

## Examining the Intersection of Corporate Social Responsibility and Social Entrepreneurship: Community Empowerment in Mining Sector

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### Abstract

*The mining industry, particularly in regions such as Samarinda East Kalimantan, has induced substantial socio-economic and environmental challenges, including land degradation, ecosystem disruption, and an over-reliance on an unstable economic sector. These challenges further exacerbate the vulnerabilities of local communities, particularly those dependent on traditional agricultural practices, which are increasingly threatened by environmental deterioration. In response to these issues, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a pivotal strategy for mitigating the adverse effects of mining operations. CSR initiatives, particularly those fostering social entrepreneurship, aim to promote sustainable livelihoods and community development. This study examines the impact of CSR-driven cattle farming programs in Bali as a means of community empowerment in mining-affected regions. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research integrates qualitative and quantitative data gathered through surveys, semi-structured interviews, and field observations from 50 households in villages affected by mining activities. The findings reveal that CSR initiatives supporting Bali cattle farming have substantially enhanced household incomes, increased livestock ownership, and generated new employment opportunities. Additionally, these initiatives have contributed to environmental restoration, particularly in improving soil quality and reducing erosion in previously degraded areas. The results highlight the potential of CSR programs to promote long-term economic resilience and environmental sustainability in post-mining regions, thereby contributing to community empowerment and ecological restoration.*

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility; Social Entrepreneurship; Bali Cattle Farming; Mining Sector; Community Empowerment.

### 1. Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has emerged as a critical strategy for companies to address the socio-economic and environmental impacts of their operations. In industries such as mining, where the social and ecological consequences of business activities are particularly pronounced, CSR is crucial for mitigating adverse effects and promoting sustainable practices. Recent studies indicate that CSR initiatives have shifted from traditional philanthropy to more comprehensive programs that encompass economic development, environmental conservation, and community empowerment [1]. These efforts are not limited to improving corporate image but also contribute to long-term community development through social entrepreneurship, which can generate sustainable livelihoods for local populations [2]. Social entrepreneurship embedded in CSR initiatives can help create resilient communities, particularly in regions where economic activities, such as mining, cause social and environmental instability.

In East Kalimantan, the coal mining industry makes a significant contribution to the region's economy. However, the rapid expansion of mining has resulted in various environmental challenges, including deforestation, soil erosion, and contamination of water sources, which have disrupted local agricultural practices. Although mining provides substantial financial revenue, it often fails to generate long-term, sustainable economic opportunities for the surrounding communities [3]. As a result, CSR programs have been increasingly utilized to support the development of alternative livelihoods through social entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector. Bali cattle farming, in particular, has emerged as a viable option for CSR-driven development, offering local farmers a sustainable source of income while promoting land rehabilitation in areas affected by mining [4]. This approach provides economic benefits and aligns with broader environmental goals by fostering soil recovery and enhancing biodiversity through sustainable agricultural practices.

Bali cattle farming has proven to be a highly adaptable and economically viable form of agriculture in East Kalimantan. The adaptability of Bali cattle to the local environment makes them an ideal choice for smallholder farmers, particularly those impacted by mining activities. Research suggests that CSR programs promoting Bali cattle farming significantly contribute to local development by enhancing food security, generating income, and promoting economic independence [5]. These initiatives have also been shown to help restore degraded lands by utilizing livestock for land management, thereby promoting both environmental sustainability and economic empowerment. Bali cattle farming also helps diversify the local economy by encouraging entrepreneurship and enabling farmers to engage in value-added activities such as meat processing and leather production, which can increase regional economic activity and reduce dependence on the mining sector [6].

Integrating social entrepreneurship into CSR programs has been recognized as a powerful mechanism for fostering sustainable development, particularly in resource-dependent regions. CSR-driven social entrepreneurship, such as Bali cattle farming, allows local communities to build economically self-sustaining and environmentally friendly businesses. According to recent studies, CSR initiatives incorporating local entrepreneurship into their frameworks are more likely to yield long-term success because the community's needs drive them and have a higher degree of local ownership [7]. In Samarinda, CSR programs supporting Bali cattle farming offer financial resources and the necessary infrastructure, training, and market access to help local farmers transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture [8]. This holistic approach ensures that CSR programs contribute to economic growth and the broader goals of community empowerment and environmental sustainability.

The primary objective of this research is to assess the impact of CSR-driven cattle farming initiatives in Bali on community empowerment in the mining regions of East Kalimantan. CSR programs that integrate local entrepreneurship into the agricultural sector offer significant potential for increasing economic resilience and reducing poverty. Previous studies have highlighted the importance of providing local farmers with access to financial support, technical training, and market opportunities to ensure the success of agricultural ventures [9]. However, there is a gap in the literature regarding the specific role of CSR-driven cattle farming in fostering long-term community sustainability in post-mining areas. This research aims to fill this gap by examining the long-term effects of CSR programs on the livelihoods of local farmers and their capacity to sustain and expand their cattle farming operations [10]. Through this study, we aim to provide insights into how CSR initiatives can contribute to both social and environmental objectives in mining-dependent regions, ultimately enhancing local economic stability and community welfare.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

This study examined the intersection of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives and social entrepreneurship, with a focus on community empowerment through cattle farming in Bali, specifically in East Kalimantan's mining sector. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques to provide a comprehensive analysis of CSR-

driven cattle farming projects. This methodology was chosen to ensure that both measurable economic outcomes and the more subjective social impacts of CSR were captured, thereby providing a nuanced understanding of the effects of CSR programs on community empowerment [11]. Integrating qualitative and quantitative data enables a holistic evaluation of CSR programs in mining-impacted areas where such initiatives are significant for local sustainability.

### **2.1. Research Design**

The study adopted a descriptive-causal research design to investigate the relationship between participation in CSR livestock farming programs and community empowerment outcomes. This design is suitable for examining the cause-and-effect relationship between independent (CSR program participation) and dependent (community empowerment) variables. The design also enables an in-depth examination of how CSR initiatives, particularly those promoting agricultural entrepreneurship, impact local communities in East Kalimantan [12]. A case study approach was chosen because it can provide rich, contextualized insights into CSR initiatives, especially in rural mining areas. This approach enabled the researcher to examine CSR programs on a more localized level and assess their social and economic impacts on the community [12].

### **2.2. Scope of the Study**

The research was conducted in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, specifically targeting communities affected by coal mining activities. The study focused on villages where CSR livestock programs, particularly those involving Bali cattle, were being implemented by mining companies. These CSR programs were chosen for their potential to improve local livelihoods through sustainable farming practices. Bali cattle farming was specifically selected due to the breed's resilience in tropical climates and its potential to generate income for smallholder farmers. The study involved 50 households from three villages engaged in CSR programs related to livestock farming, ensuring that the sample represented various socio-economic groups within the community [13]. The villages were selected based on the active participation of residents in CSR projects aimed at agricultural development.

### **2.3. Materials and Tools**

The primary materials for data collection included survey questionnaires, semi-structured interview guides, and observation protocols. The survey questionnaire was designed to collect quantitative data on key socio-economic indicators, including household income, livestock ownership, and farming productivity. The questionnaire was structured to include both closed-ended and Likert-scale questions, which enabled the researcher to quantify the effects of CSR on income and other livelihood factors [13]. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including CSR managers, local government officials, and community leaders. These interviews aimed to provide qualitative insights into the perceived impact of CSR programs on the local community. The interviews were transcribed and analyzed using thematic analysis, a method that identifies recurring themes in the data [13]. Finally, field observations were conducted to assess the implementation of Bali cattle farming projects in the selected villages.

### **2.4. Data Collection Techniques**

The data collection process took six months, from September 2024 to March 2025. The data were collected in three phases: survey administration, semi-structured interviews, and field observations. In the first phase, the survey questionnaires were administered to 50 households selected using stratified random sampling. This method ensured that various socio-economic groups, such as low-income and high-income households, were adequately represented in the sample. In the second phase, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 10 key stakeholders, including CSR managers, local farmers, and government officials. These interviews aimed to provide a deeper understanding of the broader social impacts of CSR initiatives. The final phase involved field observations, which allowed the researcher to observe farming practices directly,

the implementation of CSR programs, and the overall environment in which the farming took place [14].

**2.5. Research Procedures**

The research followed a systematic procedure to ensure consistency and reliability. Initially, a literature review was conducted to refine the research questions and develop a theoretical framework. Afterward, the survey instruments and interview guides were developed based on existing research and tailored to the context of CSR and livestock farming in mining areas. Ethical approval was obtained from the relevant authorities, and fieldwork commenced once the necessary permissions were secured. In the second phase, survey questionnaires were distributed to the selected households, and interviews were conducted with key stakeholders. The final phase involved cleaning and analyzing the collected data, with quantitative data processed using SPSS and qualitative data analyzed with NVivo [8].

**2.6. Research Variables**

The research focused on several key variables. The independent variable was participation in CSR livestock farming programs, specifically those promoting Bali cattle farming to enhance community livelihoods. The dependent variables were indicators of community empowerment, including changes in household income, livestock ownership, and job creation within the community. These variables were selected based on existing community empowerment models in rural areas. Control variables were also considered, such as age, gender, education level, and access to resources (e.g., veterinary services, market access), to ensure that the effects of CSR participation were isolated from other influencing factors [9].

**2.7. Data Analysis Techniques**

The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including mean, standard deviation, and frequency distribution, to summarize the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents. For qualitative data, thematic analysis was employed to identify patterns and themes related to the impacts of CSR programs on community well-being. Data from semi-structured interviews and field observations were transcribed, coded, and analyzed to uncover insights into the broader effects of CSR initiatives on the local community [11].

**3. Results and Discussion**

**3.1. Effect of CSR on Household Income**

This study examines the impact of CSR-driven Bali cattle farming on household income in Samarinda, East Kalimantan, an area highly dependent on the coal mining industry. Given the volatility of global coal prices, which directly impact the local economy, CSR programs promoting alternative livelihoods, such as livestock farming, offer a promising way to stabilize household income. The survey results indicate that 70% of participants reported a significant increase in their household income directly linked to their involvement in CSR livestock programs.

The average monthly income of CSR participants increased by 30%, from IDR 7,500,000 to IDR 10,000,000. This increase is notable, especially considering the region's reliance on coal, which is often susceptible to fluctuations in global commodity prices [15]. The data highlights how CSR initiatives in Bali cattle farming serve as a sustainable alternative to mining-based income, providing greater financial stability for participants. This shift also contributes to the region's economic diversification, reducing dependency on the volatile mining sector[16].

**Table 1.** Average Monthly Income Before and After CSR Participation

Group	Average Monthly Income (IDR)	Percentage Increase
CSR Participants	10,000,000	+30%
Non-Participants	7,500,000	-

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2025)

The Table results clearly illustrate the positive financial impact of CSR participation, with CSR participants seeing a 30% increase in their monthly income. This outcome suggests that introducing Bali cattle farming under CSR initiatives provides a reliable and sustainable source of income, offering a stable economic buffer against external shocks, such as fluctuations in coal prices. The findings are consistent with previous studies that emphasize the importance of CSR initiatives in promoting financial resilience in resource-dependent communities [17].

CSR-driven initiatives in Bali cattle farming have demonstrated their effectiveness in improving household income and enhancing economic resilience in Samarinda. By offering alternative livelihoods, CSR programs contribute to the diversification of the local economy, reducing the community's reliance on coal mining [18]. These findings underscore the significance of CSR as a vital tool for promoting long-term financial stability and sustainable development in resource-dependent regions [19].

### 3.2. Livestock Ownership and Asset Accumulation

This study examined the role of CSR-driven Bali cattle farming in promoting livestock ownership and asset accumulation in Samarinda, East Kalimantan. The region, heavily dependent on the coal mining industry, faces challenges related to environmental degradation and limited land availability, notably as mining activities have reduced soil quality for agriculture. Livestock, particularly cattle, has become a critical asset for local communities, serving as a stable and movable form of wealth that provides financial security, especially in areas where land resources are constrained [20]. The study's results revealed a significant increase in livestock ownership among CSR participants, suggesting that cattle farming can be an effective tool for asset accumulation.

Approximately 80% of CSR participants reported an increase in their livestock holdings, with the average number of cattle owned rising by 45%. This substantial growth in cattle ownership is a key indicator of wealth accumulation in rural communities, where livestock is often considered a vital economic asset [21]. Cattle provide a source of income through sale or reproduction and serve as a hedge against financial instability. In Samarinda, where coal price fluctuations and environmental concerns make traditional farming practices increasingly unpredictable, livestock ownership offers an alternative form of wealth that can be used for investment, savings, and as collateral for loans [22].

**Table 2.** Livestock Ownership Before and After CSR Participation

Group	Average Number of Cattle Owned	Percentage Increase
CSR Participants	18	+45%
Non-Participants	12	-

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2025)

Table 2 illustrates the significant impact of CSR participation on livestock ownership in Samarinda. CSR participants owned, on average, 18 head of cattle, reflecting a 45% increase from 12 head of livestock before participation in the program. This contrasts with non-participants, whose average cattle ownership remained unchanged at 12 head. The 45% increase in livestock ownership among CSR participants highlights the success of CSR initiatives in promoting asset accumulation, particularly in a region facing challenges such as limited land and environmental degradation resulting from mining activities [23]. This growth in cattle ownership is a tangible indicator of the positive financial impact that CSR programs can have on rural households.

The increase in livestock ownership also highlights the broader socio-economic benefits of CSR initiatives, as cattle farming enables local farmers to secure a more stable financial future. Unlike land-based agricultural practices, which are often vulnerable to environmental degradation, livestock farming provides more resilient wealth [17]. In Samarinda, where soil degradation from mining has rendered farming increasingly unproductive, cattle ownership is a viable alternative for securing assets. By promoting livestock farming, CSR programs foster



economic stability and contribute to diversifying local income sources, reducing the community's reliance on the volatile mining sector [19].

Previous research has demonstrated the role of livestock in wealth accumulation, especially in regions where land and other resources are scarce [11]. In resource-dependent regions like Samarinda, where mining activities have contributed to environmental degradation, CSR initiatives that promote livestock farming can be a crucial component of financial security. The accumulation of livestock through CSR programs provides farmers with tangible assets that can be leveraged to increase household income, secure loans, and invest in other productive activities. This aligns with findings from previous studies, which emphasize the importance of livestock in enhancing financial security and promoting long-term economic resilience in rural communities [19].

CSR-driven Bali cattle farming in Samarinda has proven an effective strategy for promoting livestock ownership and asset accumulation. The 45% increase in cattle ownership among CSR participants demonstrates the success of CSR programs in fostering wealth creation and economic stability in a region impacted by mining-related challenges. By providing alternative means of asset accumulation, CSR initiatives contribute to the economic diversification of Samarinda, thereby reducing the community's dependence on the coal mining industry. These findings highlight the potential of CSR to promote sustainable community development and long-term financial resilience in resource-dependent regions [24].

### **3.3. Employment Creation and Economic Diversification**

The introduction of CSR-driven cattle farming in Samarinda has led to significant employment creation, a key outcome of these programs. Traditionally, Samarinda has relied heavily on the coal mining sector for employment opportunities, but it remains vulnerable to global commodity price fluctuations [25]. However, CSR initiatives in livestock farming have diversified the local economy by creating stable employment opportunities. According to the survey, 55% of respondents reported gaining new employment opportunities through their involvement in CSR cattle farming programs. In comparison, 35% indicated direct employment in cattle farming activities, such as livestock management and veterinary services. These jobs are crucial for providing economic stability in a region heavily impacted by the volatility of the mining industry [25].

In addition to direct employment in cattle farming, CSR programs have facilitated the development of ancillary services, further contributing to economic diversification. Approximately 10% of respondents reported involvement in related sectors, including veterinary services, feed production, and livestock care. These ancillary services are integral to the cattle farming industry, offering part-time employment opportunities for residents. This development is significant as it provides an additional source of income for families, enhancing their overall financial resilience. By diversifying the types of employment available, CSR initiatives are helping reduce the region's over-reliance on the mining sector and offering a broader range of economic opportunities for local communities [16].

CSR programs have been instrumental in promoting entrepreneurship, particularly through value-added activities such as meat processing and leather production. Around 47% of respondents indicated that CSR programs enabled them to engage in entrepreneurship, providing new business opportunities and additional sources of income. These activities promote local entrepreneurship and foster a culture of small-scale business ventures [26]. CSR initiatives empowered residents to establish small-scale businesses by promoting these value-added activities. These entrepreneurial opportunities are crucial for building a more resilient and diversified local economy, as they offer participants new income streams and reduce their reliance on cattle farming alone. As a result, entrepreneurship is becoming a central component of Samarinda's economic transformation, with the development of new industries and business ventures [26].

Promoting entrepreneurship through CSR initiatives is pivotal in Samarinda's broader economic diversification. The region, which has long relied on mining, must transition toward

more sustainable and diversified economic practices. CSR programs that encourage residents to engage in value-added activities, such as meat processing and leather production, provide the foundation for this shift. By developing local industries around cattle farming, these initiatives create new business opportunities, thereby reducing the community's dependency on the mining sector [13]. This diversification is crucial for improving the region's economic resilience, as it helps buffer the community from the instability of the mining industry and opens up new avenues for income generation and business development [6].

**Table 3.** Employment and Economic Diversification from CSR Programs

Employment/Economic Activity	Percentage of Respondents	Average Income Increase (IDR)	New Skills Acquired (%)	Employment Type
Direct Employment (Cattle Farming)	35%	1,500,000	20%	Full-time, Part-time
Ancillary Services (Veterinary, Feed Production)	10%	800,000	15%	Part-time
Entrepreneurship (Meat Processing, Leather Production)	47%	2,000,000	40%	Self-employed
Indirect Employment (Transport, Retail)	5%	1,200,000	10%	Full-time, Seasonal
Skill Development (Training Programs)	3%	-	100%	-

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2025)

The findings of this study align with broader research on the role of CSR in fostering economic diversification. Studies have consistently shown that CSR programs that promote local entrepreneurship and value-added activities contribute significantly to financial independence in resource-dependent regions [7]. In the context of Samarinda, CSR-driven employment creation and entrepreneurial activities provide essential tools for transforming the local economy from one that relies heavily on the coal mining industry to one that is more diversified, sustainable, and less vulnerable to global economic shifts. These initiatives are fundamental in shaping a balanced and resilient local economy, offering long-term benefits for the community, including the creation of self-sustaining businesses and job security outside of traditional sectors [15].

CSR initiatives in Samarinda's cattle farming have proven effective in creating new employment opportunities and fostering economic diversification. The data highlight the importance of these initiatives in reducing the region's reliance on the volatile mining sector and promoting a more sustainable and diversified economy. By fostering entrepreneurship and introducing new economic activities, CSR programs have contributed to building a more resilient local economy, ensuring long-term financial stability for the community, and providing a more secure livelihood for future generations [11].

### 3.4. Social Capital and Community Cohesion

CSR initiatives in Samarinda have significantly contributed to strengthening social capital and fostering greater community cohesion. According to survey results, 61% of respondents reported that their involvement in CSR cattle farming programs had led to stronger social ties and enhanced cooperation within the community. The communal nature of livestock farming, which often involves shared knowledge, joint decision-making, and collective action, has played a crucial role in building trust among participants. These activities have promoted economic empowerment and helped create a supportive social network wherein individuals collaborate for mutual benefit. This cooperation is essential in communities like Samarinda, where traditional industries such as mining have often divided communities due to labor competition and environmental concerns [15].

**Table 4.** Social Capital Indicators in CSR Participants

Indicator	Percentage of Respondents
Improved Social Relationships with Neighbors	92%
Increased Community Cooperation	61%
Collective Decision-Making Participation	45%

Source: Primary Data Analysis (2025)

Interviews with local leaders highlighted the positive impact of CSR programs on relationships between mining companies, local government officials, and the wider community. An overwhelming 92% of interviewees indicated that CSR initiatives had facilitated better communication and trust, which are foundational for long-term community resilience and empowerment [11]. Community members could work with businesses and governmental bodies through these programs to address local challenges. By strengthening social capital and fostering collaboration, CSR initiatives have improved local economic conditions and created a more unified, resilient Samarinda community that is better equipped to face future socio-economic challenges [26].

### 3.5. Environmental Benefits of CSR Cattle Farming

A significant and often underappreciated advantage of CSR-driven cattle farming in Samarinda is its profound environmental impact. The study revealed that 78% of participants reported notable improvements in soil quality and a reduction in erosion in areas previously degraded by mining activities. Bali cattle, renowned for their adaptability to tropical climates, play a pivotal role in soil recovery [24]. These cattle help mitigate further erosion through grazing, while their manure is a natural fertilizer, enriching soil fertility. This process significantly contributes to the restoration of degraded land, transforming areas once damaged by mining into more fertile and sustainable agricultural zones. Such environmental restoration efforts are crucial in addressing the long-term consequences of mining-induced degradation and promoting ecological recovery [22].

The environmental benefits of CSR initiatives are particularly crucial in Samarinda, where the mining sector has caused extensive ecological damage, including deforestation, soil erosion, and biodiversity loss. CSR programs centered around Bali cattle farming offer economic empowerment to local communities through income generation and contribute substantially to land rehabilitation and environmental sustainability [20]. These initiatives enable local farmers to transition from a dependency on mining towards more diversified and sustainable agricultural practices. In doing so, CSR-driven cattle farming facilitates economic resilience and ecological regeneration, fostering a balanced and sustainable relationship between local communities and their environment [22].

CSR programs align with global efforts to promote sustainable agricultural practices, especially in regions impacted by mining. By integrating environmental restoration with community development, CSR initiatives in Samarinda exemplify the potential for achieving long-term sustainability in the post-mining areas. This dual approach, focusing on ecological recovery and socio-economic advancement, demonstrates how CSR can serve as a transformative tool for addressing the intertwined challenges of environmental degradation and economic instability in mining-affected areas [15]. The success of such initiatives underscores the critical role of CSR in facilitating sustainable development and fostering resilience in communities affected by the mining industry [22].

### 3.6. Policies and Practical Recommendations to Enhance the Effectiveness of CSR in Mining Areas

To enhance the efficacy of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives in mining-affected regions, mining corporations must adopt a more comprehensive and sustainable policy framework. Such frameworks should move beyond short-term philanthropic engagements and focus on fostering long-term economic resilience through the active participation of local



communities in both the planning and execution stages. By employing a participatory approach, CSR programs are more likely to address the specific needs and aspirations of the communities they intend to support, thereby ensuring greater relevance and effectiveness. CSR should prioritize the development of local entrepreneurship by providing critical resources such as training, market access, and seed capital, thus facilitating the establishment of small enterprises. These entrepreneurial initiatives, particularly in agricultural processing and local handicrafts, can generate alternative income streams, thereby reducing community dependence on the volatile mining sector [27].

In addition to economic empowerment, CSR policies must significantly emphasize environmental restoration in post-mining landscapes. Restoring ecosystems is an urgent priority, and CSR programs should engage local populations in reforestation, soil rehabilitation, and biodiversity recovery. These initiatives contribute to environmental sustainability and create employment opportunities, which, in turn, support the socio-economic stability of the region [22]. CSR should invest in developing infrastructure, including irrigation systems, renewable energy solutions, and transportation networks, which are pivotal for fostering the long-term sustainability of local economies and diversifying livelihoods. To ensure transparency and accountability, mining companies must implement rigorous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms involving independent third-party assessments and provide comprehensive reports on the outcomes and impacts of their CSR activities [19].

Effective CSR requires robust collaboration between mining companies, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This collaborative approach facilitates the formulation of coordinated policies and integrated programs that comprehensively address the socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by mining-dependent communities. An inclusive CSR strategy should also prioritize empowering women and marginalized groups, ensuring equitable access to financial support, technical training, and market opportunities [27]. By promoting gender equality and social inclusion, CSR initiatives can contribute to more equitable economic development, enhancing social cohesion and community resilience. These strategies will improve the immediate well-being of local populations and contribute to the long-term social, financial, and environmental sustainability of mining regions. Ultimately, CSR can potentially be a transformative tool for fostering resilience and sustainable development in post-mining landscapes, ensuring that community welfare and environmental health are prioritized [27].

#### **4. Conclusion**

This research demonstrates that CSR-driven initiatives, particularly those focusing on Bali cattle farming, can significantly contribute to community empowerment in regions impacted by mining activities. The study highlights the economic benefits, such as increased household income and livestock ownership, which are crucial for fostering financial stability in communities traditionally dependent on the volatile mining sector. Additionally, CSR programs have proven effective in creating new employment opportunities and encouraging entrepreneurship, further diversifying the local economy. The environmental benefits of these initiatives, such as improved soil quality and land rehabilitation, underscore CSR's dual impact on economic and ecological sustainability. Ultimately, CSR programs integrating local entrepreneurship offer a viable strategy for fostering long-term resilience and sustainable development in post-mining areas.

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