

# The Role of Government in Eradicating Illegal Sand Mining in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency

Abdul Halim<sup>1</sup>, Suparman Mekka<sup>1</sup>, St.Nur Aisyah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Government Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Pancasakti University, Makassar, Indonesia

Email: [abdulhalimle@gmail.com](mailto:abdulhalimle@gmail.com)

**Abstract.** *This study aims to determine the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in Julukanaya village, Pallangga sub-district, Gowa district. The method used in the study is a descriptive qualitative approach that explores the role and strategy of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining comprehensively and in depth. The data collection technique used in this study was by conducting on-site observations, interviews and documentation. Based on the results of the study, it shows that the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in Julukanaya village, Pallangga sub-district, Gowa district is still weak due to the lack of communication between the village government and the sub-district government and the lack of providing a deterrent effect to mining perpetrators. The government with various efforts that have been made has not been effective in stopping illegal sand mining. The actions that must be taken by the village government together with the police are that the village government needs to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement against illegal mining perpetrators.*

**Keywords:** *The Role of the Government, Eradication, Illegal Mining*

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## INTRODUCTION

According to Suheda et al. (2024), environmental damage due to mining, including sand mining in the river is not a new thing. Sand mining activities are often reported to have negative impacts in the village of Nicknameya. In addition, there are illegal sand miners who do not have permits and do not follow proper mining procedures (Syaifulloh, 2021). Efforts to enforce environmental laws are considered ineffective because there are still many illegal sand miners, which are said to have damaged the surrounding environment.

Environmental damage and disasters will continue to threaten if this activity continues to be carried out, even the magnitude and intensity will increase without sustainable environmental management and control efforts (Marini & Sultan, 2014; Warouw, 2023). The main problem that occurs at illegal and unauthorized sand mining sites is where individual sand miners dredge sand throughout the river. There is no local government or local village government that is responsible for regulating and supervising sand mining activities carried out by the community, and these activities are not carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

Align with research from Amalia et al. (2024) and Amri et al. (2023), sand mining does not consider environmental sustainability. As a result of sand mining activities carried out by some local people, the land along the riverbanks has become landslides, erosion has occurred along the river, and river widening can occur due to excavations. Heavy trucks carrying sand

damage the roads. In addition, there are social impacts and other impacts that are indirectly caused by sand mining activities (Hulukati & Isa, 2020; Dwityaningsih et al. 2024; Ainia & Jirzanah, 2021).

Local communities that mine sand in the area must pay attention to the issue of post-exploitation land reclamation and preservation of environmental functions. They must also pay attention to the basic elements of sustainable economic, social, and environmental development practices when mining, as well as paying attention to other areas, especially those directly affected by the negative effects of mining (Abidin, 2017).

To achieve this, it is necessary to establish local regulations for sand mining activities and laws for the exploitation of sand or mining materials (Ariyanti, 2020; Andriani, 2021; Lofty et al., 2021). Those who violate these regulations will be processed according to applicable laws. The local government and local village government need to carry out strict supervision of sand mining activities. For environments that have been damaged by sand mining activities, environmental repairs or reclamation need to be carried out.

This is done so that the environment where the sand is mined remains sustainable and does not have a negative impact on the community. The problem of sand mining deserves to be raised as an issue that needs to be studied because many areas in Indonesia use sand to seek economic profit, that is why many sand miners mine illegally.

## **METHODS**

### **Time and Location of Research**

This research was conducted in the village of Nicknameya, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency. The time used for the research was around 2 months, namely from April 6, 2024 to June 25, 2024 to obtain relevant data on the Role of Government in Eradicating Illegal Sand Mining in the Village of Nicknameya, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency so that it can be processed and studied and then the results evaluated.

### **Type of Research**

The type of research used in this study is a qualitative research method that describes phenomena that are descriptive in nature, which uses explanatory information in the form of a description of an explanation that describes certain conditions, processes, and events, research that describes existing phenomena by analyzing and presenting data systematically and is studied from a complete and comprehensive perspective to facilitate understanding and drawing conclusions that are in accordance with the situation and conditions at the time in the field through data collection.

### **Data Analysis Unit**

This qualitative research focuses on the role of government in eradicating illegal sand mining in Julukanaya Village. The main data used are the results of in-depth interviews, which are then enriched with other secondary and primary data. In other words, the role of government is the main unit of analysis in this study.

### **Types and Sources of Data**

Research is a scientific method used to obtain valid data. Data is also a basic need that must be met in a study. In this study, researchers used two data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the field. In this study, researchers need data related to the Role of Government in Eradicating Illegal Sand Mining in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency. The primary data sources in this study are the results of observations and interviews with informants, photos and others. Secondary data is additional data from written sources (Purbaseta et al., 2021). The secondary data sources in this study are in the form of theses on the role of government in eradicating illegal sand mining as a reference for researchers, books, journals and other articles for additional data needed.

## Data Collection Techniques

Observation is the process of collecting data by going directly to the field to observe a phenomenon or object, through observation you can gain a better understanding of something by seeing, hearing, and recording all aspects that you want to research regarding the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in the village of Nicknameya, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency. Interviews are a research technique that involves face-to-face interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. The interviewer asks questions directly to the respondent to get the answers we need. This process allows researchers to obtain data for research. Documentation is a data collection technique in the form of images or photos and field notes (Firdaus et al., 2023). This documentation data collection is carried out at the research site with the aim of clarifying a research process.

## Data Analysis Techniques

This study uses several data analysis techniques including data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions: (1) Data Collection, To reveal the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in Julukanaya Village, this study will combine various data collection methods. Starting from direct observation in the field, in-depth interviews with residents to document analysis and group discussions; (2) Data reduction, The initial step in this study is to filter the raw data that has been obtained. Thus, irrelevant data will be set aside, and only data that is closely related to the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining activities in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency will be used as analysis material; (3) Data presentation, After summarizing the research results, the next stage is to analyze the data critically. This analysis aims to identify gaps in our understanding of the problems being studied. If there is a lack of data, further research is needed to obtain more complete information; (4) Drawing Conclusions Finally, the researcher will draw conclusions that must include all relevant information found in the study.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency is a village where the average livelihood is from rice fields, but after the mining, many farmers' lands that depend on their land became targets. This mining occurred in 2018. Discrimination against the tools used by miners in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga District, made residents feel uncomfortable with the noise they made so that residents gathered to unite to demonstrate at that place but nothing was obtained because the miners were strong enough to be eradicated. The results of the research that will be discussed in this chapter are:

### **The Role of the Government in Eradicating Illegal Sand Mining in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga Sub-District, Gowa District**

Role in Soekanto's view is more than just an action. this is a dynamic aspect that reflects how a person interacts with his social environment based on his status. The author tries to examine, describe and explain the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in Julukanaya village, Pallangga sub-district, Gowa district, there are several things that the government does, namely law enforcement, regulation, and sanctions

#### **Law Enforcement**

Tahir & Gauthama (2023) opinion, the lack of effectiveness in handling illegal sand mining cases is one of the main causes of this activity still being rampant. The role of law enforcement officers in this case is very important. By increasing law enforcement efforts, it is hoped that it can reduce the number of violations and provide a sense of justice for the community. As conveyed by the village head of Julukanaya:

*"I tried my best for this village so that there would be no more mining activities, I have done everything I can to eradicate the mining, and I and the police came to the mining location to eradicate and wanted to remind the miners of the dangers of the impact of the sand miners,*

*but not a single miner was there, they hid themselves when there was a raid at the location"*  
(Interview HD, July 25, 2024)

In the statement of the village head above regarding this illegal mining, the village government has tried its best to eradicate this illegal sand mining but it is still ineffective because of the alleged leak of information regarding the planned raid causing the perpetrators of illegal mining to be able to anticipate law enforcement actions and avoid raids. According to the statements of local residents, as follows:

*"The village government and the police have been to the mine and there have been large-scale demonstrations, but the miners only consider it trivial and do not want to listen because it is only for their personal interests" (interview, S, July 20, 2024)*

In addition to law enforcement officers, the success of law enforcement is highly dependent on public awareness and participation. The community is not only an object of law, but also an active subject in preventing and overcoming various forms of crime (Indarti, 2022). From the results of interviews with several informants above, it can be concluded that the role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining is difficult to eradicate because some people who do not feel disadvantaged do not participate in this matter, they tend to be very stupid and every time a raid is held there is always a leak to the miners so that the miners manage to hide

### **Regulation**

Regulation is one form of implementation of the regulatory and controlling function owned by the government over activities carried out by the community.

*"From my time selling here, what I know is that the miners here do not have permits and most of the miners also do not have permits. The miners here are in various sub-districts that carry out mining, only some of the Julukanaya community carries out mining. with this mining, residents are also very worried about the existence of mining and there have also been large-scale demonstrations but mining has only been stopped temporarily." (SW interview, July 21, 2024)*

*"I do this job to meet my daily needs, I know this mining does not have a permit but this job is close to home and the income is quite good because it can be 30 thousand per car, and the car that takes sand is quite good per day." (interview N, July 26, 2024)*

*"We from the village government and the community have often held meetings and we conveyed the problem of the mining to the sub-districts and the authorities such as the police, but it was only responded to for a few days, even though the sub-district head had emphasized that it would no longer be there, but after a long time there was another one." (interview J, July 22, 2024)*

Regarding the three statements above, namely from local residents, the Head of Biring Balang Hamlet, Nickname Village and the Biring Balang miners both provided information that the community in Julukanaya Village knew about the sand mining but were unable to do anything further even though the mine did not have a permit. canacamats tend to assume that sand mining is entirely the direct responsibility of the village head in each location, especially since the village head can at any time check directly to the location. The author directly observed the existence of this illegal mining due to the lack of communication between the village and sub-district governments, the sub-district government considered this to be just a trivial matter that would not happen again, the village government made policies and socialized the impacts that occurred to prevent further mining. However, few people participated in this matter and the miners ignored the policy until they were caught several times by the surrounding community and the community reported it to the village head who then disbanded and expelled them firmly.

### **Imposition of Sanctions**

Sanctions are actions taken as a consequence of a violation of applicable norms, rules, or laws. These sanctions can be in the form of punishment, penalties, or other negative

consequences that aim to provide a deterrent effect so that individuals or groups do not repeat the same actions and encourage individuals or groups to change their behavior and comply with the rules. Therefore, the government must take firm action against any illegal sand mining activities that are detected. This can be done by forcibly stopping mining operations, confiscating equipment and vehicles used, and prosecuting the perpetrators in accordance with applicable laws. Consistent law enforcement and sanctions, one of which is administrative sanctions, are needed to provide a deterrent effect and prevent similar violations in the future.

*"In this case of illegal sand mining, the police and village government went to the location to look around the mining area and confiscate mining equipment so that the miners did not carry out mining activities for a long time until their equipment was returned and the community was also relieved because the old mining was no longer used but surprisingly after a long time the miners carried out mining efforts again by mining on new land" (Interview A, July 20, 2024)*

From the results of the interviews with local residents above, we can see that the village government and police went to the location to carry out eradication but this eradication was known to the miners so that only the equipment that was confiscated was temporary. The results of the interview with the head of Cambaya Hamlet regarding the imposition of sanctions are:

*"The obstacles we encountered in implementing law enforcement against illegal sand mining in the village of Nicknameya are the lack of consistent law enforcement in several cases, for example, mining has been going on for a long time but only a few people have been caught and given sanctions while others can escape because the government is not firm in asking other friends who are carrying out these activities and the sanctions given are only a few months in prison, law enforcement against illegal sand mining is inconsistent and strict. This can give the impression that the rules are not enforced seriously, thus opening up opportunities for perpetrators to continue to commit violations" (Interview with DK, July 22, 2024)*

From the results of the interview, the author can see that the lack of supervision and weak law enforcement against illegal sand mining does not provide a deterrent effect on sand mining perpetrators, and the community plays a very important role in enforcing the law against illegal sand mining

### **The Government's Strategy in Overcoming the Impact of Illegal Sand Mining in Julukanaya Village, Pallangga Sub-District, Gowa District**

The government's strategy in overcoming the impact of illegal sand mining is a series of policies, programs, and actions taken by the government to address problems caused by illegal sand mining activities, with the aim of protecting the environment, enforcing the law, and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources (Habib, 2022; Pahrudin et al., 2023). Researchers have identified problems related to the government's strategy in overcoming the impact of illegal sand mining in the village of Nicknameya, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency as follows:

#### ***Supervision and Control***

Align with research from Alfian (2020) and Sinurat et al. (2022), Increasing supervision and order is an important effort that must be made by the government to ensure order, security, and law enforcement in society. This is becoming increasingly crucial considering the complexity of social problems that continue to grow, such as increasing social conflicts and violations of other regulations. Efforts to increase supervision and order aim to create a safe, orderly, and conducive environment for all citizens in carrying out their daily activities. The following is a statement from local residents regarding the government's strategy in overcoming the impacts of illegal sand mining:

*"In this illegal sand mining activity, there is a lack of supervision from the village government so that the mining area is getting wider and it is feared that there will be unwanted negative impacts later" (Interview S, July 21, 2024)*

From the statement above, it can be seen that there are allegations of toleration of illegal sand mining activities in Pallangga District. Both the village head and the sub-district head seem reluctant to take firm action against the miners. Coordination between the two is also considered less than optimal. Each party seems to be throwing responsibility at each other, so that supervision of illegal mining activities is weak (Andriawan & Muhammad, 2021). A little statement from the head of the Biring Balang/Sogaya hamlet, Nicknameya village, said:

*"We as the village government in Nicknameya Village have reported to the Pallangga sub-district, but the sub-district head tends to assume that illegal sand mining is the direct responsibility of the village head, especially since the village head can check the mining location directly at any time. We as the village government have tried various things to prevent illegal mining from happening again. We have conveyed to the community about the impacts that will occur" (Interview J, July 22, 2024)*

From the statement above, it can be seen that the government needs to increase cooperation with the community in terms of supervision and control. Active participation and the community can help the authorities identify potential disturbances to security and order, as well as assist in efforts to prevent and handle these problems to make the sub-district government confident that mining continues

### **Community Involvement**

Community involvement is an important component in the government's strategy to address the problem of illegal sand mining. The government cannot work alone in combating this illegal activity, but needs the support and active participation of the local community.

As the village head said in an interview:

*"Some people who feel disadvantaged participate in counseling about the impacts of illegal sand mining, but some people who benefit don't care about illegal sand mining activities, the important thing is that they get jobs or get money from these activities" (Interview HD, July 25, 2024)*

In involving the community, the government must build good communication and coordination with local community leaders, such as village heads, hamlet heads, and Babinsa as security. They can be a bridge between the government and the community, as well as help socialize government programs and encourage community participation (Hidayati & Suwanda, 2022). The government must also provide adequate training and support to communities involved in efforts to prevent and overcome illegal sand mining, such as technical training, equipment, or incentives.

From the results of the informant interviews above regarding the government's strategy in overcoming the impacts of illegal sand mining, namely: By actively involving the community in the strategy for handling illegal sand mining, the government can increase the effectiveness of prevention and mitigation efforts. The community has local knowledge and closeness to the local environment, so that their involvement can strengthen government efforts and ensure the sustainability of the programs implemented. Therefore, community empowerment and participation must be a priority in the government's strategy to overcome the problem of illegal sand mining and maintain environmental sustainability in a sustainable manner.

### **Collaborate With Stakeholders**

Handling the problem of illegal sand mining requires collective efforts and close cooperation between the government and various related stakeholders (Firsantara & Hikmah, 2024). This problem not only has an impact on the environment, but also involves economic,

social, and natural resource governance aspects. Therefore, the government needs to collaborate with various parties.

The statement of a driver is as follows:

*"I see that the community around the mine is very worried about the existence of the mine, but without firm support from stakeholders such as the police and village government, the community can only complain without being able to do anything because there has also been confiscation of goods but the goods are still there" (Interview F, July 27, 2024)*

The interview above shows that local communities living around illegal sand mining villages are also key stakeholders who must be involved in government strategies. They have local knowledge and closeness to the local environment, so they can provide valuable information about illegal mining locations and the impacts they cause. According to Padilah et al. (2023) and Akbar et al. (2023), the government must involve local communities in the decision-making process, build awareness, and develop solutions that are appropriate to their context and needs. Local communities can also act as supervisors and reporters of illegal mining activities in their area. By actively involving local communities, the government can gain support and legitimacy in efforts to address this issue.

The results of the interview with the Hamlet Head are as follows:

*"As far as I know, only some of the people here participated or participated in the demonstration in the illegal sand mining activities. Some people also did not participate or did not care about the illegal sand mining activities because they benefited from the illegal sand mining" (Interview DK, July 22, 2024)*

From the above statement, it is clear that some people do not cooperate with other people just because of money, money is everything without considering the impact that will occur. In addition, the government also needs to provide adequate support and facilities for stakeholder involvement. This can be in the form of providing financial resources, training, and infrastructure needed to support the efforts made by government partners. The government can also develop incentives and reward mechanisms for stakeholders who show good performance and contribution in efforts to address illegal sand mining.

## CONCLUSION

The role of the government in eradicating illegal sand mining in the village of Nicknameya, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency has a main role, including law enforcement: with law enforcement, the legal process runs transparently and fairly so that it can improve the welfare of the people, so the government must optimize its role in supervising and taking action against illegal sand mining activities. Regulation: the government makes strict and comprehensive laws and regulations related to illegal sand mining. Imposition of sanctions: the government imposes severe sanctions on perpetrators of illegal sand mining. The government's strategy in overcoming the impact of illegal sand mining in the village of Nicknameya, Pallangga District, Gowa Regency includes: Increasing supervision and control: increasing the number of personnel and infrastructure owned by law enforcement officers, such as the police and the environmental service. Community involvement: Providing an understanding to the community about the negative impacts of illegal sand mining on the environment and socio-economy. Community involvement: Building synergy between the central government, local governments, police, and other related institutions.

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