

Local Government and Politics (Case Study in Gold Mining Without Permission Kuantan Singingi Years in District 2013-2014)

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ABSTRACT

The research is motivated by the increasing intensity of the Gold Mining exploration Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan Singingi District Year 2013-2014. Increased mining activity has an impact on the destruction of ecosystems. The purpose of this study which is to identify and analyze the factors that led to the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan Singingi District can not be minimized. The method used by the minister to a qualitative approach to data collection techniques using in-depth interview techniques and study documentation. The results of this study indicate that increased activity of the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan Singingi District caused by the existing political system such as the system of legal, social, cultural and bureaucratic system is not running optimally and communities affected by the economic environment is still low and the social environment not function effectively.

Keywords: *political system, the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI)*

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of local government and politics in the reform era is now bounce back as delegated some of its authority from the central government to the local government. The regional governments are given the right to set their own household in accordance with its capabilities and potential. One of the obligatory functions under the authority of the city district government is controlling the environment (Article 14 letter j Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Regional Government).

Environmental concerns become an issue of interest due to greatly affect the survival of the community. One of the phenomena associated with the environmental issue is the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) which occurs in Kuantan Singingi District. It can be seen from some of the following symptoms:

1. The number of public complaints against the activities of the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) which can be detrimental to health and ecosystem damage.
2. Gold Mining Location Without Permission (PETI) is evenly distributed throughout the district of Kuantan Singingi and tends to increase every year, which can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 1. Without Gold Mining Activity Permit (PETI) in District Kuantan Police Jurisdiction Singingi Year 2013-2014

No	Region name	Number of PETI / Units In 2013	Number of PETI / Unit 2014
1	Kuantan Tengah	72	686
2	Sentajo Raya	25	25
3	Pangean	14	30
4	Logas Tanah Darat	6	97
5	Kuantan Hilir	4	105
6	Cerenti	75	395
7	Kuantan Mudik	197	213
8	Hulu Kuantan	43	82
9	Singingi	185	145
10	Singingi Hilir	120	260
11	Benai	-	65

Data Sources: compiled from Police Kuantan Singingi, 2014

- Scale gold mining is a gold mining business people conducted small-scale local or mutual aid with a simple tool for living alone (Based on MOE Regulation NO. 23 Th 2008 on Technical Guidelines for the Prevention of Pollution & Environmental Degradation Due to Gold Mining People), while the illegal mining activity (Gold Mining Without Permission) committed by some people or other elements in Kuantan Singingi District not refer to the applicable rules resulting in environmental damage.

Problem Formulation

Of the symptoms of the problems described above the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan Singingi District increasing each year, so it can be formulated research question is Why Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan District Singingi not be minimized?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Based on the formulation of the research question, the purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze the factors that led to the Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan Singingi District can not be minimized

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative research approach with the case study method.

A qualitative approach chosen for characteristics of the problem need to be explored and analyzed in detail the main data sources are the words and actions, the rest is additional data such as documents and other (Lexy J.Moleong, 2008). Data collection techniques in this study is the in-depth interviews to study informants ditentutan through purposive sampling technique which local government officials Kuantan Singingi District, the Regional Representatives Council (DPRD) Kuantan Singingi district, the police, community leaders and miners without permission. Other than that the data used to complete the study also documentation. Analysis of the data in this study was done by using descriptive qualitative.

FRAMEWORKTHEORY

According Ryaas RyaasRashid (1998)the functions of government are classified into four (4) sections:

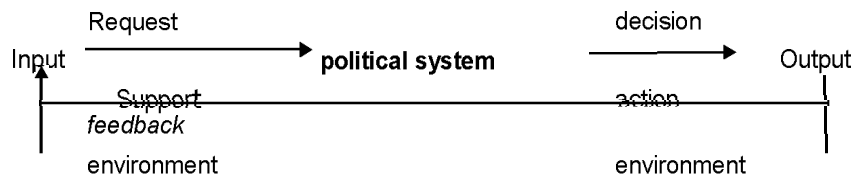
- a. Services (public services)
- b. Development (development)
- c. Empowerment (empowering)
- d. Arrangements (regulation)

Government and local political phenomena can be understood by some of the followingapproaches:

1. Institutional approach (the institutional approach) that is the focus of attention on this approach to the formal legal rules and constitutions, organizational charts, checks and balances and separation of powers.
2. The approach of power (power approach), the focus shifts from formal institutional review of the government to the political parties, political institutions and how to influence the government. Sociologists assume that the real power is held by the government and elected officials but business leaders.
3. Political economy approach (political economic approach), the focus of the study was to examine the relationship between economics and politics. Thomas Dye, a political scientist who studies state and local governments with economic characteristics. Found that economic factors more important than the political

4. Systems theory approach (systems theory). This theory was adopted from the biological sciences and the concept of the ecological system is based on the idea of politics as an organism with some parts depend on each other and are in a great environment. The structure of government is only one part of the system. In making the decision, the government is influenced by inputs such as interest groups, lobbying, media, voters and public opinion. Policies that affect society both positively and negatively and generate feedback or feedback. In the feedback process, environmental factors such as economic, social and characteristics of the community will greatly influence, including the national economy and the highest levels of government (Terry Christensen, 1995).

According to David Easton mechanism of action of systems theory can be seen in the following diagram:



Source of data: Mariana Dede *et al*, 2009

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gold Mining Without Permission in Kuantan Singingi District has lasted more than a decade past the sizable level of exploration. In 2013, Kuantan District Government has established the Integrated Team Singingi deal with its problem of illegal mining in the legal basis of Regent Decree No. 13 Year 2013. So far, this team has been formed, efforts were made to curb this illegal mining PETI.

The local government in cooperation with the police have made efforts to curb illegal mining in these both preventive and repressive. Preventive efforts made through socialization and education to the public about the dangers of illegal mining, the approach with community leaders and appealed in writing of the prohibition of illegal mining PETI activity. Socialization of PETI was organized by the Kuantan Police Singingi in any territory under its jurisdiction. Repressive efforts have also been made by raiding and destruction of the machines do dompeng and hold the gold miners without such permission. In 2013, Regency Kuantan Resort Singingi Police have named 13 suspects in illegal mining PETI activity. Furthermore, in a joint operation conducted by the Police Mobile Brigade Riau, Riau Police Polairud unit, Kuansing Police personnel, members of the military-District Military Command Inhu Kuansing Kuansing regency and municipal police on February 26 to March 8, 2014 had destroyed 438 ships confiscated illegal mining of various area in Kuantan Singingi District. Law enforcement against illegal mining activities have been arranged miners through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 2009 on

Mineral and Coal Mining and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management.

The impact of this illegal mining PETI was already known and has been perceived by the public Kuantan Singingi district. Head of the Environment Agency, Promotion and Investment Regency Kuantan Singingi confirming the environmental pollution around the Watershed (DAS) and less than 20% of the river clean. This was confirmed by the District Health Office Kuantan Singingi by stating that gold mining using mercury and mercury causes damage to the river ecosystem and the impact on human health and can be contracted Minamata disease.

However, the impact resulting from this illegal mining PETI activity does not make the exploration intensity decreases but increases each year. Not only that, the location of the gold mine that was once only done in the watershed is now extended up to the land into oil palm and rubber plantation area of public or private companies. Gold mining in the area of plantation done in the kuantan Mudik district and the Pucuk Rantau district. The plantation is owned by PT. PT Tri Bakti Sarimas and PT Duta Palma Nusantara. Approximately 500 hectares of plantation land can no longer be used because it has been damaged as a result of gold mining. This is done because the results are considered the gold mining community larger than plantation crops.

The high intensity of gold mining without a permit according to the Environment Agency for Investment Promotion and Singingi Kuantan district are as follows:

1. Charactermining

- a. The big advantage
- b. High market demand gold
- c. Level pengusahaannya easy
- d. Shorter than the life of mine permit
- e. Community Resources (HR) low

2. Unpreparedness Local Government

- a. Licensing process is complicated and long time
- b. Weak supervision
- c. Weak law enforcement
- d. limited human resources

3. The low regional economic communities of the mining area

Furthermore, according to the District Police Kuantan Singingi rampant unlicensed gold mining caused by the NII in the following matters:

1. As assessed livelihood easy to implement and has the advantage that promise.
2. Mining is done on private land, such as in the rubber plantations and oil palm plantations.

3. Lack of public awareness about the destruction of nature and the environment caused by illegal mining PETI activities.
4. Easily the actors in terms of getting equipment, net components and fuel oil for the illegal mining PETI activities.
5. The number of community leaders and village officials who get a fee against illegal mining PETI activities.
6. Obligations and donations from illegal mining PETI manager for the construction of houses of worship as well as the village and other community social activities.
7. The support of the local community against the perpetrators of illegal mining PETI, illegal mining PETI as actors provide fee to the owner of the land on the sidelines of the river or garden soil that is processed for illegal mining PETI activities.

Explanations that have been obtained from the regional administration and elements of the security forces can be analyzed that the local government in making decisions in this case the regent was based on input or input from various groups. Illegal mining PETI activity that has lasted long enough this has raised concerns that it took the right solution and rapid completion. However, the efforts of local government is not optimal due to existing systems such as the legal, social, cultural and bureaucratic system is not running as it should.

The legal system is not running from the law enforcement indicated that only applied to the gold miners are not the owners of capital to finance the PETI. Environmental Forum (Walhi) Riau on several occasions in the media mentioned that the presence of the owners of capital to finance this illegal mining PETI, but not the legal sanction of law enforcement officers. Furthermore, another indication is the presence of law enforcement officers and the bureaucracy involved in this illegal mining PETI business. This condition is seen in some of the raids was not found because the alleged illegal mining PETI activities raids had been leaked by law enforcement officers and bureaucracy.

Socio-cultural system in Kuantan Singingi District actually quite powerful in influencing society. The term " Tigo Tali Sapilin " which describes the close relationship between the government, ninik mamak / community leaders and clergy are deeply held customs value. However, in the case of illegal mining PETI, the role of the ninik mamak and clergy is too low, giving rise to rampant illegal mining PETI activity is. Traditional institutions owned Regency Kuantan Singingi not play a significant role in giving fatwa or customary sanction to the person who has organized community this PETI.

Bureaucratic machine has not worked up in the fight and provide solutions to the illegal mining PETI activity. The government has not been able to improve the lives of the community's economy. The majority of people still rely on economies of trade and plantations are still less the results were compared with the gold mine. Further guidance and oversight functions of the local government is not optimal when referring to the Mining Law. District governments are given the authority in granting the Mining Business License (IUP) and the People's Mining Permit (IPR),

coaching, conflict resolution and community supervision of mining operations which production activities are in the area of the district / city and / or sea areas up to 4 miles (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal article 8, paragraph 1, letter c). Local government has not been able to cooperate effectively with the village government, community leaders, ninik mamak in meminimalisir illegal mining PETI activity.

Furthermore, because the political system is not functioning optimally, the expected output is also not in line with expectations. Gold miners increasingly widespread and increasingly severe impacts of such activities on the existing ecosystem. Damage to ecosystems that affect people's lives is still felt and yet to be overcome. Environmental factors also greatly affect primarily the economic environment and the social environment.

Economic level of the community is still low the reason for the community to continue to mine gold even though they know the impact of mining for the survival of his generation. Economic demands are supported by the social environment that make the process of justification for it. The involvement of many actors in the illegal mining PETI activity will complicate prevention and eradication. Start of actors at the village level as village chief officers to the level of local government and security forces.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Conclusions

Gold Mining Without Permission (PETI) in Kuantan District Singingi can not be minimized due to the political system that is not running. The political system of the legal system, social system and bureaucracy culture. The political system that does not work is also influenced by environmental factors such as the economic environment and the social environment.

2. Suggestion

- a. For local governments are expected to be able to function well as to provide guidance and supervision of mining activities in the region as well as working to improve the community's economy.
- b. For traditional institutions are expected to play an active role in providing custom appeal and sanction perpetrators of investors and gold miners without permission.
- c. For law enforcement officers are expected to be professional in enforcing the rules without discrimination.
- d. For the community to raise awareness and concern for the environment because it will be passed down to future generations.

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