


The Impact Of The Construction Of A Steam Power Plant (PLTU) In The Socio-Economic Life Of The Community In Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency

Muliati¹, Rosdiana²

^{1,2}STIA Al Gazali Barru, Indonesia

Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Development, Coal-Fired Power Plant, Impact, Social, Economic.	This study aims to determine the impact of coal-fired power plants in the socio-economic life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency. The type of research used is qualitative, the type of data used is qualitative data, data sources are primary data and secondary data, data collection techniques by means of observation, interviews and documentation, data analysis techniques through data collection stages, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawn/verification. The results of this study show that the construction of coal-fired power plants in the social life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency has less positive impact, seen from the aspects of public health, labor absorption, and job expansion. And the construction of coal-fired power plants in the economic life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency has less positive impact, seen from the increase in community income, economic development, and the development of the economic structure.
This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license 	Corresponding Author: Muliati STIA Al Gazali Barru, Indonesia muliati@algazali.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

The development of globalization can be characterized by changes in the value system that bring changes to the pattern of life and the needs of society, one of the fields that occupies an important role in society is the socio-economic field. Where the orientation is to improve the welfare of the community, development must be carried out in all areas of life in harmony and balance and carried out continuously from time to time while maintaining equitable development and its results.

The socio-economic condition of a population that is socially regulated and puts a person in a certain position in society and has the meaning of a situation that shows the financial ability of the family and the material owned where this justice is good, sufficient and lacking socio-economic conditions as well as society with everything related to the fulfillment of community needs.

Sustainable development includes three important pillars, namely economic, social, and environmental that must be carried out in an integrated manner. The understanding of sustainable development is not narrowly defined as environmental protection but an understanding of the linkage between the economy, society and the natural environment.

Through the concept of sustainable development, the management of natural resources must be carried out carefully so that future generations can still enjoy these natural resources.

Development is an effort that is consciously carried out by a nation, state and government in order to achieve national goals through planned growth and change towards a modern society (S.P. Siagian : 2012). The management of natural resources, especially for development needs, is adjusted to the potential possessed by each region. As a country that is leveling development, Indonesia is trying to develop industries in every region of the archipelago. The development of the industrial sector is expected to lead to an expansion of job opportunities in each region so that it will increase people's income and demand (purchasing power). In addition, development can also improve the quality of human resources with their ability to utilize resources optimally. This means that development is also considered as an effort to increase the productivity of human labor accompanied by efforts to expand the scope of human activities. One example is the development in Barru Regency.

Today, the development that occurs in Barru Regency is more optimized for the energy industry, namely in the form of the construction and development of steam power plants (PLTU). Based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 71 of 2006 concerning the assignment to PT. PLN (Persero) to accelerate the construction of coal-fired power plants, PT. PLN (Persero) built one unit of coal-fired steam power plant (PLTU). Development in the field of energy resources is in Balusu District. The construction of a steam power plant in Balusu District has a larger power of 660 Mw. The construction of this steam power plant (PLTU) aims to increase supply and improve the quality, quantity, and reliability of electricity in the South Sulawesi system.

The construction of a steam power plant (PLTU) in Balusu District, more precisely in Lampoko Village, is one of the villages located in the coastal area of Balusu District. The majority of the people work as farmers and farm laborers, traders, and fishermen. The fishing community in Lampoko Village is classified as a traditional fishing community because in the fishing process they still use simple equipment such as boats, ropes or mines, and nets or nets.

This plant has a combustion device called a boiler so that it produces dry hot steam (steam) which will be used to rotate the turbine blades. The rotating turbine blades will rotate the turbine shaft which is directly connected to the generator shaft, so it will generate electrical energy. As we know that generators function to convert mechanical energy (rotating turbine shafts) into electrical energy which will later be channeled to the substation through a transformer.

The entry of the coal-fired power plant industry in Lampoko Village, Balusu District has caused social changes, especially changes in livelihoods in improving the economy in the people of Lampoko Village and its surroundings who used to be farmers with the construction of coal-fired power plants, the community took advantage of the moment to sell around the coal-fired power plant, for people who used to work as farmers and fishermen, now many of them work in the coal-fired power plant, as well as their land is used to store goods from the coal-fired power plant.

The changes that occurred in the people of Lampoko Village, Balusu District were caused by the construction of a coal-fired power plant in the steam power plant area with the stimulation of this environment, so the community tried to adapt to the existing environmental conditions by changing activities and behaviors in accordance with conditions such as changes in livelihoods caused by new job vacancies or opportunities to open new businesses, like trading. When compared to before the entry of the coal-fired power plant industry, the community's economy was very minimal, the income generated by the people of Lampoko Village from farming products was not able to meet their daily needs, the entry of the coal-fired power plant in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, it was clear that the shift in jobs made the community experience changes both socially and economically.

METHODS

According to Sugiono (2014:9), qualitative research as a method based on the philosophy of post-positivism is used to examine the state of scientific objects (as opposed to experiments) and researchers are the main tool in data collection techniques that are carried out in a combined manner (triangulation). Data analysis is qualitative inductive and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization. According to Kurniawan (2012:22) he argues that qualitative research is natural research that does not use mathematical or computer models. What is important in qualitative research is how well researchers can formulate these types of problems as a concept to compare data. Thus, qualitative research opens up enough space for academic dialogue in different contexts especially if it is understood in depth and 'relevant' so that the study can explore respondents' behaviors, attitudes and experiences through in-depth interviews and focus groups. This approach is intended to capture reality on the ground through documents, interviews and observations.

Sukkamadinata (2011) stated that descriptive research is a form of research that aims to describe existing phenomena both natural and artificial. Phenomena can be in the form of forms, activities, transformations, characteristics, similarities and differences between one phenomenon and another.

Most descriptive studies do not aim to test specific hypotheses rather than describing different symptoms or situations. However, this does not mean that all descriptive research does not use hypotheses, there are also descriptive studies that use hypotheses. The location of this research was carried out in Lampoko village, Balusu District, Barru Regency The research implementation time is 6 (six) months, starting from June to December 2024.

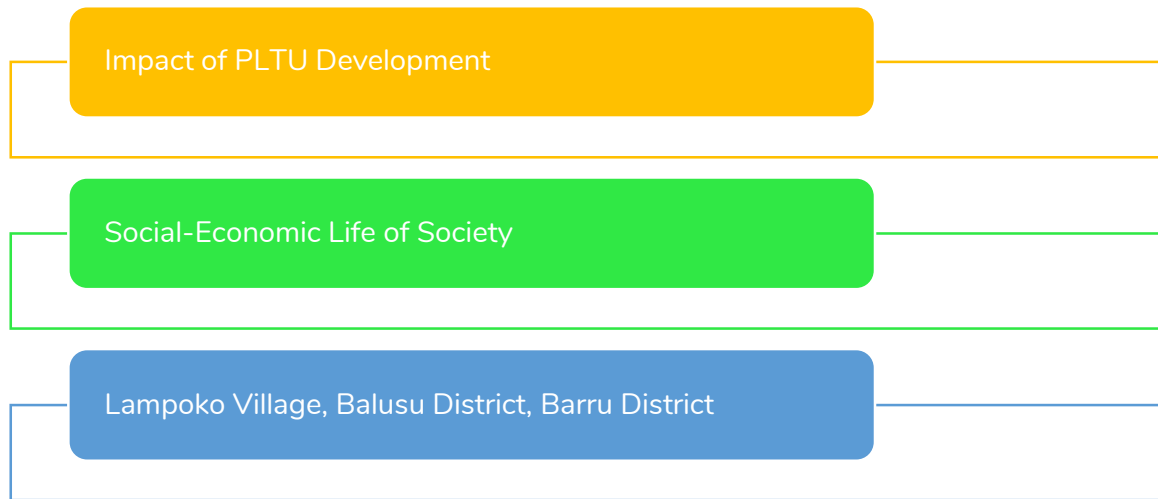


Figure 1 Research Flow Diagram

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants in the social life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency.

The indicators of the impact of PLTU development on the social life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency are as follows:

1. Public Health

The existence of a coal-fired power plant in Lampoko village, Barru Regency helps the surrounding community in terms of finances, but there are times when problems arise between the coal-fired power plant and the community. According to Budiman, S.A.P as the Village Head said:

"In overcoming the problems caused, the village government coordinates with the PLTU managers regarding the impacts caused such as waste problems that pollute the sea, pollution or noise, especially in the dry season, and by repairing damaged road access". (Interview conducted on May 21, 2024)

The same is said by Hj. Hasmawati as a local community, that:

"With the problems that arise due to the impact of coal-fired power plants, in the form of marine environmental pollution and air pollution, the local government and coal-fired power plant managers in overcoming these problems are by providing dynamos in each house, basic necessities or in the form of money for school children, namely 1 child/house". (Interview conducted on June 8, 2024)

According to Muslimah as a member of the Lampoko Village BPD, said that:

"The efforts made by the government to overcome the existing problems are to collaborate with the management of PLTU by distributing water pumps to each house, which is around 3 hamlets, free medical treatment every 6 months, and for parents of students who do not work at PLTU, they are given money worth Rp.100,000/child every 4 times a year". (Interview conducted on June 8, 2024)

According to Muhammad Nasir as the Head of Labunge Hamlet, said that:

"These problems are in the form of environmental pollution from coal dust, to overcome this, the government together with the coal-fired power plant make a dust cover from coal. So that air pollution is reduced, especially in the dry season".

2. Labor Absorption

With the emergence of new jobs, both direct and indirect, due to structural developments, it is necessary to pay attention to because changes do not always benefit the general public. However, the change in employment that occurred in Lampoko Village was very much felt by the surrounding community. According to Rosita as +local community, said that:

"There are opportunities for the community in Lampoko Village and its surroundings, even though the community is not absorbed optimally. People who do not have special skills are placed in the labor section, security guards or cleaning services." (interview on May 2, 2024)

Meanwhile, according to Saderi as a local community, said that:

"If the coal-fired power plant is open to all people, it seems that there are changes in employment opportunities but they are selective, whether they are age or ability. Most also work as manual laborers. Because people who want to work in good positions must have skills and educational backgrounds that are suitable for their respective jobs." (interview on June 29, 2024)

The problem of unemployment is a common problem. Developed countries are currently experiencing this problem. The number of developments can absorb the surrounding workforce. According to Budiman, S.A.P as the Head of Lampoko Village said that:

"The village government is involved in recruiting new employees because we prioritize the local community. But we also from the Village Government do not carelessly recommend the surrounding community, we also pay attention to what skills are suitable for the position needed and most importantly the desire to work. Although there has been a conflict between the local community and the PLTU regarding the recruitment of employees, we from the Village Government have taken a middle ground on this issue" (Interview conducted on June 21, 2024)

Meanwhile, according to Sri Wahyuni as an elementary school teacher in Lampoko Village, said that:

"In the recruitment of new employees, the Lampoko village government must be involved in order to prioritize the local community who have the ability according to the desired position". (Interview conducted on May 3, 2024)

According to Budiman, S.A.P as the Head of Lampoko Village, said that:

"As I said earlier, we the village government are involved in recruiting new employees. We don't recommend the public for giving tips or bribes, but we prioritize the skills that these prospective applicants have." (Interview conducted on June 21, 2024)

A similar statement was expressed by Muhammad Nasir as the Head of Labuange Hamlet. Says that:

"It is not justified if someone says that if you have to pay funds to enter because the PLTU manager never states that unless there are certain individuals." (Interview on May 2, 2024).

3. Job Expansion

This is intended by the emergence of other economic activities due to the development, so that they are new sources of employment that can be absorbed by development activities. According to Budiman, S.A.P as the Head of Lampoko Village:

"I am very grateful for the construction of this coal-fired power plant because it can change the community's economy for the better, the coal-fired power plant also has a positive impact, namely by opening job vacancies for the community According to him, the community's economy has increased because some people can work at the coal-fired power plant, and fostering businesses consisting of 15 people/groups have been formed to make a product" (Interview on June 21, 2024)

The same is true of Aisyah's statement as the surrounding community:

"The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants on livelihood changes is the same, nothing has changed. The construction of this coal-fired power plant has a positive impact because it can open job vacancies for the surrounding community who have not worked, the community also has the opportunity to open a business such as a boarding house". (Interview conducted on May 2, 2024)

Meanwhile, according to Muhammad Nasir as the Head of Labuange Hamlet:

"The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants for livelihood changes is very impactful for people who work as fishermen, but if assessed as a whole, economic life is increasing because some people who are unemployed have already found jobs, people also want to build a boarding house business even though the residents are not permanent because usually employees only stay for a certain amount of time". (Interview conducted on May 2, 2024)

Facilities in an area are very important for local residents. Where this facility can make local residents comfortable. According to Budiman, S.A.P as the Head of Lampoko Village, said that:

"So far, the government has built a PAUD and improved road access. We from the Village Government and PLTU work together to provide comfort to the local community." (Interview conducted on June 21, 2024)

A similar statement by Muhammad Nasir, as the Head of Labuange Hamlet, said that:

"So far, the government or PLTU managers have improved road access, waterways and street lights. Although all of these facilities are not simultaneously carried out in areas near coal-fired power plants" (Interview on June 2, 2024)

It is inversely proportional to what was said by Muslimah as a member of the BPD in Lampoko Village. Says that:

"So far there has been no assistance from the government or PLTU in the form of physical buildings, there is only assistance for farmers and fishermen." (Interview on May 8, 2024)

Based on the above statement, the efforts made by the village government in overcoming the problems arising from the existence of a coal-fired power plant in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency, namely environmental pollution in the form of waste from factories, pollution and noise. The efforts made by the government together with the PLTU managers in overcoming this are by making a dust-retaining fortress and by giving dust money to the community, and by providing dynamos in each house, basic necessities or in the form of money for school children, namely 1 child/house.

Recruitment of new employees at PLTU is open to the public. The PLTU is looking for people who have skills, but indeed many people are placed in the manual labor section because they do not have enough educational background. But it is possible that there are also several surrounding communities that meet the desired skill criteria.

It is not true that if you want to be recruited into the PLTU, you must prepare funds first. The PLTU has never stated such a thing unless there are certain individuals on behalf of the PLTU. Because PLTU prioritizes employees who have skills in accordance with the desired position.

The Government in this case, namely the Lampoko Village Government, is indeed involved in the recruitment of new employees, but the Village Government does not carelessly recommend the surrounding community, the Village Government also pays attention to what skills are suitable for the position needed and most importantly the desire to work.

From the above statement, it can be concluded that the impact of the coal-fired power plant on the social life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency has less positive impact, which can be seen from the aspects of public health, labor absorption, and job expansion. Such as air pollution that can cause health problems for the surrounding community as well as the absorption of labor that does not prioritize the local community.

The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants in the economic life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency.

The indicators of the impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants in the economic life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency are as follows:

1. Increase in Community Income

Increasing income, both directly and indirectly from development, will have a meaningful impact on the community. But in reality, there are still many people who experience a decrease in income. According to Muslimah as a member of the Lampoko Village BPD, said that:

"In my opinion, the community's economy is increasing, the government and PLTU have formed businesses that are included in the fostered business groups formed in approximately 10 groups, by being given business capital and then the production results are brought to the PLTU. Examples of products are snacks or tailors". (Interview conducted on May 8, 2024)

The same is what Najmia said as a local community that:

"In my opinion, the community's economy is increasing, especially those who work at coal-fired power plants, and many of the surrounding communities also make businesses with boarding houses and food stalls around coal-fired power plants." (Interview conducted on May 8, 2024)

In contrast to Nurhayani as a local community, said that:

"The socio-economic life since the existence of the coal-fired power plant for us has had a great impact on the people's livelihood, especially those of us who work as fishermen, like my husband in the past, if he went to sea to get a lot of fish, but now it is no longer there. The disposal of factory waste causes the fish to become more extinct, so that our income is declining". (Interview conducted on May 12, 2024)

2. Economic Development

A common situation for the surrounding community is low community income. An increase in income, either directly or indirectly from development, will have a significant impact. According to Rismawati as the local community, that:

"Many local communities do business in the form of boarding houses and food stalls around the PLTU." (Interview conducted on May 8, 2024)

Similarly, atma says that:

"The good businesses to manage are food stalls. Because most of the workers at the PLTU are nomads, so food stalls are in great demand by workers." (Interview conducted on June 3, 2024)

Furthermore, according to Rahmatia as a local community, said that:

"The community can also build a boarding house business even though the residents are not permanent even though usually employees only stay for a certain amount of time." (Interview conducted on August 8, 2024)

3. Development of Economic Structure

The existence of PLTU in Lampoko Village must have a positive impact and a negative impact. According to Dra. kartina as a housewife:

"The existence of this coal-fired power plant also has a positive and negative impact, the positive impact is that it can open job vacancies, while the negative impact is that it causes environmental pollution such as pollution/dust coming from the factory so that the well becomes dirty so it must be closed, and the waste from disposal causes seawater pollution so that fish become extinct. In the past, if you went to sea, you would have caught a lot of fish, different from now". (Interview conducted on October 1, 2024)

The same is true of the statement from Rahmatia as a local community:

"The construction of the coal-fired power plant also has a positive impact, namely it can open job vacancies for the surrounding community who are still unemployed. The community can also open a food business such as fostered groups that have been formed and boarding houses. According to him, the economic life of the community is stable, while the negative impact of those who work as fishermen may decrease due to the results of factory waste, which results in fewer fish in the sea." (Interview conducted on June 1, 2024)

According to Muslimah as a Member of BPD in Lampoko Village:

"The construction of this coal-fired power plant has a positive impact on the people who work at the coal-fired power plant, while for the fishermen it has a negative impact because factory waste causes seawater pollution so that fish are decreasing, shellfish that used to be around residential areas are now no longer there, and other negative impacts are causing noise from factory exhaust and pollution or black dust that causes the floor of the house to become dirty". (Interview conducted on June 8, 2024).

Based on the statement above, the impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants on changes in people's livelihoods in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency for the development of the overall economic structure has increased. Where the surrounding community can work at the coal-fired power plant, and some people open businesses in the form of boarding houses and food stalls and groceries.

The existence of PLTU in Lampoko Village has a positive impact or negative impact. Where the positive impact is that the surrounding community can have a job even though most of them are used as contract employees due to the lack of skills they have, and the surrounding community can also create food stalls/grocery stalls and boarding houses so that the economy of the surrounding community increases. Meanwhile, the negative impact has an impact on fishermen who find it difficult to get fish in the sea due to the results of factory waste.

The economic life of the community in Lampoko Village has increased and some have decreased since the existence of the coal-fired power plant. Those who are directly affected have certainly not experienced the increase expected by the surrounding community. Especially for people who work as fishermen who experience a decline in their fish catch. But there are also those who increase their income, by building boarding houses and food stalls.

The types of businesses that are currently very profitable to be managed around PLTU are food stalls and boarding houses, although the occupants are not permanent because usually employees only stay for a certain amount of time. The government and PLTU managers have built public facilities that add wide benefits to the community. The facilities built are the creation of PAUD for children in the location, repaired roads and street lights so that the local community is comfortable in driving.

From the above statement, it can be concluded that the impact of the coal-fired power plant on the economic life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency has less positive impact, this is seen from the increase in community income, economic development, and the development of the economic structure. Such as the pollution of seawater due to factory waste which resulted in a decrease in fishermen's catch, making their income even lower.

Discussion

The discussion includes further presentation of the results of data analysis aimed at explaining further related to each socio-economic component indicator in this study. To measure the socio-economic indicators of the community, it can be measured by at least six

socio-economic indicators, namely economic development, labor absorption, development of economic structure, increase in community income, changes in employment, and public health. The following is a discussion of each socio-economic indicator in the study on "The Impact of the Development of Steam Power Plants (PLTU) in the Socio-Economic Life of the Community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency".

1. The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants in the social life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency.

a. Public Health

Public health is closely related to people's income and is also closely related to their life habits. For example, the habit of bathing, washing, and daily needs for eating and drinking that still use well water. So water pollution from the project will directly affect public health, as well as only air pollution and noise. The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants on the coast has a negative impact on public health in Lampoko Village. The community complained that the noise arising from the activities of the coal-fired power plant was very disturbing to the surrounding community, the dust produced by the coal-fired power plant boiler had an effect on the health of the people of Lampoko Village and its surroundings, because the community felt shortness of breath if the dust had flown. As for health assistance such as free treatment every 6 months.

In direct research in the field regarding public health, it is that indeed when viewed from the ash produced by activities at the coal-fired power plant, it can have a long-term effect on the health of the surrounding community, and at night the noise generated by the coal-fired power plant activities disturbs the rest of the surrounding community. For now, one of the efforts carried out by the government is to hold free medical treatment which is given to the surrounding community every 6 months.

b. Labor Absorption

The problem of unemployment is a common problem, especially in developing countries. Developed countries are currently experiencing this problem. The number of developments can absorb the surrounding workforce and have a greater positive impact, as well as having to hold special education. The impact of labor absorption is not always a direct impact but also an indirect impact, meaning the emergence of new sources of employment and this is the next important component. The coal-fired power plant in Lampoko Village has absorbed a lot of local labor. Local workers who are absorbed and work in several elements, namely security, cleaning services, administration, cooperatives and others. From the results of direct research by researchers in the field regarding labor absorption indicators, local people who work at coal-fired power plants mostly work as contract employees such as manual laborers, namely coal transporters, lawn mowers, OB, security, as well as local people who work in the staff and cooperatives but not many. From the findings in the field, there are actually not many local people who are given the opportunity to work, because most of the permanent employees come from outside Lampoko Village. If you

look at it, the local community actually has various abilities, skills and knowledge, such as bookkeepers, mechanics and experts in computer operation.

Actually, the local community has quality human resources and expertise for everything needed by the coal-fired power plant, but currently the surrounding community cannot be absorbed optimally by the coal-fired power plant, and most of the local people who work in the coal-fired power plant only as contract employees are equipped with their educational background and abilities. The permanent employees come from local communities such as cooperatives and administration. In other words, the PLTU manager has not absorbed the new workforce optimally, especially the people in Lampoko Village.

c. Job Expansion

With the emergence of new jobs, both direct and indirect, due to the development of the economic structure, it is necessary to pay attention to it because changes are not always beneficial for society in general. There has been a change in employment opportunities for the surrounding community, but not fully the people of Lampoko Village can work at the PLTU, which is impossible to absorb all the people in Lampoko Village, Balusu District. From the results of research in the field regarding changes in employment opportunities, there has not been a maximum change because there are still many local people who are not absorbed by working at coal-fired power plants.

2. The impact of the construction of coal-fired power plants in the economic life of the community in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency.

a. Increase in Community Income

A common condition for people in developing countries is low incomes. Community improvement, either directly or indirectly from development, will have a meaningful impact. The income of the people of Lampoko Village who are directly affected has certainly not increased, especially for people who work as fishermen who experience a decline in fish catches that affect people's income. Fishermen now have to look for fish to a place located quite far from the previous fishing area. Because the coast of Lampoko Village and its surroundings has been polluted due to the negative impact of coal-fired power plant activities. In addition, people who work as farmers have not experienced an increase in income. The traders and owners of rental houses get greater profits. Local people who work at coal-fired power plants feel an increase in income, because previously the community did not have a job, but with the existence of coal-fired power plants, these people can be absorbed and work at coal-fired power plants, and experience an increase in income.

Through social responsibility, the company is expected not only to pursue short-term profits, but also to contribute to improving the welfare and quality of life of the community and the surrounding environment in the long term. The provision of funds is in the form of money and goods, if in the form of goods such as distributing water pumps for each house, which is about 3 hamlets, free medical treatment every 6 months, and for parents of students who do not work at PLTU, they are given money worth Rp.100,000/child every 4 times a year.

From the results of research in the field regarding the increase in population income, the people who experience an increase in income are only people who work in coal-fired power plants, surrounding communities who establish boarding houses, traders who sell in the surrounding area, and fostered business groups that have been formed. Meanwhile, people who work as fishermen have not experienced an increase in income, even their income is decreasing.

b. Economic Development

The pattern of economic development of this community is also closely related to the pattern of population development, movement, the state of available natural resources and available sources of employment. The economy of the people of Lampoko Village consists of agricultural products, livestock, and fishermen. The economic development of the village community has not undergone the changes expected by the people who work as fishermen and farmers, because most of the people of Lampoko Village depend on the marine and agricultural products obtained every day. In the observation of the researcher while at the research site, the economic development of the people of Lampoko Village has not changed, especially for people who work as fishermen and farmers, but for people who open businesses by selling in the coal-fired power plant area, they have experienced economic changes even though they have not increased rapidly. In addition, people who work at coal-fired power plants have experienced economic changes because they can meet the needs of their families. People who open rental house businesses have experienced an increase in income because PLTU employees who live outside Lampoko Village rent houses for a long time.

c. Development of Economic Structure

The economic structure here is intended by the emergence of other economic activities due to the development, so that it is a new source of employment that can often absorb a larger workforce than what is absorbed by development. For example, rental houses, food stalls, public transportation, shops and so on. The economic structure of the Lampoko Village community cannot be said to be developing, because the negative impact is felt by the surrounding community more due to the activities of the coal-fired power plant. As for other economic activities, people who work as fishermen if there is no catch, then the fishermen change their profession, namely working as a builder if there is a business opportunity. However, if there are no business opportunities, the fishermen are unemployed for some time until they have a large catch. From the results of research in the field, indicators regarding the development of the economic structure of the Lampoko Village community have not developed, because most of the people do not have new business opportunities due to the economic limitations they have, people who work as fishermen, if there are no new business opportunities then they do not have a job and in the end many unemployed fishermen and farmers who do not work who only rely on the results of their work everyday. In addition, the positive impact can be felt by people who open businesses such as rental houses and fostered business groups that are formed so that the surrounding community gets profits.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the construction of a Steam Power Plant (PLTU) in Lampoko Village, Balusu District, Barru Regency, has a negative impact on the social and economic aspects of the local community. Socially, the construction of coal-fired power plants has a less positive impact, as seen from health problems arising from air pollution, low absorption of local labor, and limited expansion of employment opportunities. On the economic side, the negative impact can also be seen from the lack of increase in people's income, limited economic development, and changes in the economic structure that are less favorable, such as seawater pollution due to factory waste which reduces fishermen's catches and lowers their income. Based on the results of the research, the author suggests that the coal-fired power plant take steps to overcome the negative impact caused. First, PLTU needs to overcome air pollution that has an impact on public health by increasing pollution control efforts and expanding the absorption of labor, especially from the people of Lampoko Village, and making the process of recruiting new employees from the surrounding environment easier. Second, it is important for coal-fired power plants to develop more fostered business groups for the surrounding community, in order to increase their income, especially fishermen who have lost their livelihoods due to the environmental impact of factory operations.

REFERENCE

- Bagong Suyanto, Sutinah. 2008. Metode Penelitian Sosial: Berbagai Alternatif Pendekatan. Kencana. Jakarta.
- Burhan Bungin. 2008. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, dan Kebijakan Publik Serta Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Lainnya. Kencana. Jakarta.
- Budiono, 2010. Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. Karya Agung. Surabaya.
- Hartomo, Arnicun Aziz. 2011. Ilmu Sosial Dasar. Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- Luqman Ali, 2012. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, Balai Pustaka: Jakarta
- Miles dan Huberman, Amir Muhiddin 2017, UNM, Makassar
- Sandang P. Siagin, 2012, Administrasi Pembangunan Konsep Dimensi dan Strategi Bumi Aksara, Jakarta.
- Sugiyono. 2008. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D. Alfabeta: Bandung.
- Yusron Razak. 2011. Sosiologi Sebuah Pengantar: Tinjauan Pemikiran Sosiologi Perspektif Islam. Laboratorium Sosiologi Agama. Jakarta.
- Wirohandoyo. 2002. Perubahan Sosial, Yogyakarta
- Soesilowati. 1988. Pengertian Industrialisasi, Madiun