuwangi communities use social, cultural, and participatory communication spaces as negotiation strategies against the presence of mining corporations. These results reinforce the concept of productive power relations, where communities are not merely policy objects but empowered actors (agentic communities).

The social adaptation process in Banyuwangi demonstrates that social capital is a key foundation for communities' success in coping with changes caused by mining activities. This finding is consistent with research by Jumriani et al. (2023), which emphasizes the role of social networks, collective norms, and trust in strengthening social resilience in South Kalimantan. High social capital enables communities to maintain solidarity and avoid social fragmentation. Thus, Putnam's (2000) theory of bonding and bridging social capital is relevant in explaining how trust and horizontal networks can strengthen local communities' adaptability to economic and social change.

The adaptation of the Banyuwangi community also aligns with the concept of transformative adaptation as explained by Olsson et al. (2019), where adaptation is not only reactive but also transformational. Communities not only survive change but also adapt their social and economic structures to become more resilient. This phenomenon is reinforced by Moita's (2023) findings in Central Sulawesi, which show that mining communities are able to transform their social structures to become more flexible and collaborative when facilitated by participatory local leadership. From a socio-cultural perspective, the people of Banyuwangi demonstrate that local cultural values remain an active social mechanism in maintaining social cohesion. Research by Ajam et al. (2024) in Halmahera found that local wisdom in natural resource management plays an important role in strengthening social identity and preventing conflict. In the context of Banyuwangi, traditional rituals such as earth ceremonies and communal prayers are not only forms of spirituality, but also social tools for negotiating moral boundaries between humans, nature, and corporations. This confirms the relevance of moral ecology theory (Scott, 1985) in explaining the relationship between cultural values and social control over resources.

A comparison with the research by Pambudi et al. (2023) in Riau shows a striking difference. There, weak community participation led to open conflict between residents and coal companies. In contrast, in Banyuwangi, a solid social structure and active communication between residents, companies, and village governments reduced the potential for conflict. This shows that



the success of social adaptation in mining areas is greatly influenced by the quality of social capital and patterns of communication between local actors.

Further analysis shows that local leadership is a key variable that mediates the relationship between the community and corporations. These findings support Masrul's (2024) research, which found that the effectiveness of corporate communication in CSR programs is highly dependent on the ability of local leaders to translate community needs into company policy. In Banyuwangi, community leaders act as a social bridge connecting the economic interests of companies and the social interests of the community.

The economic adaptation of the Banyuwangi community—such as the opening of micro-businesses and mining business partnerships—demonstrates the community's innovative capacity in facing economic transformation. A study by Mirandimahyana et al. (2022) in West Kalimantan also noted that mining communities developed new economic strategies to maintain household welfare. However, unlike the context in Kalimantan, which tends to lose social cohesion, the Banyuwangi community has actually strengthened its social networks in the adaptation process. This proves that socio-cultural factors play a significant role in maintaining social sustainability in mining areas.

Although adaptation has been relatively successful, there are still challenges in the form of economic inequality and employment opportunities between community groups. Research by Nasdian et al. (2020) found that inequality in the distribution of mining benefits has the potential to reduce social trust within communities. In the context of Banyuwangi, this can be seen from the difference in welfare levels between mining workers and non-involved communities.

However, strong solidarity and communication forums among residents serve as a buffer that prevents open conflict. From a social policy perspective, the results of this study support the view of Satria et al. (2021) that the success of natural resource-based development requires the integration of economic, social, and cultural approaches. Participatory CSR based on local needs is more effective in creating corporate social legitimacy.

Therefore, local governments and mining companies need to strengthen social collaboration mechanisms, not just focus on economic compensation.

A new finding from this study is the concept of “relational negotiation-based social adaptation,” which is a form of adaptation in which communities use cultural values, social capital, and collective participation to negotiate relationships with corporations. This model enriches social adaptation theory and broadens the understanding of the role of local communities in facing structural changes due to industrialization. Conceptually, this research contributes to the



literature on development sociology and community-corporate relations studies in Indonesia, while also providing an empirical basis for the formulation of more inclusive social policies in the mining sector.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the social relations between local communities in Banyuwangi and the mining corporation PT Bumi Suksesindo are dynamic, negotiable, and adaptive. The community is not only affected by mining activities, but also plays an active role in negotiating their interests through various forms of social, economic, and cultural interactions. The adaptations made by the community include strengthening social networks, forming community forums, diversifying household economies, and preserving local cultural values and rituals as a form of moral control over social change. This pattern shows that the existence of mines does not always cause conflict, but can instead become a space for the growth of social solidarity, economic innovation, and collective learning at the community level.

Based on these findings, it is recommended that local governments and mining companies prioritize a participatory, transparent, and community-based development approach. Corporate social responsibility programs need to be directed at strengthening the social and economic capacity of residents, rather than focusing solely on material compensation. The government is expected to strengthen regulations and dialogue mechanisms that involve the community in every stage of mine management, so that a balance between economic interests and socio-cultural sustainability can be maintained. Meanwhile, the community needs to maintain solidarity and local wisdom as the main foundation for maintaining social harmony and building resilience to the changes caused by mining activities.

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