

Governance Policy on the Impact of Marble Mining Activities in Tulungagung Regency Reviewed from the Perspective of Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze governance policies on the impact of marble mining activities in Tulungagung Regency from a sustainable development perspective. Marble mining activities in this area have significant environmental, social and economic impacts. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews with stakeholders, field observations, and analysis of related policy documents. The research results show that although there have been efforts to integrate sustainable development principles in marble mining governance policies, implementation still faces various challenges. Some of these include a lack of supervision and law enforcement, as well as limitations in community participation. This study recommends increasing the capacity of management institutions, strengthening community participation, and increasing coordination between sectors as strategic steps to increase the sustainability of marble mining activities in Tulungagung Regency.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian state depends on its economy on the mining sector as a positive impact of its abundant natural resource wealth. The mining sector absorbs a lot of labor and increases the country's foreign exchange reserves which is correlated with national economic growth. The mining sector is currently the one that supports national economic growth the most apart from the industrial and agricultural sectors. Overcoming the impact of prolonged exploitation of natural resources cannot be done by stopping mining activities

completely, there needs to be a policy that regulates this as an action from the competent government which is a reaction to the needs and problems of the community and is stated in a set of policies. One of the districts whose economy is supported by the mining sector is Tulungagung District.

In the 1960s, Tulungagung Regency's economic growth lagged far behind compared to other districts in East Java. Furthermore, in the 1980s Tulungagung Regency was able to revive its economic sector by relying on the trade and mining sectors which had the impact of quite rapid economic growth.

However, due to marble mining activities, especially in Besole Village, Besuki District,

Tulungagung Regency as a marble center in East Java Province; Then a number of natural disasters began to occur - flash floods, flash floods, droughts and landslides. A number of efforts have been made by the Tulungagung Regency Government, such as forming an AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis) Assessor team and directing UKL/UPL (Environmental Management Efforts/Environmental Monitoring Efforts), carrying out monitoring every six months, setting a number of demands on miners to build ponds. waste and dredging water channel every two years is still considered partial and unable to solve a number of existing problems.

This is made worse by the absence of public understanding of the effects of mining on the environment and the shoddy commitment of implementing players, particularly local governments and miners. Although mining management can influence economic growth through various rules, it is unable to accomplish sustainable development because socio-economic factors, such as the absence of a community role and the neglect of natural disasters, are not given enough consideration. As a result, local governments must to develop complementary initiatives to fortify and enhance current laws, ensuring that policies address oversight, management, and the effects on the environment and nearby populations in addition to licensing. Generally speaking, to achieve sustainable development it is necessary to increase community participation and produce policies that are appropriate to community characteristics and environmental conditions.

The community does not contribute enough to any government policies to overcome mining impact governance problems. This results in weak and inappropriate supervision, so that a number of policies are unable to be implemented properly. Thus, policies to overcome environmental impacts due to marble mining activities in Tulungagung Regency have not

achieved sustainable development due to the government's lack of attention to social problems such as community involvement in a number of policies. Based on various environmental issues which are the main problems in Tulungagung Regency and based on the 2017 Environmental Management Performance Information Document for Tulungagung Regency; So issues related to land conversion into mining areas are the second strategic issue after water pollution. Even the issue of water pollution also stems from the problem of marble mining. Efforts have been made to manage marble mining activities, but it turns out that these efforts have not met the sustainable development indicators consisting of environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and socio-cultural sustainability.

Environmental Protection Law Number 32 of 2009; defines environmental management as a coordinated effort to protect environmental functions, encompassing environmental policy and plans for development, use, construction, maintenance, restoration, and oversight. Because mining activities, if not carried out properly, can have a negative impact on the environment, especially significant disturbances in the balance of the land surface. Environmental impacts due to mining activities include; land production decreases, soil becomes denser, erosion and sedimentation occurs, land movement or landslides occur, disruption of flora and fauna, disruption of public health, and changes in microclimate.

Based on a number of problems above and a number of previous theories, the focus of this research is to analyze a number of social, economic and environmental problems resulting from marble mining activities in Tulungagung Regency, and recommend a number of appropriate policies based on the principles of sustainable development to achieve a balance of social, economic and social aspects. environment. This is because if miners' activities continue to be ignored without appropriate policy recommendations, it will hinder the

achievement of sustainable development goals.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The journal regarding policies for managing the impact of marble mining activities in Tulungagung Regency, viewed from a sustainable development perspective, will cover several important aspects related to the management and mitigation of impacts resulting from marble mining activities. Law serves as social control and protection for society, but it also serves as a tool for development and social engineering in environmental management, acting as an agent of change or development. Law is a tool for growth; it gives policies legitimacy.

Instruments in environmental management [1].

The Environmental Management and Protection Law (UPPLH) stipulates that environmental management, which is added with the word "protection" so that it becomes a sentence for environmental protection and management, is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve the function of the environment and prevent pollution. and/or damage. The living environment includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement.

3. METHODS

The type of research used is normative juridical, using a conceptual approach and statutory regulations [2]. The results presented were obtained from research conducted in a normative juridical manner. Normative legal research is research carried out by reviewing library materials or secondary data [3]. Normative legal research is also often called doctrinal legal research. In legal research, law is often conceptualized as what is written in statutory regulations. The approach method used in this research is a conceptual approach and a statutory regulatory approach. The statutory regulatory approach is an approach that uses legislation and regulations. In the normative research

used by the author, a statutory regulatory approach is very necessary because various legal regulations are the most important discussion. The Conceptual Approach states that this law, as stated by Peter Mahmud Marzuki, is an approach that departs from legislation and doctrines that develop from legal science itself. This conceptual research was carried out because basically there are no or no legal regulations for the problems being faced [4].

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fluctuations within community groups are changes that influence the social system, including influencing values, attitudes and behavioral patterns among community groups which are carried out continuously so that they have a major impact on changes in the living environment where they live. This change is impossible to avoid because as human needs become more complex, changes in meeting needs will naturally occur. It's just that up to now, the environmental impact caused by changes in the context of meeting the increasingly complex needs of society is still a problem that continues to be resolved.

Form of Environmental Impact Management Policy Due to Marble Mining Activities

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management serves as a guide for the Tulungagung Regency Government's efforts in addressing environmental impact management issues arising from marble mining activities. This law emphasizes the significance of national economic development that is grounded in the concepts of environmentally sound and sustainable development. In addition, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, which supersedes Law Number 32 of 2004 as the foundation for carrying out the task of aiding the provincial government in controlling and supervising marble mining activities and resolving environmental impact issues resulting from activities, also serves as a guide for these efforts. There is marble

mining nearby. Following that, it was made public in Tulungagung Regency and applied in the creation of AMDAL and UKL/UPL documents as Tulungagung Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2014 concerning Environmental Permits. by prospective marble miners. Tulungagung Regent Regulation Number 22 of 2014 is the basis for the Tulungagung Regency government in carrying out its duties of monitoring and managing the environment of the marble mining area.

In its implementation, the Tulungagung Regency Government specifically formed an AMDAL Assessment Team and a UKL/UPL steering team based on the Decree of the Regent of Tulungagung Number 660/613/111.2 of 2017 concerning the AMDAL Assessment Team and UKL/UPL Steering Team which was ratified on November 10 2017 to facilitate performance. in overcoming and preventing environmental damage resulting from marble mining activities. Specifically, regarding mining permits and less attention to post-mining activities, community involvement and community empowerment. The participation of all stakeholders in the process of handling destructive and constructive influences in development management is primarily based on the people. Because the main development target itself is intended for the benefit of the wider community. So far, community participation in development has often been sidelined. Entrepreneurs in the mining sector take advantage of the regulatory gaps pertaining to the necessity of AMDAL documents as the primary prerequisite for their firms and/or operations in order to maximize their earnings.

In this case, the entrepreneur cannot be immediately blamed, because the root of the problem lies with the policy makers, in this case the central government and regional

governments. It is homework for the government (both central and regional governments) in the future to make regulations in the mining sector that are more perfect so that they do not provide opportunities for abuse [5].

5. CONCLUSION

The results of this research are how the Tulungagung government is more intense in reinforcing regional regulations and not only confirming regulations but also confirming them in the field, and apart from regulations the government must also think about future programs for mining area communities so that they are not dependent on mining products which are not eternal in nature. , and the community is expected to care more about the environment because the effects of mining will not be felt directly and we need to remember that there are still our children and grandchildren who want to experience the beautiful nature of Tulungagung the next day, there is one word from Babeah Idin "Nature "This is not a legacy from our ancestors but a gift from our children and grandchildren," so we can take the common thread that, apart from the government, supervising through regulations is very important, it is also very important for the surrounding community, who incidentally are the front guard who feel the positive and negative impacts of mining, to carry out direct supervision.

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