

Analysis of the Impact of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK Development on Income Levels and Employment Opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang Subdistrict, West Sumbawa Regency

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) on income levels and employment opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, and to analyze the differences in income levels and employment opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency before and after the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK. The data in this study are primary and secondary data. The analysis method used in this study is the Paired Sample t-Test, processed using SPSS. The results of this study indicate that the construction of the Steam Power Plant (PLTU) has a positive impact on income levels and employment opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, and there is a significant difference in income levels and employment opportunities after the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency.

INTRODUCTION

Economic development refers to the efforts made by a nation to improve the standard of living of its people, often measured by the level of real per capita income. Therefore, the goal of economic development is not only to increase national income but also to improve productivity (Irawan and Suparmoko, 1998). In that development, one important factor is the availability of electricity. Electricity has a significant impact on economic progress, as its availability enables people to meet their daily needs and increase income in the area.

Steam Power Plants (SPP) are one form of electricity generation built to meet the electricity needs of the community. Based on Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 71 of 2006 regarding the duties of PT. PLN (Persero) to accelerate the development and generation of electricity using coal, PT. PLN (Persero) is therefore building one of the coal-fired steam power plant (PLTU) units. The Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU UPK) began operations in 2018 with a generating capacity of 2X7 MW.

Before the construction of the power plant, the people of Kertasari Village were predominantly farmers. The presence of the power plant could change the economy of the people in Kertasari Village. Kertasari Village was chosen as the research site because the power plant was built in that village, making the people of Kertasari Village more significantly affected by the power plant's construction. This includes changes in income levels and employment opportunities. This research aims to analyze two things: 1. To analyze the impact of the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) on income levels and employment opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, and 2. To analyze the differences in income levels and employment opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, before and after the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

The economic definition of income is the amount of money spent by a household during a specific period without increasing or decreasing its net assets. Case and Fair state that a person's income fundamentally comes from three sources: wages or salaries received as compensation for labor, property rights such as capital and land, and the government (Fair, 2008).

According to Lewis, an oversupply of labor does not pose a problem for economic development. On the contrary, an oversupply of labor is actually capital for accumulating income, assuming that the movement of workers from the subsistence sector to the modern capitalist sector is smooth and that the migration will not be too large. The more labor there is, the higher the productivity level will be, which can be quickly enjoyed by society (Mulyadi, 2006).

The definition of impact according to the Indonesian Big Dictionary (KBBI) is a collision or influence that brings about consequences, whether positive or negative. Influence is a power that arises from an object or person, demonstrating someone's traits, beliefs, or behavior. Influence is also a condition in which there is a reciprocal or cause-and-effect relationship between the influencer and the influenced. (Retnoningsih, 2011)

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used is descriptive quantitative research. Descriptive quantitative research is a type of research that uses tabular data or numerical data as a comparison or reference in analyzing the results of observations, interviews, or questionnaires regarding the current situation of the subject being studied. Quantitative research is a research method based on concrete data, with research data consisting of numbers measured using statistics as a calculation tool (Sugiyono, 2018). Therefore, quantitative research is research that aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables in the form of numerical data and is analyzed using statistical techniques.

This research was conducted in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, as it is the location of the power plant. The study population consisted of all residents of Kertasari Village who have jobs and income, totaling 1,566 people. Sampling was done using Slovin's formula with a 25% margin of error, resulting in a sample size of 16 respondents. The data used is primary data obtained from questionnaires and secondary data from the Kertasari Village Office and the Tambora UPK Steam Power Plant. To analyze the differences in conditions before and after, this study uses the Paired Sample t-test analysis, processed using the SPSS program. The variable used in this study is the Construction of the UPK Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) as an independent variable. In this variable, the researcher will see the status of the Respondent's economic involvement or work with the Operation of the UPK Tambora PLTU. Data was obtained from the Kertasari Village Office and questionnaires expressed in nominal form. Meanwhile, the variable dependent (bound) in this study is the Income Level (Y1) by looking at the total monthly income of the Kertasari Village Community from before the construction of the coal-fired power plant to after the construction of the coal-fired power plant. Data was obtained from the distribution of questionnaires expressed in the form of Ratio Scale. Then Employment (Y2) which is seen in the involvement or availability and absorption of labor for the community in Kertasari Village due to the construction of coal-fired power plants. Data were obtained from the distribution of questionnaires expressed in Nominal and Ordinal (Likert Scale).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Impact of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK Development on Income Levels and Employment Opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency

Analysis of questionnaire data shows that the construction of the coal-fired power plant impacts the income level of the people in Kertasari Village.

Table 1. Average Total Household Income Level Before the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant in Kertasari Village

Respondent Income	Average Income	Percentage
< Rp 2.000.000	12 People	75,0
Rp 2.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000	2 People	12,5

Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000	1 People	6,3
> Rp 5.000.000	1 People	6,3
Total	16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

Table 2. Average Total Household Income Level After the Construction of the Steam Power Plant in Kertasari Village

Respondent Income	Average Income	Percentage
< Rp 2.000.000	5 People	31,3
Rp 2.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000	6 People	37,3
Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000	4 People	25,0
> Rp 5.000.000	1 People	6,3
Total	16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on Tables 1 and 2 above, it shows that the construction of the coal-fired power plant has a positive impact on the average income of the Kertasari Village community after the construction of the coal-fired power plant. Before the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the majority of respondents (12 people or 75%) had an income of < Rp 2,000,000. After the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the number of respondents with an income of < Rp 2,000,000 decreased to 5 people or 31.3%. Conversely, there was an increase in income in the Rp 2,000,000 – Rp 3,000,000 income category from 2 people or 12.5% to 6 people or 37.3%, and the Rp 3,000,000 – Rp 5,000,000 income category from 1 person or 6.3% to 4 people or 25%.

Table 3. Comparison of Communities by Household Income Before and After the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant

Question Points	Frequency	Percentage
Did Not Increase	4 People	25,0
Increased	10 People	62,5
Significantly Increased	2 People	12,5
Total	16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

From Table 3 above, it can be seen that there was an increase in income after the construction of the coal-fired power plant, with 10 respondents or 62.5% of the answers indicating an increase in their income compared to only 4 respondents or 25% who said their income did not increase. Furthermore, 2 respondents or 12.5% of the answers indicated a significant increase in their income after the construction of the coal-fired power plant. While the residents of Kertasari Village reported an increase in income, there

were also reports of a decrease in income from those who stated they experienced a drop in earnings. Here is the data obtained by the researcher regarding the main job responses of the people in Kertasari village, which are very diverse.

Table 4. Main Sources of Income for the People of Kertasari Village

No.	Sources of Community Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	Salary for working at a coal-fired power plant	7 People	43,8
2	The emergence of new businesses related to the construction of the coal-fired power plant (kiosks, boarding houses, rice stalls, etc.)	1 People	6,3
3	Increased Revenue from Existing Work (Unrelated to the Steam Power Plant)	2 People	12,5
4	There are other family members who have already started working.	2 People	12,5
5	Other	4 People	25,0
Total		16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on Table 4 above, it can be seen from the survey results that many community respondents stated that 7 people or 43.8% of their main source of income increase comes from working at the PLTU. As many as 4 people or 25% mentioned the "Other" category as their source of income increase. However, 2 people or 12.5% each stated that their income increased due to an increase in income from their previous job (unrelated to the PLTU). Approximately 1 person or 6.3% stated that the income increase was obtained from the presence of a new business related to the construction of the PLTU (kiosks, boarding houses, rice stalls, etc.). It can be concluded that the construction of the coal-fired power plant has a significant impact on increasing community income, as evidenced by the largest value being the salary from working at the power plant. Meanwhile, other indirect impacts such as the emergence of new businesses or the improvement of existing businesses tend to be lower.

Table 5. Main Causes of Decreased Income for Residents of Kertasari Village

Kode	Main Causes of Revenue Decline	Frequency	Percentage
P1	Loss of Old/Previous Job	4 People	25,0
P2	Agricultural/Plantation Land Decreasing/Lost	2 People	12,5

P3	Fish/Fishery Catch Decreased	2 People	12,5
P4	Warung/Trading Business, Restaurant Becomes Quiet	2 People	12,5
P5	Other	6 People	37,5
Total		16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

From Table 5 above, it can be seen that the main cause of the community's income decline is the "Other" category, with 6 people or 37.5% of the total respondents. The second most common main cause of the decline is "Loss of Previous Job," with 4 people or 25%. Meanwhile, three respondents stated the same reason: "Agricultural/Plantation Land Decreased/Lost," "Fish Catch/Fisheries Decreased," and "Stalls/Trading Businesses, Restaurants Became Quiet," with 2 responses or 12.5%. Therefore, the main cause of the largest decline in income level is "Other" (37.5%), followed by "Loss of Previous Job" (25%). Meanwhile, agricultural land, fisheries, and local community businesses were evenly affected (12.5%).

The jobs held by the community in Kertasari Village are very diverse. Although Kertasari Village is located near the sea, fishing is not the only main occupation of the people of Kertasari. There are other employment sectors as well. Before the construction of the steam power plant, the people of Kertasari Village were predominantly farmers. The more job opportunities a place has, the more workers will be absorbed into it. Based on the questionnaire distributed by the researcher, there were 16 respondents who stated a change in their field of work from before the construction of the PLTU to after its construction.

Analysis of questionnaire data shows that there was a shift in the main occupation of the Kertasari Village community after the construction of the coal-fired power plant.

Table 6. Changes in the Main Occupations of the Kertasari Village Community

Main Occupation of the Community	Before the Construction of the Steam Power Plant	After the Construction of the Steam Power Plant
Farmer	5 People	3 People
Farmworkers	2 People	1 People
Fishermen	2 People	No workers
Merchant / Entrepreneur	1 People	No workers
Civil Servants / Village Apparatus	1 People	1 People
Not Working / Homemaker	2 People	No workers
Power Plant Employes	No workers yet	7 People
Other	3 People	4 People
Total	16 People	16 People

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on Table 6 above, it shows that before the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the majority of the Kertasari village community were farmers (5 people), but after the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the number of farmers decreased to 3 people. The main impact is the emergence of a new job category, namely coal-fired power plant employees, which became the dominant new occupation, employing 7 people. The questionnaire data indicates a shift in the main occupation of the Kertasari village community. Out of the 7 respondents who work as employees at the power plant, 2 were previously farmers, 1 was an agricultural laborer, 2 were fishermen, 1 was a merchant/entrepreneur, 1 was a civil servant/village official, 2 were previously unemployed/housewives, and 3 were in other employment categories who also experienced a job shift. This proves that after the construction of the coal-fired power plant, it directly resulted in changes in the community's main occupations and absorbed some workers as employees of the power plant.

The Impact of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK Development on Income Levels and Employment Opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency

Analysis of questionnaire data shows that the construction of the coal-fired power plant impacts the income level of the people in Kertasari Village.

Table 7. Average Total Household Income Level Before the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant in Kertasari Village

Respondent Income	Average Income	Percentage
< Rp 2.000.000	12 People	75,0
Rp 2.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000	2 People	12,5
Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000	1 People	6,3
> Rp 5.000.000	1 People	6,3
Total	16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

Table 8. Average Total Household Income Level After the Construction of the Steam Power Plant in Kertasari Village

Respondent Income	Average Income	Percentage
< Rp 2.000.000	5 People	31,3
Rp 2.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000	6 People	37,3
Rp 3.000.000 – Rp 5.000.000	4 People	25,0
> Rp 5.000.000	1 People	6,3
Total	16 People	100,0

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on Tables 7 and 8 above, it shows that the construction of the coal-fired power plant has a positive impact on the average income of the Kertasari Village community after the construction of the coal-fired power plant. Before the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the majority of respondents (12

people or 75%) had an income of < Rp 2,000,000. After the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the number of respondents with an income of < Rp 2,000,000 decreased to 5 people or 31.3%. Conversely, there was an increase in income in the Rp 2,000,000 – Rp 3,000,000 income category from 2 people or 12.5% to 6 people or 37.3%, and the Rp 3,000,000 – Rp 5,000,000 income category from 1 person or 6.3% to 4 people or 25%.

Analysis of questionnaire data shows that there was a shift in the main occupation of the Kertasari Village community after the construction of the coal-fired power plant.

Table 9. Changes in the Main Occupations of the Kertasari Village Community

Main Occupation of the Community	Before the Construction of the Steam Power Plant	After the Construction of the Steam Power Plant
Farmer	5 People	3 People
Farmworkers	2 People	1 People
Fishermen	2 People	No workers
Merchant / Entrepreneur	1 People	No workers
Civil Servants / Village Apparatus	1 People	1 People
Not Working / Homemaker	2 People	No workers
Power Plant Employes	No workers yet	7 People
Other	3 People	4 People
Total	16 People	16 People

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on Table 9 above, it shows that before the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the majority of the Kertasari village community were farmers (5 people), but after the construction of the coal-fired power plant, the number of farmers decreased to 3 people. The main impact is the emergence of a new job category, namely coal-fired power plant employes, which became the dominant new occupation, employing 7 people. The questionnaire data indicates a shift in the main occupation of the Kertasari village community. Out of the 7 respondents who work as employes at the power plant, 2 were previously farmers, 1 was an agricultural laborer, 2 were fishermen, 1 was a merchant/entrepreneur, 1 was a civil servant/village official, 2 were previously unemployed/housewives, and 3 were in other employment categories who also experienced a job shift. This proves that after the construction of the coal-fired power plant, it directly resulted in changes in the community's main occupations and absorbed some workers as employes of the power plant.

The Impact of the Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK Tambora Development on Income Level Differences and Employment After the Construction of the PLTU UPK Tambora in Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency

Table 10. Data Results of Income Level Test Using Paired Sample T-test Technique

Paired Sample Test					
		t	Df	Significance	
				One-Sided p	Two-Sided p
Pair 1	Average Total Household Income Before the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant - Average Total Household Income After the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant	-2,440	15	,014	,028

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on the results of the income level test using the paired sample t-test technique, it shows that there is a difference in the income level of the Kertasari Village community after the construction of the PLTU, which is evidenced by a Sig. (2-tailed) value < 0.05.

Table 11. Field Work Test Results Data Using the Paired Sample T-test Technique

Paired Sample Test					
		t	Df	Significance	
				One-Sided p	Two-Sided p
Pair 1	Main Occupations of the Community Before the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant - Main Occupations of the Community After the Construction of the Coal-Fired Power Plant	-3,297	15	,002	,005

Source: Data Processed 2025

Based on the results of the Field of Work test using the paired sample t-test technique, it shows that there is a difference in the Field of Work of the Kertasari Village Community After the Construction of the Steam Power Plant, which is evidenced by a Sig. (2-tailed) value < 0.05.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research I conducted in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, using primary data from the Kertasari Village Office and the Tambora UPK Steam Power Plant, as analyzed in Chapter IV. With the variable Impact of Steam Power Plant Development (X) significantly influencing and differentiating Income Levels (Y1) and Employment (Y2) in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The construction of the coal-fired power plant has a positive impact on the average income of the people in Kertasari Village after the construction of the power plant. Before the construction of the power plant, the majority of respondents (12 people or 75%) had an income of < Rp 2,000,000. After the construction of the power plant, the number of respondents with an income of < Rp 2,000,000 decreased to 5 people or 31.3%. Conversely, there was an increase in income in the Rp 2,000,000 – Rp 3,000,000 income category from 2 people or 12.5% to 6 people or 37.3%, and in the Rp 3,000,000 – Rp 5,000,000 income category from 1 person or 6.3% to 4 people or 25%. Before the construction of the power plant, the people of Kertasari Village were predominantly farmers (5 people), but after the construction of the power plant, the number of farmers decreased to 3 people. The main impact is the emergence of a new job category, namely power plant employees, which has become the dominant new job, employing 7 people. The questionnaire data indicates a shift in the This proves that after the construction of the coal-fired power plant, it directly resulted in changes in the community's main occupations and absorbed some workers as employees of the power plant.
2. There is a significant difference in the income level variable in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency after the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK. This is based on the Paired Sample t-Test with a calculated t-value of -2.44 and a t-table value of 0.49. Therefore, the calculated t-value is greater than the t-table value ($-2.44 > 0.49$) and the significance value is less than 0.05 ($0.02 < 0.05$), so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.
3. There are differences in employment opportunities in Kertasari Village, Taliwang District, West Sumbawa Regency after the construction of the Tambora Steam Power Plant (PLTU) UPK. This is based on the Paired Sample t-Test with a calculated t-value of -3.29 and a t-table value of 0.49. Therefore, the calculated t-value is greater than the t-table value ($-3.29 > 0.49$) and the significance value is $0.02 < 0.05$, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.
4. Society must be able to utilize economic enterprises positively, for example, by opening new businesses and improving skills so that the presence of the power plant can be felt in the long term.
5. For future researchers, the researcher can increase the sample size for better results and try using different data analysis tests to see which factors have the greatest impact on changes in community income.

FURTHER STUDY

Future research could expand this study by including a comparative analysis with other regions affected by similar power plant developments to better understand the broader socioeconomic impacts. Additionally, researchers may incorporate qualitative approaches, such as community perception and environmental impact assessments, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the long-term effects of the Tambora Steam Power Plant on local livelihoods and employment sustainability.

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