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Public Perceptions of The Mining Sector in Kepuh Village, Palimanan Subdistrict, Cirebon Regency

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Abstract

Mining activities in Kepuh Village, Palimanan District, Cirebon Regency, have generated complex interactions between economic benefits, social conditions, and environmental sustainability. The expansion of mining activities has altered spatial functions, affected community livelihoods, and created various externalities in agricultural and residential areas. This study aims to analyze public perceptions of the mining sector based on economic, social, and environmental perspectives. This research employed a qualitative descriptive approach with purposive informant selection. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, field observations, and documentation, and analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model. The findings reveal that community perceptions are multidimensional and strongly influenced by their involvement in mining activities. The mining sector contributes to increased employment opportunities, income generation, and the growth of informal economic activities; however, it also creates challenges, including unequal distribution of economic benefits, dust pollution, road infrastructure damage, traffic safety concerns, and potential social conflicts related to compensation mechanisms. The study highlights the vulnerability of local economic dependence on mining activities and the importance of effective post-mining planning, regulatory enforcement, and inclusive governance. The findings imply that sustainable mining management requires integration between spatial planning, environmental protection, community participation, and economic diversification strategies to balance local development and long-term sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Mining activities have become one of the important sectors supporting economic growth in many developing countries because mineral resources contribute to industrial development, infrastructure expansion, employment opportunities, and regional economic growth. However, mining activities also create complex sustainability challenges because the extraction of natural resources frequently changes land-use patterns, disrupts ecological systems, and affects the social structures of communities surrounding mining areas. The global mining industry is increasingly required to balance economic development with environmental protection and social responsibility through sustainable mining governance. The increasing demand for mineral resources due to

energy transition, infrastructure development, and industrialization has intensified pressure on mining regions to manage environmental risks and ensure that local communities receive equitable benefits.

In many countries, mining activities have generated debates regarding the distribution of economic benefits and environmental burdens. The World Bank (2020) emphasizes that mining-dependent regions often face challenges related to economic dependency, environmental degradation, and social inequality when governance mechanisms are weak. Similarly, research in the field of sustainable development highlights that mining operations may improve employment and income opportunities but can also produce negative externalities, including land degradation, pollution, displacement of traditional livelihoods, and social conflicts. Therefore, understanding community perceptions has become an important approach to evaluate whether mining activities have created inclusive development or merely transferred environmental costs to local communities.

Indonesia represents one of the countries with significant mineral resources and a strong mining sector contribution to regional economic development. The management of natural resources is constitutionally mandated through Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which emphasizes that natural resources must be managed for public prosperity. However, the implementation of mining activities at the local level often creates complex interactions between economic interests, spatial planning, and community welfare. Previous studies indicate that mining activities can alter community livelihood systems, social structures, and access to natural resources while requiring social acceptance from affected communities, commonly referred to as social license to operate.

The spatial transformation caused by mining activities has become a major concern, particularly in areas where mining operations are located near agricultural land and residential settlements. Research by (Lubis Hermanto & Firdaus, 2021) highlights that mining expansion creates competition for limited land resources and forces communities dependent on agriculture to adapt their livelihoods. In Palimanan District, Cirebon Regency, this phenomenon is particularly relevant because the area has developed as one of the natural stone mining centers. The manuscript identifies that Palimanan District has 38 natural stone mining sectors, while Kepuh Village contains approximately 94.43 hectares of rice fields that have experienced changes in productivity due to environmental pressures associated with industrial activities.

Previous empirical studies have examined the socio-economic consequences of mining activities in different regions. Dilapanga et al., (2023) found that mining activities can increase income opportunities for communities surrounding mining areas, although economic benefits are often concentrated among groups directly involved in mining operations. (Halisra et al., 2024) also demonstrated that unequal distribution of mining benefits may weaken community resilience because some groups experience environmental impacts without receiving proportional economic advantages. Meanwhile, (Fadlilah, 2023) emphasized the importance of post-mining economic transition planning

because communities dependent on extractive industries remain vulnerable after mining resources decline.

Although previous studies have contributed valuable insights into mining impacts, most research has focused on measuring socio-economic impacts or environmental consequences separately. Limited studies have explored how communities interpret mining activities through integrated economic, social, environmental, and spatial perspectives. In particular, the subjective experiences of communities directly affected by mining operations remain insufficiently examined, especially regarding how different community groups perceive benefits, risks, compensation mechanisms, and future sustainability. This research gap indicates the need for a comprehensive analysis that places community perception as the central perspective in understanding mining governance.

The specific issue in Kepuh Village demonstrates this complexity. The community experiences a contradictory condition where mining activities provide employment opportunities and support local economic activities while simultaneously creating environmental and social challenges. The study identifies that approximately 70% of villagers are highly dependent on mining-related activities, creating economic vulnerability if mining operations stop or face regulatory restrictions. At the same time, concerns emerge regarding dust pollution, road damage, transportation risks, and the effectiveness of compensation programs. Therefore, understanding public perception in this area is essential to develop policies that consider both community livelihood protection and environmental sustainability.

This research is urgent because mining governance requires evidence-based decision-making that integrates community participation, spatial planning, environmental management, and economic resilience strategies. Without understanding local perceptions, mining policies may fail to address the actual experiences and expectations of affected communities. The findings can support stakeholders, including local governments, mining companies, and communities, in developing more inclusive governance approaches that minimize negative externalities while maintaining economic opportunities.

The novelty of this study lies in its multidimensional approach to analyzing public perceptions of mining activities by integrating economic, social, environmental, and regulatory perspectives within a single analytical framework. Unlike previous studies that mainly examine mining impacts from a general socio-economic perspective, this research emphasizes direct community experiences through qualitative investigation involving different groups, including mining actors, non-mining residents, and government representatives. The study applies interviews, field observations, and documentation analysis to capture diverse perceptions regarding mining sustainability.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze public perceptions of the mining sector in Kepuh Village, Palimanan District, Cirebon Regency, by examining economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The research contributes theoretically by expanding understanding of community perception in mining governance studies and

contributes practically by providing recommendations for inclusive spatial planning, sustainable mining management, post-mining economic diversification, and improved community participation mechanisms. The results are expected to benefit policymakers, mining stakeholders, and local communities in achieving a balanced relationship between resource utilization, environmental sustainability, and long-term community welfare.

METHOD

Research Locations and Data Sources

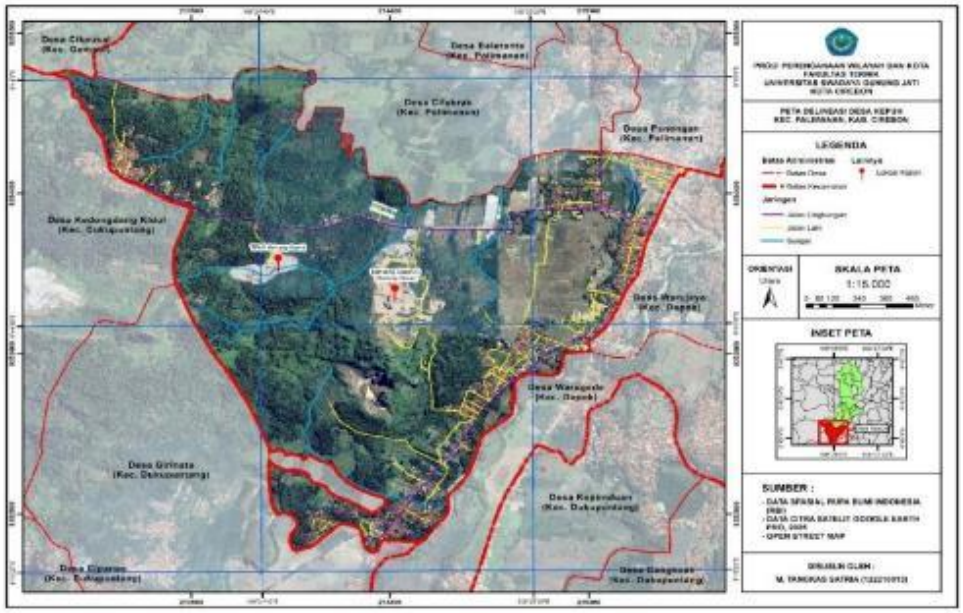

Figure 1. Map of the Research Location
(Source: 2025 Image Data)

The research location is in Kepuh Village, which is located in Palimanan District, Cirebon Regency, West Java Province. The choice of location is based on the fact that there are active mining sector activities in the area and are directly related to the living space of the community. To select key informants, *purposive techniques are used*. Resource persons were selected based on spatial representation (proximity of residence to mining blocks or logistics routes) and sectoral (group of people involved in mining activities). Seven research informants are natural stone entrepreneurs, freelance day laborers, loaders/field managers, non-mining entrepreneurs, traders, private workers, and expert informants from the Mining Management Supervisor of the Energy and Mineral Resources Office Region VII Cirebon Branch also participated.

Analytical Research Instruments

The main devices used in this qualitative descriptive research include semi-structured interview guidelines that have been validated, sound recording devices for accurate narrative transcripts, and cameras for physical documentation in the field.

Data Collection Techniques

Three main methods, namely direct field observation, semi-structured interviews, and documentation were used to collect key data. The interviews were conducted to thoroughly study the community's perceptions, views, attitudes, and subjective experiences of the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the existence of the mining sector. FielSd observations were also carried out to observe the condition of community activities, the level of traffic density of the mining fleet, and the physical impact of the environment such as dust pollution and damage to village roads. At the time of data collection, photos of the environmental hues and profiles of informants were taken for documentation. The results of interviews, physical observations, and official regulations were compared to ensure the validity of the data in this study.

Data Analysis Techniques

An interactive analysis model developed by Miles and Huberman is used to process the qualitative data that has been collected. The four main stages consist of the analysis process, which is carried out sequentially and continuously:

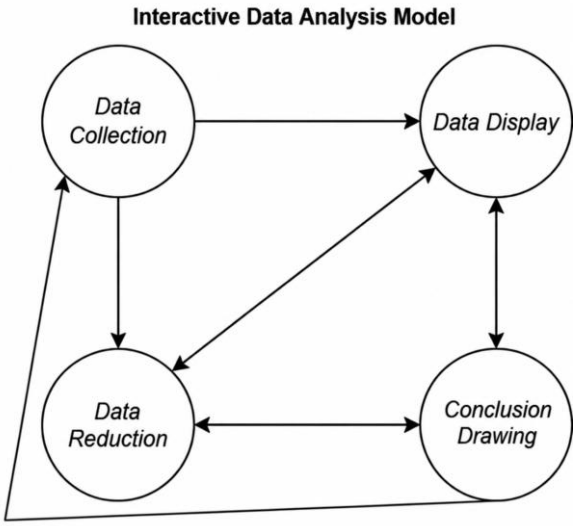

Figure 2. Miles & Huberman Interactive Analysis Methodology Flow Framework
Source: Adapted from Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994).

1. Data collection: combines all results, including interview transcripts, field notes of observations, and documentation photos in Kepuh Village.
2. Data reduction: selecting, simplifying, and categorizing raw data into categories based on regulatory, economic, social, and environmental factors. During this process, irrelevant information is discarded.
3. Data Presentation (*data display*): to make public perception patterns easy to understand, organize the data that has been reduced into the form of logical narratives, and text descriptions.
4. Conclusion *drawing/verification*: to answer the research question about public perception of the existence of the mining sector, formulate a final conclusion critically based on empirical evidence that has been verified in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics and Profiles of Research Informants

Data collection in this study used a semi-structured interview method with seven key informants. These key informants are selected *purposively*. The determination of key informants is based on two principles, namely spatial representation and sectoral representation. Spatial representation means that key informants are selected based on the proximity of their residence to a mining block or logistics route. Meanwhile, sectoral representation means that key informants are selected from communities directly involved in mining activities and communities not involved in mining activities.

This classification is essential to avoid bias and ensure that the entire dynamics of the impact can be recorded in its entirety. Here are the details of the characteristics and profiles of the seven key informants who have been interviewed in the field:

Table 1. Characteristics and Profiles of Research Informants

Yes	They report	Jobs	Category	Involvement with Mines
1	J	Self-employed (stone processor)	Mining Actors	The interdependence of business operations depends on the supply of natural stone
2	SF	Freelance Daily Labourers	Non-Mining Actors	Negative spatial externalities; Exposed to daily environmental impacts
3	OK	Loader	Mining Actors	Technical involvement; Coordination of load coolies and material distribution
4	HW	Self-employed (outside the mining sector)	Non-Mining Actors	Critical point of view; experiencing business disruption due to road depreciation
5	S	Merchant	Mining Actors	Symbiotic relationships; Income depends on the workers and mine drivers
6	R	Labor	Non-Mining Actors	Environmental sensitivity; Safety concerns in mine logistics lines
7	HF	Mining Management Manager, Energy and Mineral Resources Office Branch Region VII Cirebon	Expert Informant	the perspective of policy authority; Balancing the regulatory viewpoint

Source: Research Primary Data (2026)

Representative multidimensional data is generated from a balanced classification of informants between miners (J, OK, S) and non-miners (SF, HW, R), which is reinforced by the views of expert informants from policy authorities (HF). To ensure that the outcome is not solely viewed from the point of view of the parties benefiting financially, this composition must take into account the experiences of people outside of situations that directly disbenefit them.

Analysis of Public Perception of the Existence of the Mining Sector from an Economic Aspect

In assessing the impact of the existence of the rock mining sector on the lives of the people of Kepuh Village, the economic aspect is very important. This study found that economic perception is influenced by the position of the community in the mining production chain. This discovery is in line with the concept of economics *enclave* proposed by Ivanova (2014) in (Hidayat, 2024), in other words, although mining has a significant capacity to create job opportunities and income, its contribution does not necessarily correlate directly with inclusive local economic growth.

Impact on Family Income Dynamics

The polarization of very different income perceptions is the most important research finding from the economic aspect. As the main driver of family income, the mining group (J, OK, S) believes that the productivity of the mining sector far exceeds that of the conventional agricultural sector, mining generates a consistent daily cash turnover, which makes the family's cash flow stable.

On the other hand, non-mining groups (SF, HW, R) consider that there is an inequality in the distribution of economic benefits. Due to the rock mining value chain, truck drivers, and load laborers enjoy the benefits. In contrast, the agricultural sector and non-mining informal enterprises do not enjoy the same benefits. This condition supports the argument (Dilapanga et al., 2023) which states that although mining can increase the income of the miner group, the benefits are limited to the cost of daily living. In contrast to research (Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Jl Brawijaya et al., 2020) which found that the coal mines in Kutai Kartanegara produced more working entrepreneurs, the pattern of economic multipliers in the Kepuh Village rock mines was not evenly distributed spatially but sectorally.

Diversification of Mining Businesses and New Informal Sectors



Figure 3. Stone Shop and Processing
Source: Researcher Documentation (2026)

The mining sector has resulted in the growth of new informal sectors, such as food stalls, local transportation services, and loading workers in mining road corridors. This phenomenon creates non-formal jobs, which is a boon for the local economy. This happens because micro businesses that are increasingly dependent on the continuity of mine operations as the main source of demand. These informal business chains lose their customers simultaneously if mining activities stop, whether it is due to stock depletion, revocation of permits, or cessation of operations. This condition is very different from the diversification based on agricultural agroforestry or secondary processing industries, which have a wider demand base and do not depend on a single commodity. Agrarian food security that depends on high economic risks is essentially being replaced by a livelihood shift from agriculture to informal mining services.

Economic Dependency and Legality Anomaly

The most significant economic aspect is the level of dependence of the people of Kepuh Village on mining, which is estimated to account for 70% of the village's population (according to interview data with OK informants). This figure indicates a situation of extreme economic dependence, which leads to mismatches: people feel financially fulfilled in the short term, but they face high overall vulnerability.

Based on the results of interviews from HF informants, the fact that PT. MKS, the only legal IUP holder in Kepuh Village, has not yet received approval for the Budget and Cost Work Plan (RKAB) to operate in 2026. The economic foundation of Kepuh Village is in a vulnerable condition as most of the livelihood of the residents depends on mining

operations that have not been legally recognized to operate every year. If mining activities are stopped due to law enforcement or due to a lack of material reserves, this will immediately cause an economic shock with mass unemployment and a decline in their supporting businesses. That residents are afraid of losing their livelihoods shows that there has been no post-mining economic transition plan made by the government and private companies. As shown by (Fadlilah, 2023) in the post-mining karst community in Cikeusal Village, there is no clear post-mining economic transition plan from the government or companies, which shows a major weakness in the long-term planning of this mining sector area.

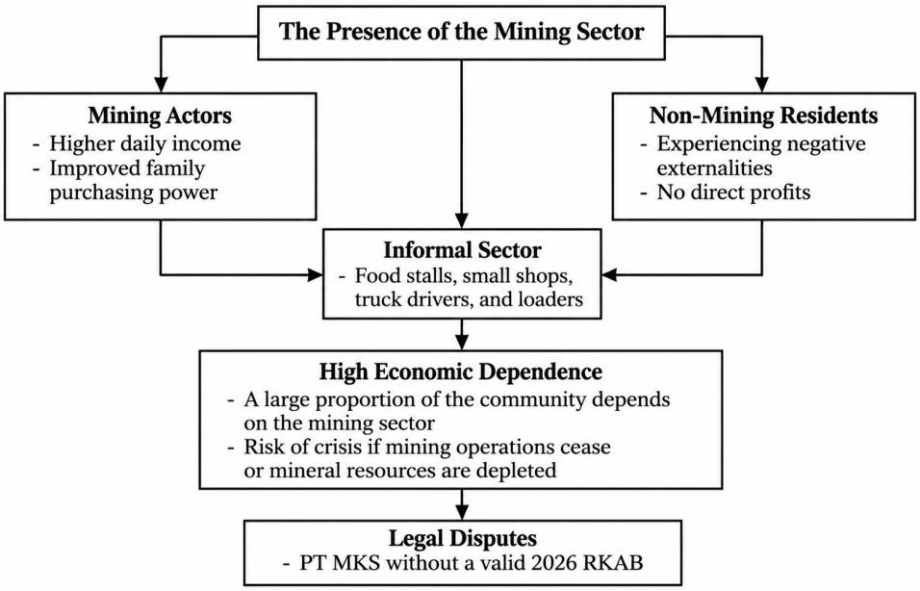

Figure 4. Diagram of the Community's Economic Dependence on Mines
Source: Researcher Analysis (2026)

Analysis of Public Perception of the Existence of the Mining Sector from a Social Aspect

Mining in Kepuh Village changed the social structure. In residential corridors, the intensity of rock trucking traffic has changed, which has an impact on the comfort of public spaces, a sense of security, and patterns of interaction between individuals. The three main research findings on social aspects are as follows:

Disruption of Public Comfort and Impact of Mining Fleet Traffic

The disturbance of public comfort felt by the entire community, both actors and non-mining actors, is the first and most dominant finding. Village roads, which historically functioned as residential public spaces, are now forced to function as heavy-scale mining logistics routes. The concept of spatial function competition can explain this objectively. Constant mechanical noise, structural vibration, dust pollution especially during the dry season, and an increased risk of traffic accidents are the result of these functional classification inconsistencies.



Figure 5. Mobility of School Children on Mining Vehicle Crossing Routes
Source: Researcher Documentation (2026)

Among the most socially worrying impacts is the threat to the safety of school children who have to share the village's narrow roads with fully loaded trucks every day. This condition creates certain social vulnerabilities for the elderly. They must choose between limiting their child's educational mobility or letting their child go down dangerous paths. This condition demonstrates the inability to separate the circulation zone, known as traffic separation, between the operational movement and the movement of the residential community, which is an important principle in the creation of a healthy residential area from the perspective of urban planning.

Assessment of Mining Company Compensation and CSR Programs

The results of the study show that there are significant conceptual differences between state regulations and compensation mechanisms used in the field. In Kepuh Village, the actual compensation system is natural, and not organized. This includes "dust money" worth between Rp50,000 and Rp100,000 per month for each house directly connected to the truck line, assistance for sacrificial animals, and the provision of building materials for the facility. This mechanism is not good enough because scientifically, this type of consumptive compensation only interferes with welfare demand in the short term and does not have a positive impact in the long term.

According to the national mining law, IUP holding companies are required to prepare a Community Development and Empowerment Blueprint (PPM), which consists of eight pillars: education, health, income and employment levels, economic independence, socio-cultural, environment, community institutions, and supporting infrastructure. Based on confirmation from (HF informant), the PPM document is legal and must be submitted and evaluated periodically. The absence of a structured PPM in Kepuh Village shows that businesses have ignored their true corporate social responsibility and prefer short-term "social turmoil reducers". These results are in line with the findings (Halisra et al., 2024) which found that because the benefits of mining are unevenly distributed, most communities are simply negatively impacted without receiving proportionate benefits.

The legality anomalies that have been identified previously (PT. MKS without the approval of RKAB 2026) adds a further important aspect: if companies that are not legally allowed to fully operate are still distributing "dust money" through RT/RW, questions arise about the transparency of the source of funds and the accountability of the flow of compensation, which indicates the existence of a horizontal control gap at the village government level.

Polarization and the Relationship of Social Life

The results of the analysis show that social polarization undermines social attachment. Because the distribution of environmental externality burdens and economic benefits from mining is uneven, groups working directly in the mine production chain, such as entrepreneurs, drivers, and load laborers, gain financial benefits, while non-performer groups bear greater environmental impacts, such as noise, dust, and road damage, without comparable compensation.

Family values hold back social jealousy due to this situation of distribution injustice. However, this control is not permanent and can evolve. The non-transparency of the distribution of compensation funds ("dust money" channeled through certain RT/RWs without a public verification mechanism) raises doubts about the unfairness of the allocation, which exacerbates polarization. The results are in line with (Wahyudin, 2020) who found that social jealousy and strife occurred due to the unequal distribution of mining benefits in local communities.

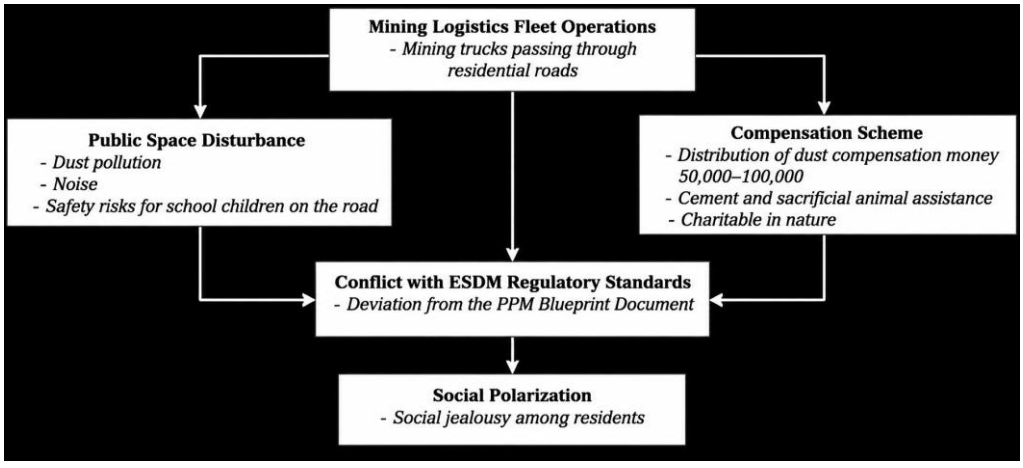

Figure 6. Diagram of the Perception of the Kepuh Village Community towards the Mining Sector from the Social Aspect
Source: Researcher Analysis (2026)

Analysis of Public Perception of the Existence of the Mining Sector from Environmental Aspects

Mining activities in Kepuh Village inherently cause negative externalities to the surrounding physical environment. The transformation of hilly areas into mining areas can risk exceeding the limits of carrying capacity and environmental capacity if it is not balanced with strict control of space utilization.

Air Pollution and Its Impact on Citizens' Health

Based on the results of the interviews, all informants agreed that dust pollution is the most real, persistent, and direct environmental nuisance that has a direct impact on the health of all residents. The source of this dust pollution problem is: road dust generated by the movement of loaded transport trucks on roads that are not covered with tarpaulins.



Figure 7. Negative Externalities of Street Dust Pollution
Source: Researcher Documentation (2026)

As told by informant R, it shows early signs of exposure to air particles that exceed the threshold of comfort for vulnerable groups. Mitigation measures through road watering with water tanker trucks are only temporary because they do not address the main sources of emissions (quarries and open tailgates). Planned control requires the obligation to cover the tailgate with a neat tarpaulin, the implementation of vehicle speed limits in residential areas, and the creation of a *green belt* in the form of dust filter plants on the main village road.

Condition of Village Road Infrastructure and Risk of Water Pollution

The externalities found were damage to village road infrastructure due to *overloading* of rock trucks. Technically, the cumulative dynamic load of heavy-tonnage vehicles causes damage to asphalt and road foundations far exceeds the natural repair rate.

One of the findings that is objectively interesting is the inconsistency in the perception of water pollution. The residents of Kepuh Village, contrary to public opinion, carefully distinguish the source of river water pollution. Pollution does not come from the mining sector that does not use liquid chemicals. On the other hand, laundry and sawdust waste from natural stone factories in downstream areas that do not pass through the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Accurate knowledge of local ecology is demonstrated by the accuracy of the identification of this source by the citizens. The results of the analysis show that there are weaknesses in AMDAL supervision in the

downstream rock processing industry. This downstream industry differs from the primary quarry area in terms of regulation. This condition is in line with research (Uktiani et al., 2014) which found that natural stone industrial waste polluted irrigation water in Palimanan District, reducing the productivity of rice fields.

Natural Disaster Risk Perception and Ex-Mining Land Management

Public perceptions of the risk of natural disasters are polarized: some residents living below the slopes of quarry hills express real concerns, while others express optimism about post-mining reclamation programs. This optimism is built on previous empirical experience where former mining land was leveled and repurposed as rice fields or reforestation areas.

In general, national mining regulations follow the optimism of citizens. This regulation requires companies holding IUP to prepare Feasibility Study Documents, Post-Mining Plans, and Reclamation Reports that are periodically evaluated by the Energy and Mineral Resources Office. In addition, companies are required to keep reclamation guarantee funds in government banks.

However, critical analysis reveals a lack of oversight that may have made that hope an illusion: PT. MKS has not yet received approval for the 2026 RKAB, so the Energy and Mineral Resources Office cannot conduct periodic evaluations of reclamation progress as is done by ordinary procedures. Without an approved RKAB, the promise to turn land into new rice fields can only be spoken orally and has no binding legal accountability. From the point of view of ecological risk analysis, this situation shows that the population living below the slopes of the quarry hills faces the risk of landslides that are not officially monitored by the government. This is because reclamation supervision relies on the RKAB evaluation mechanism, which is currently disconnected due to inconsistencies in operational regulations.

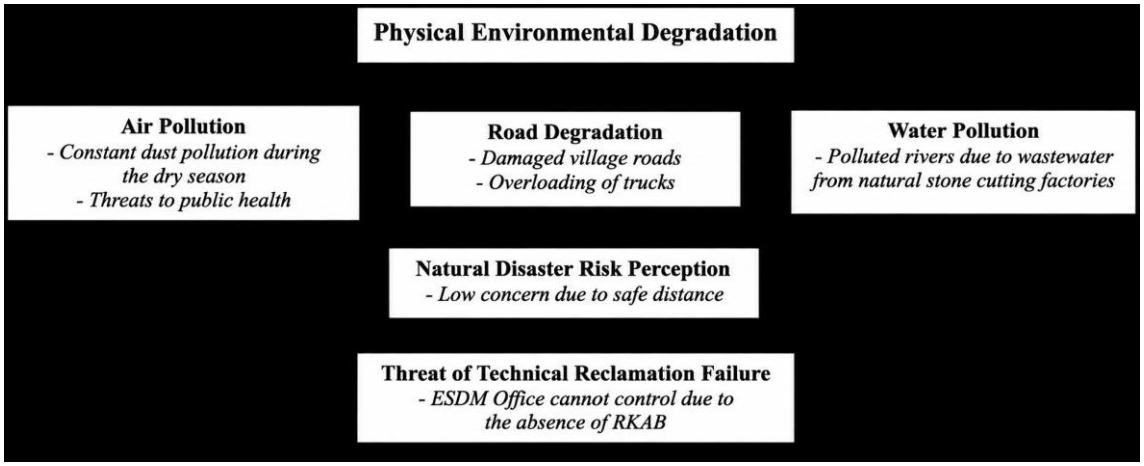

Figure 8. Diagram of the Perception of the Kepuh Village Community towards the Mining Sector from Environmental Aspects
Source: Researcher Analysis (2026)

Analysis of Sustainability and Regulatory Expectations According to the Perspective of the Community

Aspects of sustainability and inclusion of mining governance are discussed in this study. The evaluation stage after the use of space in the regional and urban planning cycle requires a sound environmental management approach that considers procedural fairness, awareness of natural resource boundaries, and strict enforcement of the law.

Citizen Participation in Mining Decision Making

In the mining licensing process in Kepuh Village, symptoms of *tokenism* were found. Information obtained from non-mining groups consistently states that they have never actively participated in the deliberative forums used to grant permits for new mine operations. Community involvement occurs formally, with village administrators and certain RT/RWs dominating it.

Before granting or extending the Production Operations IUP, the Energy and Mineral Resources Office regulations require a Public Consultation Forum as part of the process of preparing environmental documents (AMDAL or UKL-UPL). This rigorous public consultation process was reduced to a simple administrative formality, especially considering that PT. MKS as the sole IUP holder does not have a valid RKAB approval. This shows that the lack of citizen participation is not just a lack of technical communication.

Skills Training Needs and Long-Term Resource Depletion Anticipation

The results of the study show that the people of Kepuh Village, including mining actors, are well aware of the nature of non-renewable natural rock resources. They realized that when the material reserves in the village hills were exhausted, the exploitation of the rocks would directly reach the production saturation limit. Because of this awareness, the community expects government intervention to prepare for economic diversification before the mining period ends. To implement it, the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) must be integrated with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) through the Economic Resilience approach. A portion of the mining tax revenue will be allocated to build local non-mining businesses, the development of secondary processing industries, training in the service sector, and agroforestry agriculture in the transition area.

Effectiveness of Spatial Supervision and Enforcement of Mining Rules

The final finding is a strong public belief that the supervisory and law enforcement functions of government agencies should be maintained. Based on the results of interviews from HW informants, it was said that violations of operational rules, such as transporting fuso trucks exceeding road classifications and ignoring operational hours, were often left unpunished. As a result, residents ended up protesting and blocking roads as their own way of protecting their space rights.

Synthesis of Research Findings

Based on the multidimensional analysis that has been presented, this study finds that the perception of the people of Kepuh Village towards the mining sector is multidimensional and contradictory: the short-term economic benefits felt by some

groups are present along with long-term systemic risks that are ecological, social, and institutional. The findings of this study answer the research question that the perception of the people of Kepuh Village cannot be characterized simply as "positive" or "negative", but is highly determined by the spatial and sectoral position of each group in relation to mining activities.

The three main research findings that contribute to the novelty of this research are: (1) the identification of *enclave economies* layered with legality anomalies that create a vulnerable livelihood foundation for rural communities; (2) there is a systemic gap between the charity-based informal compensation mechanism and the PPM standard which has eight pillars of empowerment; and (3) the convergence between public expectations for post-mining land reclamation and normative regulations that experience oversight gaps due to RKAB status anomalies. These three findings collectively show that the management of mining area space in Kepuh Village requires governance reform that is integrated between economic, social, environmental, and law enforcement dimensions.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study indicate that public perceptions of the mining sector in Kepuh Village, Palimanan District, Cirebon Regency, are multidimensional and strongly influenced by the social and economic position of each community group within mining activities. From an economic perspective, mining-related groups perceive the sector as an important source of household income and economic activity, including the growth of informal sectors such as stone processing businesses, food stalls, and transportation services. However, the economic benefits generated by mining activities are not evenly distributed, as non-mining communities tend to experience environmental and social externalities without receiving comparable direct benefits. Furthermore, the high level of community dependence on mining activities, estimated at approximately 70%, indicates economic vulnerability if mining operations are discontinued due to regulatory issues or resource depletion. From the social and environmental perspectives, mining activities have reduced public comfort due to heavy truck traffic, dust, noise, road damage, and safety concerns, particularly for children using village roads shared with mining vehicles. In addition, existing compensation mechanisms are perceived as short-term assistance rather than sustainable community empowerment programs. Environmental impacts are mainly reflected in dust pollution and infrastructure degradation, while the community also demonstrates awareness that river pollution is more closely associated with wastewater from natural stone processing industries rather than the primary mining activities.

Future research should expand the study of mining communities through more comprehensive approaches, including quantitative measurements of household economic changes, community dependency levels, and environmental impact assessments. Further studies are also needed to evaluate the effectiveness of post-mining reclamation programs, the implementation of Community Development and Empowerment (PPM)

programs, and sustainable mining governance models that integrate economic, social, environmental, and spatial planning dimensions. In addition, future research should explore post-mining economic diversification strategies to reduce community dependence on non-renewable resources. The findings of this study highlight the importance of strengthening inclusive mining governance through greater community participation in decision-making processes, improved regulatory supervision, and the development of sustainable economic transition policies. Therefore, future studies are expected to contribute to the formulation of mining management strategies that balance natural resource utilization, environmental protection, and long-term community welfare.

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