



## Struggle of Vested-Interests on Type-C Mining Digging in Sebudi Village, Karangasem Bali

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### **Abstract**

The application of regional autonomy in accordance with Article 10 of Law no. 22 of 1999 gave local governments the authority to manage natural resources, especially excavation C mining. The management of mineral C excavation in Sebudi Village will certainly have a positive impact and a negative impact on the community. The problems that then arise are that miners often violate the rules, causing damage that has an impact on the surrounding community, causing conflicts between corporations (miners) and the community. The purpose of this study was to determine the conflict and community resistance to the type-C excavation in Sebudi Village. This study uses interpretative qualitative methods through interviews, observations, and document studies. The results of this study indicate that there has been an internal conflict between the community and the miners. The conflict emphasizes the existence of unclear land tenure rights. This lack of clarity triggers small-scale disintegration triggered by the struggle for inheritance over land ownership which causes family ties to become more tenuous, resulting in mutual claims. The existence of mutual land ownership claims between families has an impact on the lack of clarity in the accountability of the land according to its rights and obligations (land certificates), thus causing uncertainty in paying taxes to the state or government. The absence of a land certificate is also one of the obstacles in managing the type-C excavation business permit which must be based on a land certificate.

**Keywords:** *Stakeholders; Vested-Interest; Type-C Mining Digging*

### **1. Introduction**

Environmental problems re-emerge when the environment changes both naturally and due to natural resource exploration that ignores the principles of natural resource management and a sustainable environment. Environmental problems are currently reaping issues in various places because most of its natural resources are explored, and environmental conditions are becoming increasingly critical. Although on the other hand, in environmental management, the government uses the Manage-and-Supervise (ADA) system. The government oversees public compliance in the implementation of laws and regulations and takes action against violators (Teodoro et al, 2018; Haryatmoko, 2010). However, the general nature of ADA is not only to regulate environmental management objectives, but also how to achieve these goals (Clahsen et al, 2019).

The eruption of Mount Agung in 1963 has resulted in an overflow of lava and rock throwing up to 7 kilometers (Syahbana et al, 2019). The sudden burst of hot and cold lava inundated the downstream area, changing the ecological and geographical structure of villages in the Districts of Kubu, Rendang, Bebandem, Karangasem and Selat, to villages in the Klungkung Regency. Several villages on the slopes of the mountain have the potential as the main route for lava flows from the eruption of Mount Agung. A few years later, the lava deposits left material in the form of sand, stones, and gravel. The community is motivated to explore the material, which is classified as C category of digging materials (C excavation), such as the one in Sebudi village, Karangasem Bali.

Exploration of excavation C without regard to environmental sustainability and also the decline in environmental functions has attracted the attention of the government to issue regulations (Suparmoko, M., and Suparmoko, R., 2007: 2). Referring to the article 33, paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution that the state is the authority (authority right) over minerals as natural wealth. Meanwhile, mineral rights are owned by all of the Indonesian people. Furthermore, mining rights are regulated by the government, and economic rights are managed by business actors (Hayati, 2015:53-54; Appadurai, 2006). As state property, natural wealth in the form of mineral C contained therein, such as; sand, rocks and gravel are natural resources considered a public good. In terms of its characteristics or nature as a public good, on the other hand it certainly brings consequences, especially to the neglect of the environment as a result of the absence or scarcity of investors/individuals who are willing to be involved in preserving the environment at the excavation site C.

Damage to the environment around the foot of Mount Agung which is being explored as a C excavation project, on the part of investors or entrepreneurs of excavation C in the Sebudi Village area, they are not able to carry out environmental conservation around the excavation C's natural resources and the environment from "common property" into "private property" with the aim that from public goods to private goods, with the hope that the environment tends to be well maintained (Ginaya, 2018; Pearce, 2014).

Regarding the impact of excavation C, which does not use calculations, the government immediately improves resource and environmental management. The government began to implement a system of "*command and control system*" with an "economic incentive system", namely from the existence of a control system from government power which then leads to pushing to an economic system (Bourdieu, 2012; Nemet, 2009; Habermas, 2007; Bari, 2007). The step of this policy is the relationship of government power to the management of excavation C in Karangasem Regency.

Exploration C discourses by the government, businessmen and society are centered on interests seen from the point of view of Cultural Studies which by Foucault is a reciprocal relationship between power and knowledge (Adler-Nissen, 2012; Barker, 2009: 67), and places knowledge as a result of the domination of one party over the other (Alfianto, 2017; Takwin, 2009: 111). The existence of the government's domination that regulates the community through discourses hidden behind power, especially regulations regarding the exploration of excavation C, is allegedly going to lead the community to be normatively trapped into regulatory traps that are not in favor of the interests of the community (Agger, 2006). These discourses (Ginaya et al, 2019) are deemed urgent for research, so that they can provide an overview of the exploration of excavation C in Sebudi Village.

## **II. Methods and Materials**

This study uses data collection methods by means of observation, in-depth interviews, and document studies. The technique of collecting data is through observation, researchers go directly to the field to observe the behavior and activities in the research location. In this observation, as stated by

Creswell, researchers recorded and recorded by asking a number of questions they wanted to know (Creswell, 2013: 267) to obtain information directly from the location. Data collection through interviews with the informant determination technique aims to obtain information about the exploration of excavation C in Sebudi Village as much as possible from the informants as expected. Information or data obtained from the results of interviews with the first informant will determine who deserves to be the next informant so that in conducting interviews, it is sought in an open, systematic and pleasant situation. Collecting data through documentation studies is intended to obtain research data stored by institutions/institutions related to research. The documents used can be in the form of letters, minutes, decisions, regulations, laws, and other documents that are very much needed in later research.

### **III. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1 Regulations of economic incentive system as Governance's command and control**

Activities in the exploration of Excavation C in Sebudi Village have a variety of chaos, and one of them is the confusion regarding the application of regulations from the government, and its implementation which ends in damaging the environment around excavation C. The confusion between regulations and implementation appears to have occurred when the permit operation began, many entrepreneurs did not have a permit and does not apply an environmental impact analysis (AMDAL). From the AMDAL side, excavation activities in Selat Subdistrict, especially in Sebudi Village, are outside the provisions, because Sebudi Village is located at an altitude of 850 meters above sea level. According to the Karangasem RTRW Regional Regulation number 17 of 2012, the maximum excavation height limit is 500 meters above sea level, with an average excavation determined of about 40 meters below the sea.

In Law no. 23 of 1997, Article 19 paragraph 2 states, that the decision on the license to conduct a business and/or activity must be announced. In accordance with the stipulation of the article, that the announcement of a license to conduct a business and/or activity is an implementation of government openness. Licensing issues and providing ease in doing business should be able to create a passionate business climate. However, in practice it creates a new chaos. The policy of deregulation and de-bureaucratization by the government towards the business world is one of the ways it has taken.

Licensing regulatory issues are often in the spotlight or problems, namely between the licensing party who imposes various requirements and obligations as well as sanctions imposed by the government, and the party requesting a permit who must meet the requirements and fulfill obligations. One of them is the process of issuing a business license which takes time, as well as a lack of understanding and awareness for investors as permit applicants. As stated by one businessman:

“... I've applied for a permit, but because it's been out for too long, taking care of the requirements is too difficult, and convoluted. Because it took too long to wait for the permit to come out. In the end I was forced to work like this. If the permit is waited too long, in the end I don't work, what do I eat as a result? I conveyed my complaint to the officers, the conditions for the permit regulations should not be too complicated, and the implementation in the field should not be selective... ..(Interview with Sujana, I Nyoman. April 9, 2019).

Since the licensing regulations have created problems, both from the licensing party and the party requesting the permit, then the mining sector management arrangement has emerged again. Management arrangements in the activities of the C excavation project are very much dominated by the interests of the elite (government). The importance factor aims to increase economic growth through tax collection and mining product retribution. Based on the government's interest, the Decree of the Regent of Karangasem was issued No. 385 of 2000 concerning Tax for Collection and Processing of Group C Minerals.

Some of the general provisions referred to in the decision are that the tax on the collection and processing of class C minerals is a regency levy on the collection and processing of Group C minerals, natural resources in and or the earth's surface to be utilized. Since the issuance of the decision, on the one hand, it has hegemonized the community, and on the other it seems to have brought a breath of fresh air that gives hope to the community to improve their living needs. This policy is considered a strategic step that saves so many dimensions of people's lives in Sebudi Village. In addition to mere profit, the relationship of government power to civil society,

In the context of the C excavation project, this problem arises by showing various government policies, and on the other hand it actually creates a counter hegemony, especially investors and entrepreneurs of C excavation, namely not obeying government regulations. This is due to the incompatibility of the licensing system in the environmental sector, among others: a) The existence of regulations regarding sectoral permits which are regulated in a separate law that prioritizes economic interests. Sectoral agencies authorized to issue permits prioritize taxes and levies. The issuance of regulations during the enactment of Law no. 23 of 1997 has ignored the AMDAL. As a result, the implementation of these permits has damaged the environment, harming the communities around the mining permit area C; b) The Law on Environmental Protection and Management (UU PPLH) which should be a guideline for the implementation of sectoral licensing, is independent. As a result, each ministry has the same strong authority. This certainly has an impact on the lack of control over the passage of laws from each sector related to the environment; c) Non-compliance with requirements, procedures and time, and costs for obtaining permits.

Each sector has its own rules, so there is overlapping of these rules. The community complained about these rules, especially the management of excavation C in Sebudi Village, because the rules were complicated and took a long time to process permits. However, from the government side, through the Satpol PP inspection, it is still reminded that investors or entrepreneurs in carrying out excavation activities C always follow the rules that have been determined by the government. The inspections from the Satpol PP are aimed at controlling and enforcing the law on the management of illegal non-metallic mineral and rock mining. The presence of Satpol PP or public order police squad in the inspection has triggered a chaos between Satpol PP and Nyoman Sujana as one of the parties managing excavation C.

The lack of information and direction of government policies towards the community is certainly a lack of public understanding and participation in decision making on impacts. Community participation in connection with the excavation project C in Sebudi Village should be proposed as a consensus and as a medium of resolution to reduce the emergence of tension or chaos. This is due to the lack of information and policy directions as well as the lack of public understanding, so that the excavation activity of C in Sebudi Village was finally carried out without knowing the excavation limits based on the applicable rules.

From the confessions of several previous miners (Interview: Sujana, Nyoman and Sudiana, Wayan, dated May 1, 2018), they have applied for a permit, but the permit has not yet been issued. The delay in the issuance of the mining permit is used as an excuse for illegal miners or those who have not received a C excavation permit to continue working. This also causes the impression of playing cat and mouse between the illegal miners and the officers. The government party authorized to oversee environmental management in accordance with the Basic Law on the Environment (UUPLH), is an officer from the Satpol PP as a qualified officer to check the applicable mining permit. As a government official, the Satpol PP only carries out their duties because there are still many miners who have not been able to show the requirements for business licensing for mining activities C. Checking this permit is necessary and important because excavation C is a business that often has a large impact on the environment. However, businessmen still carry out excavations freely without having to fear violations, while on the government side it seems that they just let it be for reasons of public welfare.

### 3.2 Conflict of Interest between Stakeholders

Natural resources in the form of sand, gravel and stone are sources of mineral C that have the potential to cause conflict. Conflict as part of the dynamics of community life has the potential to be a trigger for quality improvement if it is managed effectively. The existence of strategic resources, such as; sand, gravel and stone as minerals C tend to be contested. Competition in access to natural resources, means of production, and economic competition are factors that trigger a fundamental conflict of interest. According to Fuad and Maskanah (2000), conflict of interest is caused by the existence of competition of interests between; companies, the state and parties with different interests (Zulkifli. 2014: 113).

The phenomenon of C excavation management is also based on a different ideology of interest. Ideological differences refer to imbalances (Takwin. 2009: 2) causing a struggle between the community, the government, and entrepreneurs (investors). Conflicts that have occurred in the excavation C project area so far represent an economic imbalance and access to natural resources in the form of sand, gravel, and stone as sources of excavation C. The community considers that the exploration area of excavation C is their customary territory or hometown. On the other hand, the entrepreneur (investor) considers that the authority he received through the mining business license rights, feels he has the right to carry out exploration as much as possible for his own economic interests.

Zulkifli (2014:115-116) states that the three main actors in the struggle for conflicts of interest are also actors in regional development along with the implementation of regional autonomy, especially in the fields of energy and mineral resources, among others: a) There are still bureaucratic obstacles in implementing regional autonomy.issuance of permits; b) There is still overlapping authority between the central, provincial, and district governments, especially in regulations regarding retribution; c) The problem of land being explored as excavation C with the forestry sector, especially land that is considered as protected forest as well as; d) Issues related to investors, especially regarding corporate social responsibility, one of which is Community Development. As stated by Zulkifli, the factors underlying the occurrence of such conflict of interest also often appear around excavation C in Sebudi Village.

In some media it was also stated that the struggle for interests often occurred in Sebudi Village (*Jawapos*, 07 March 2018). The discourses that exist in excavation C, are centered on interest factors, each of which carries out transactional relations on the basis of different interests, namely; the government, businessmen, and the community then contributed to triggering chaos in the exploration of excavation C in Sebudi Village.

#### 3.2.1 Government

The discourse in the form of Perda or regional regulation on mining development, which has been carried out by the government, is a relation of government power, especially in its interests in exploration of excavation C. Activities in exploration of excavation C are evidence of the government's dissatisfaction in increasing local revenue (PAD) with investors. The government hopes that this income will also provide added value to national economic growth. Positively, government intervention in the management of excavation C project activities is allegedly able to accommodate workers, especially local communities around the C excavation project, and improve the economy with the aim of prospering the community.

The domination of the government that regulates the community through discourses hidden behind power, especially with regulations regarding the exploration of excavation C, will lead the community to be normatively trapped into regulatory traps that do not favor the interests of local communities. This step was taken by preparing the AMDAL, which has an important role that can provide benefits to the government, namely: a) Preventing the potential of managed natural resources from causing damage; b) Preventing the destruction of other natural resources outside the project site. Judging from its function, AMDAL preparation looks good and promising, but its implementation seems

far from the government's expectations. This happens because many investors do not pay too much attention to things that are in accordance with the objectives of the AMDAL.

Exploration of excavation C in Sebudi Village which seems far from the predetermined spatial plan, namely in accordance with the Karangaem RTRW(Spatial Planning Regulation) Regional Regulation Number 17, 2012 with a maximum limit of 500 meters above sea level. The average sand excavation that occurs in Selat Subdistrict, especially in Sebudi Village, is far from the specified limit, which is about 40 meters below the sea using an excavator. This is considered very dangerous for the safety of workers because of the very deep puddle. Although there is little thought or opinion from the community, that the former C excavation puddle has intentionally or not been backfilled to look for other locations around the C excavation.

Illegal mining activities seem to be ignored by the government for reasons of community welfare. Regulations are strict, but oversight of compliance with regulations is weak, so entrepreneurs don't feel the need to apply for permits. On this basis, a special committee at the Karangasem DPRD or regional parliament is currently drafting the Regional Regulation on Tax on Non-Metal Minerals and Rocks as a replacement for the Perda on Retribution for Minerals C. The regulation is considered to have been in force for too long and needs to be replaced, considering that the regulation that is the reference has been changed by the central government, so the Perda must be adapt. In the drafting of the new Ranperda or regional regulation draft, it was reaffirmed that there are more severe sanctions, so that investors in excavation C are more careful in carrying out excavations. During brewing, The old Ranperda on the Tax on Minerals and Non-Metals has not yet been issued. This again becomes a dilemma and triggers chaos for the community. On the one hand, the community must obey the government, it is proven that the prosecution of illegal C excavation continues. But on the other hand, the business license according to UU-PPLH or protection and management of environmental law has not yet been issued. Considering that mining activity is a community need to cover the necessities of life, it is not uncommon for miners to pay taxes fraudulently, so that permits are often ignored and miners continue to carry out mining activities illegally (Interview with I Ketut Selamet on 30 September 2019). On the one hand, the community must obey the government, it is proven that the prosecution of illegal C excavation continues.

Regarding the existence of illegal C excavation, the Bali Provincial Government Official admitted that he had long known that there was a violation of C excavation without a permit and threatened environmental damage in Karangasem. It cannot take action because it is not the provincial government's authority. The provincial government does not have a territory, and the provincial government is only a coordinator. Unless the task of enforcing law violations is handed over or asked for assistance to the provincial government by the district/city.

As a realization, on May 25, 2016 the Environmental Law Enforcement Team of Bali Province re-monitored the environmental damage caused by illegal C excavation activities in Sebudi Village. Every C excavation began to be monitored and recorded by the Bali Province Environmental Law Enforcement Team (Yustisi). The Yustisi team finally took action by sealing the C excavation in Sebudi Village as documented in Figure 1 (Nusabali.com, 26 August 2016). The protracted legal uncertainty, between the government and the community regarding licensing, led to the closure of the C excavation activity as a phenomenon that became one of the sources of chaos.



Figure 1. Bali Province Environmental Law Enforcement Team Monitoring the impact of excavation C in Sebudi Village  
Source: NusaBali.com (2016)

In plain view, the excavation C licensing system issued by the government actually aims to provide control over environmental sustainability, but because many entrepreneurs do not yet have a business license, it is possible that it has the potential to cause chaos. According to Sujana, Jero Mangku Tirta who represents the entrepreneurs of excavation C in Sebudi Village hopes that the government will always be willing to help in issuing certificates for the land used as excavated C. However, the government still demands that the entrepreneurs immediately take care of their business permits. As stated by I Nyoman Sujana:

“...I have applied for a permit, just as Jero Mangku Tirta said, he is the representative of the C excavation entrepreneur in Sebudi Village, deliberately waiting for the government to quickly issue a land certificate to be used as a condition in seeking a business license” (Interview I Nyoman Sujana, April 19, 2019).

The government has tried to socialize the article to the entrepreneurs of excavation C. It is important to make this socialization effort so that no rules are enforced but the entrepreneurs of excavation C do not know about it. Meanwhile, from the Council threatening will report the stubborn C excavation entrepreneurs, if the entrepreneurs continue to explore C excavation without permission. However, the head of the Karangasem Satpol PP, I Wayan Sutapa, said that the authority to take action could be carried out by the Bali Province Satpol PP. Because the permit was issued by the Bali Province Satpol PP.

### 3.2.2 Investors

Investors have not paid attention to the social aspects of excavation project activities C. The social aspects, namely the social consequences resulting from development activities and the implementation of policies and programs, are part of the AMDAL which is only applied in a project (Sudharto. 2009: 138 ). Another impact is due to the characteristics of investors in the excavation project C. Projects that are not expected to pose a lot of risk, such as building roads to the project, while the other is the existence of projects that are considered to pose a lot of risks, especially the existence of steep and prone to landslides roads leading to the excavation project C as shown in Figure 2. Excavated cliff C, which is prone to landslides, can cause sand digging workers and laborers or drivers of sand dredging equipment to die from being buried.

Investors who carry market ideology are increasingly expanding or expanding productive lands that have the potential to store a lot of minerals C. Utilization of such natural potentials, in its management based on the rule of law orexisting norms, and adhered to by mutual agreement. However, the management of mineral C in the form of sand and other natural materials is all explored, and managed by the private sector (investors) using machines in the form of heavy equipment and in its management



most of them do not have a mining permit (SIUP) for excavation C. From 2011 to 2012, there were four types of mining that were engaged in illegal C excavation (Bali Prov. Mining and Energy Data Update, 2011: IV-4), and until 2016 as many as 11 locations of C excavation mines in Sebudi Village were declared illegal, and there were several Excavation location C appears unlicensed, but still operating.



Figure 2. Excavation C in Sebudi Desa Village  
Source: BBBTimes.com (2016)

Although inspections are still routinely carried out as shown in Figure 2, but when there are inspections the businessmen are not found at the site and the activities of excavation C look deserted. The miners suddenly disappeared from their workplaces, and the truck drivers who were waiting in line also fled. It was alleged that there was a leak of information about the existence of an inspection to excavation C, so that the presence of the inspection officer did not seem to get maximum results, especially to find the managers. This is an obstacle for the implementation of the Satpol PP inspection of investors.

By the end of 2019, there were 14 C mining companies in Sebudi Village that were investigated. In an inspection carried out by Satpol PP together with personnel from the Karangasem Police, Kodim 1623/Karangasem and related agencies, it was found from 14 mining companies C in Sebudi Village. As stated by Head of Karangasem Satpol PP Head I Gede Arianta Pariatna, that of the 14 mining companies C in Sebudi Village, only one company has a permit. Meanwhile, 13 other companies are still in the process of applying for a mining business permit. The task of the Satpol PP in this case is only coaching until the entrepreneur takes care of the permit.

### 3.2.3 Society

Since the operation of the C excavation project in Sebudi Village, social consequences, both positive and negative, have occurred to individuals, families, and communities around the C excavation in Sebudi Village.

“...Yes, this is the situation here, since the opening of the C excavation as it is today, many things have caused good and bad. Good thing I can work as a laborer in excavation C, bad, there are many deep ravines, many trees have died, and many animals have disappeared so...” (Interview I Made Tama. April 9, 2019).

Since the operation of the C excavation project activity in Sebudi Village, there has been a shift or transfer of work functions, income levels, and job opportunities. All of these are dynamics of community life, and have the potential to be a trigger for improving the quality of life if managed effectively. The existence of strategic sources, such as excavation area C tends to be potential as the field



of social struggle is contested between entrepreneurs and the surrounding community. The existence of access to resources, means of production and economic opportunities are the basic sources of competition at excavation site C. In this competition, the party who has the advantage has always won the resources, economic capital and better management.

Intense competition in the social struggle between investors and the community often occurs at the C excavation site, representing economic injustice over the resources owned by the community around the C excavation. The community considers that the exploration area is still their village area. On the other hand, the authority received by investors or entrepreneurs through legal and illegal license rights in excavation C creates a sense of having the right to explore as much as possible. Such competitive conditions have the potential to trigger chaos between the public and investors.

Physically, the community's environmental conditions felt uncomfortable because of the presence of several trucks that almost every day transporting excavated C material, making the condition of the paved roads damaged quickly due to the large volume of vehicles and the heavy loads being transported. In addition, the exhaust noises that are deliberately made with various sound models and the horns of several trucks carrying excavation C also cause noise, as well as dust that always covers the village housing environment, especially during the dry season, really disturbing the comfort of the community environment due to the excavation project C. The attitude or perception of the community towards the existence of the project is related to the risks posed by the excavation project C, some feel that they will benefit from the excavation project C, and some are haunted by anxiety. Negative perceptions of such situations often cause stress, so some people choose other jobs outside the C excavation project. On the other hand, for some other community groups, the C-excavation mining business is sufficient to provide an opportunity to maintain their survival. Through excavation C, the community in the context of being a workforce seeks to increase sustenance to support the needs of their families (Interview I Made Tama, April 9, 2019).

Most people who work as laborers only work according to the orders of entrepreneurs (investors) without paying attention to environmental problems. For them, the workers, have not yet reached the level of thinking about the erosion of the environment and the neglect of the values of environmental conservation due to the absence of reclamation by investors. Exploration of excavation C that is not carried out properly causes environmental changes, and in the future it will be quite disturbing the local characteristics of the community in maintaining their survival.

The environment that has changed and is less supportive of people's lives is actually a problem or chaos for the community. Excavation activity C, which operates almost 24 hours, also creates social problems for the people of Sebudi Village. Meanwhile, social problems and the disruption of other cultural arrangements are possible to include prostitutes or commercial sex workers who are brought by truck drivers as night blankets, so that the C excavation site is prone to become a place of prostitution. According to Sonbay, this phenomenon is getting worse and the atmosphere is chaotic because on the one hand the community continues to be harmed by massive exploration, and on the other hand there are efforts to install ignorance and apathy in the community by the government and towards mining business permits (Sonbay, 2016: 299).

This protracted situation has triggered an action that is a counter hegemony to government policies. There is a social action movement that is not anarchic and full of awareness from local elites in the form of actions in the form of demands for environmental improvement and public access to Sebudi Village. This movement is a strategy based on customary village regulations (*awig-awig*) by forming a community (*sekehe*) in the form of collecting mandatory contributions in the form of money in the amount of Rp. 2,000 to Rp. 3,000 for every truck driver who passes through the village. According to village *awig-awig*, every truck driver who passes through the village portal post is required to pay a fee in

the form of money for the village (Interview; Mangku Tamba, 1 May 2018). The purpose of the levy is to cover village needs with a profit-sharing system between officers and the village. But on the other hand, there are various acts of thuggery practices by making levies or donations with unclear directions and objectives, which must be paid by truck drivers passing through the C excavation area (Interview: I Made Sumarta on 9 April 2019). This levy against truck drivers is documented in Figure 3 at one of the portal post locations at the entrance to the excavation site.



Figure 3

Collection of mine entrance fees at the portal post  
Source: Personal Documentation (2019)

### **Conclusion**

Regulations issued by local, provincial and central governments have actually triggered new chaos. The government through its regulations has the function of determining and enforcing tenure rights as well as supervising the natural resources explored as mineral C. In carrying out its function of exploration of excavation C, the government still requires that every investor fulfills the agreement to have a business license and environmental permit. However, this expectation has often become a new chaos, especially since the issuance of regulations in the form of the Karangasem Regency RTRW Regulation No. 17 of 2012 which prohibits the excavation of non-metallic minerals and rocks in areas with an altitude of 500 meters above sea level. The regulation has not been able to run effectively in Sebudi Village. The government power relation behind the enforcement of regulations is to have an interest in collecting taxes and levies from the exploration of excavation C in order to increase PAD. Investors are expected to have permits, but many are still illegal.

The overlap in inter-sectoral regulations is used as an excuse by investors not to seek permits because the management of permits is considered selective and complicated, and investors are trying to avoid efforts to administer excavation management permits. C. The government continues to carry out its functions by assigning Satpol PP to carry out inspections to the location of excavation C in an effort to sensitize investors and at the same time monitor the activities of the mining community of excavation C. The community has an interest and considers that the environment used as an exploration area for excavation C is land in their village area, and needs to be empowered. This effort is utilized by the community in the C excavation area by making a posportal in each area of their land which is used as a means of transportation to the C excavation area.

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