Implementation of environmental management policies on the impact of illegal sand mining

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Abstract. Environmental issues have not become a serious concern of the South Buton District Government as evidenced by sand mining managed by the people illegally mushrooming almost all of South Buton Regency and there has been no control, prevention or prosecution from the Office related to the issue. Although this mining affair has become the authority of the provincial government, based on Law Number 23 the Year 2014 concerning Regional Government but the adverse impact of the consequences of sand mining in the local area that feels environmental damage. The related office is just giving an appeal about the ban on sand mining. But that is how there is no other way for people's livelihoods to live. Mining activities include a series of activities in the effort to search, mine, excavate, process, utilize, and sell minerals. The existence of mining C in South Buton District is considered as a manifestation of the community's efforts to maintain its life through efforts to increase revenue. Miners and people living around it are two components that influence each other. This is the background of the author to examine how government policies in overcoming the impact of mining C (sand) excavation in South Buton Regency. This study aims to determine how the policy of the South Buton District Government in overcoming the impact of excavated sand mining C in South Buton Regency. This type of research is empirical juridical research. Research location in South Buton Regency. Respondents in this study were the Office of the Environment of South Buton Regency and the head of the family affected around the sand mine. Primary and secondary data are collected through interviews with respondents using observation and documentation, which will then be analyzed qualitatively. The results of this study are known that the Local Government through the Department of Environment is only limited to providing warnings on negative environmental impacts that occur, among others, the occurrence of deep basins due to mining of lands prone to landslides, the potential for flooding in the lower regions, loss of soil organic matter, loss of soil layers, changes in soil structure, air pollution in the form of dust, and damage to village roads. The positive socio-economic impacts that occur include increased income, increased welfare, and reduced unemployment.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that has many natural resources. Natural resources, some can be renewed (renewable), and some are not renewable (unrenewable). Natural resources cannot be
renewed, such as gold, copper, silver, coal, diamonds, manganese, and others. These natural resources, in the laws and regulations and various libraries, are called minerals and coal.

The huge potential of Indonesia's natural resources is spread in various regions, ranging from western Indonesia to eastern Indonesia. One of Indonesia's natural resources is mineral and coal resources, which if managed properly will contribute to the country's economic development and people's welfare. This is a manifestation of the shape of the "welfare state" state.

The concept of a welfare state does not only include an explanation of a way of organizing welfare or social services, but also a normative concept or ideal approach system that emphasizes that everyone must obtain social services as his right. Therefore, the welfare state is closely related to the social policy which includes the strategies and efforts of the government in improving the welfare of its citizens, especially through social protection in the form of social security (in the form of social assistance and social insurance), and social safety nets. Social policy as a state intervention that directly impacts social welfare, social institutions, and social relations. As for the elements of social policy in the form of education and health services, subsidies, social security and pensions, agrarian reform employment policies, progressive tax systems, and other social policies. In countries that adhere to the welfare state, the state must serve its people by providing public services such as education, housing, and other social services. People have access to free education, good quality health services, housing provided by the state, and public transportation that is comfortable and affordable for the community [1].

The mineral resources contained in the jurisdiction of Indonesia are non-renewable natural wealth as the gift of God Almighty which has an important role in fulfilling the lives of many people, therefore management must be controlled by the state to provide real added value to the national economy in an effort to achieve prosperity and prosperity of the people in an equitable manner.

One business utilizing natural resources, especially mineral and coal resources, is carried out through mining activities. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, Article 1 paragraph 1 is explained; mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management and exploitation of minerals or coal which includes general investigations, expeditions, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, and post-mining activities. Particularly for mineral mining activities in Article 1, paragraph 4 are defined as mining a collection of minerals in the form of ore or rocks, outside of geothermal, oil and gas, and groundwater. This mining activity has an important role in intangible added value for national economic growth and sustainable regional development.

The current mineral and coal management system in Indonesia is pluralistic. This is due to the variety of mining contracts or permits currently in force. Although in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining only regulates three forms of permits, namely; community mining permit, mining business permit, and special mining business permit. However, this law still recognizes the existence of previously valid contracts or permits, namely; contract of work, coal mining concession agreement, mining authority and community mining permit. In addition, mining activities must pay attention to environmental and social aspects.

Mining activities in addition to generating large profits for investors, of course, have a positive impact on the country and society in the surrounding environment. Besides these benefits mining activities also have a negative impact, where mining activities are always synonymous with environmental damage and other problems.

Environmental problems such as pollution, damage and disasters from year to year are still ongoing and increasingly widespread. This condition not only causes a decrease in environmental quality but also has a very serious impact on human health and soul. The poor quality of the environment, among others, is caused by, among other things, the rapidly increasing population and the increasing need for resources.

Damage to natural resources continues to increase, both in the number and distribution of the region. Physically the damage is caused by the high exploitation carried out, not only in production areas which are limited by the carrying capacity of natural resources but also occur in protected and
conservation areas that have been previously determined. The damage is caused either by commercial
businesses that are legally licensed or by individuals who do not get permission.

Environmental issues have not been a serious concern for the South Buton District Government. Evidenced by sand mining managed by the people illegally mushrooming almost all of the South Buton Regency area and there has been no control, prevention or prosecution from the relevant office on the matter. Even though it is acknowledged that this mining affair has become the authority of the provincial government, the bad impact of the consequences of sand mining in the local area that feels environmental damage.

The related office is just giving an appeal about the ban on sand mining. But that is how people's livelihood is no other way for their lives. According to the Head of the Environment Office, the Southeast Sulawesi Provincial Government asked the South Buton District Government to ban all sand mining activities. From year to year the sand in the South Buton District is increasingly eroded. The impact has become increasingly alarming almost everywhere in South Buton Regency. Both on the shoreline, on the lip of the river to the mountain. But there are no controls and decisive actions.

According to the Head of the Environmental Agency of South Buton Regency that all people's sand mining is not licensed or illegal.

According to Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, Article 1 number 19 is part of mining business activities to produce minerals and or coal and their associated minerals. Mineral mining according to Law Number 4 of 2009 Article 1 number 4 is mining a collection of minerals in the form of ore or rocks, outside of geothermal, oil and gas, and groundwater. Based on Government Regulation Number 22 of 2010 concerning Mining Areas in Article 4 paragraph (3), it is explained that mineral mining is grouped into four mining commodities, namely:

a. Mining of radioactive minerals;
b. Metal mineral mining;
c. Non-metal mineral mining
d. Rock mining.

The high demand for sand also indirectly increases the demand for sand as usual. This causes the need for sand to be used from year to year to increase. This has caused a lot of mining to grow and the extraction of sand has also increased, requiring high-tech equipment. The high demand for sand is a burden of thought for sand miners.

According to law number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, the definition of environmental damage is an action that results in direct or indirect changes to its physical or biological properties which cause the environment to no longer function in supporting sustainable development.

Sectoral development has continued to increase the exploitation of natural resources so far, while the need to conserve and protect natural resources cannot be carried out properly. The result is environmental damage, floods, landslides, river water pollution, and so on.

According to law No. 11 of 1967 concerning Mining Principles, it is stated that community mining is an effort to extract minerals from all groups a, b and c that are carried out by local people in small scale or cooperation with tools simple for self liquefaction. From the description above, elements of community mining can be stated, namely:

a. Mining business
b. Excavation materials include strategic, vital excavation and excavation C
c. Conducted by the people
d. Domicile in the community mining area
e. For daily living
f. Cultivated.

According to law number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, the definition of environmental impact is the effect of changes in the environment caused by a business and activity. The environmental impact generally affects other people and not the initiator of the activities that cause the intended impact. Floods, landslides, noise, odors, dust, sea water intrusion, poverty, loss of livelihood are environmental impacts felt by those who are not initiating activities [2].
Mining can create serious environmental damage in a region. The potential for damage depends on various factors of mining activities and environmental conditions. Factors in mining activities include mining, processing, and so on. While environmental factors include geographical and morphological factors, fauna and flora, hydrology, and others.

Mining activities result in various environmental changes, including changes in the landscape, changes in flora and fauna habitat, changes in soil structure, changes in the pattern of surface water and groundwater flow, and so on. These changes have an impact with varying intensity and properties. In addition to changes in the physical environment, mining also results in changes in social, cultural, and economic life.

The impact of mining activities on the environment does not only come from waste disposal, but also because of changes in environmental components that change or eliminate environmental functions. The greater the scale of mining activities, the greater the area of the impact caused. Environmental changes due to mining activities can be permanent, or cannot be returned to their original state. Changes in the topography of the land, including because it changes the flow of the river, the shape of a lake or hill during the mining period, is difficult to return to its original state.

Community involvement in managing the impact of mining on the environment is very important. Community involvement should start from space planning and the process of determining the area for mining. Local communities are involved in every planning and implementation of mining businesses and efforts to mitigate adverse impacts and efforts to increase beneficial impacts. The Regional Government is responsible for overseeing the implementation of community involvement. This study aims to determine how the policy of the South Buton District Government in overcoming the impact of excavated sand mining in South Buton Regency. This type of research is empirical juridical research. Research location in South Buton Regency. Respondents in this study were the Office of the Environment of South Buton Regency and the head of the family affected around the sand mine. Primary and secondary data are collected through interviews with respondents through observation, and documentation, which will then be analyzed qualitatively.

2. Methods
This type of research is empirical juridical research. The location of this study is in South Buton Regency. Sources of data in this study are primary data obtained directly from research in the field and secondary data collected from library materials and documents that support this research. Data collection techniques are by observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis using qualitative descriptive analysis, namely data obtained through research activities, identified and grouped according to the characteristics of the research objectives, then analyzed qualitatively descriptive. The use of this qualitative analysis technique includes all research data both primary legal data and secondary legal data. Qualitative data derived from primary legal data which is the result of interviews with respondents then analyzed to answer the problems regarding management policies due to the impact of illegal sand mining.

3. Results and discussion
The policy can be defined as a series of program plans, activities, actions, decisions, attitudes, actions or non-actions carried out by the parties (actors), as a stage to resolve the problem at hand. Determination of policy is an important factor for the organization to achieve its objectives. Furthermore, the policy has two aspects, namely: a. The policy is a social practice. Policy is not a single or isolated event. Thus, the policy is something that is produced by the government which is formulated based on all the events that occur in the community. This event grew in the practice of social life and was not an independent, isolated, and alien event for the community, b. The policy is a response to events that occur, both to create harmony from the parties to the conflict and to create incentives for joint action for parties who get irrational treatment of the joint venture. Thus, a policy can be expressed as an effort to achieve certain goals, as well as an effort to solve problems using...
certain means, and at certain time stages. Policies are generally fundamental because policies only outline general guidelines as a basis for acting to achieve set goals [3].

There are various kinds of understanding of policies as summarized by Irfan Islamy, namely:
1. Harold D. Laswell and Abraham Kaplan define policy as a program of achieving goals, values and directed practices.
2. Carl J. Friedrick defines policy as a series of actions proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment by showing obstacles and opportunities for implementing the proposed policy to achieve certain goals.
3. James E. Anderson defines policy as a series of actions that have certain goals that are followed and carried out by an actor or group of actors to solve a particular problem.
4. Amara Raksasataya defines policy as a tactic and strategy directed at achieving a goal. Therefore, a policy contains 3 (three) elements, namely:
   a. Identification of goals to be achieved;
   b. Tactics or strategies from various steps to achieve the desired goal;
   c. Providing various inputs to enable actual implementation of tactics or strategies [4].

The existence of problems that arise in the community is a permanent agenda for the government to find the best solution in its solution in the form of policy. Special characteristics that are inherent in the policy are: First, the Policy is more actions that lead to goals rather than acts or actions that are all random and coincidental, and are planned actions; Second, the policy essentially consists of actions that are related and patterned to lead to specific goals carried out by government officials and are not independent decisions; Third, the policy relates to what the government actually does in certain fields; Fourth, policies may be positive, maybe negative. In its positive form, state policy might include some form of government action intended to influence certain problems, while in its negative form, policies might include the decisions of government officials not to take any action in matters where the interference of the government needed [5].

Public policy issuance is based on the need to resolve problems that occur in the community. Public policy is determined by the parties (stakeholders), especially the government which is oriented towards meeting the needs and interests of the community. The meaning of the implementation of public policy is a relationship that allows the achievement of goals or objectives as the final result of activities carried out by the government. The shortcomings or errors of public policy will be known after the public policy is implemented, the successful implementation of public policies can be seen from the impact caused as a result of evaluating the implementation of a policy [6].

3.1. Implementation of public policy

T. B. Smith acknowledges that when the policy has been made, the policy must be implemented and the results as far as possible following what is expected by policymakers. If visualized, it will be seen that a policy has clear objectives as a form of policy value orientation. The objectives of implementing the policy are formulated into specific action and project programs that are designed and funded. The program is implemented according to the plan. The implementation of policies or programs is largely influenced by the content of the policy and the context of implementation. The overall implementation of the policy is evaluated by measuring program output based on policy objectives. The program output is seen through its impact on the intended target both individuals and groups and communities. The extent of policy implementation is the change and acceptance of changes by the target group [7].

Implementation of public policy can be seen from several perspectives or approaches. One of them is the implementation problems approach introduced by Edwards III, which proposes an approach to the problem of implementation by first raising two main questions, namely: (i) what factors support the success of policy implementation? And (ii) what factors hinder the success of policy implementation? Based on the two questions, four factors are formulated as the main requirements for the success of the implementation process, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic or
implementing attitudes and organizational structure, including the bureaucratic workflow. These four factors become important criteria for implementing a policy. Communication of a program can only be implemented well if it is clear to the implementers. This concerns the process of delivering information, information clarity and the consistency of the information submitted. Resources, including four components, namely adequate staff (number and quality), the information needed for decision making, sufficient authority to carry out the tasks or responsibilities and facilities needed in implementation. The implementing disposition or attitude is the implementing commitment to the program. The bureaucratic structure is based on standard operating procedures that govern the flow of work and implementation of policies. To facilitate the implementation of policies, dissemination needs to be done well.

There are four requirements for managing policy dissemination, namely: (1) community members' respect for government authority to explain the need to comply with the laws made by the authorities morally; (2) awareness of accepting policies. Awareness and willingness to accept and implement policies are realized when policies are considered logical; (3) the belief that policies are made legally; (4) initially a policy is considered controversial, but over time the policy is considered as something natural. According to Mazmanian and Sabatier, there are two perspectives in the analysis of implementation, namely the perspective of public administration and the perspective of political science. According to the perspective of public administration, implementation was initially seen as implementing policies appropriately and efficiently. However, at the end of World War II various state administration studies showed that it turned out that agents of public administration were not only influenced by official mandates, but also by pressure from interest groups, members of the legislature and various factors in the political environment. The political science perspective has the support of a systems approach to political life. This approach seems to break the organizational perspective in public administration and begins to pay attention to the importance of input from outside the administrative arena, such as administrative provisions, changes in public preferences, new technologies and people's preferences. This perspective focuses on the questions in implementation analysis, namely how far is the consistency between the output of the policy and its objectives [8].

The main activity of the government in dealing with problems of pollution and environmental damage has been stated in the Act. Number 23 of 1997. In this connection, the government encourages efforts for prevention and recovery through spatial planning strategies and efforts to preserve environmental functions. This policy is implemented through various approaches, such as licensing, supervision, administrative sanctions and environmental audits. The application of wisdom includes the authority of sectoral and regional agencies and various aspects, such as spatial planning/land use, analysis and application of legal sanctions [9].

3.2. Management of the environment
The 1992 Summit in Rio de Janeiro declared 5 (five) principles of sustainable development, as follows. First, Intergenerational Equity This principle views that each generation acts as a trustee of ecosystems or natural resources so that they can benefit the next generation and also as beneficiaries of the previous generation; second, Intragenerational Equity (Principle of Intra-Generational Justice); third, the Precautionary Principle (Principle of Early Prevention) Efforts to prevent activities that might cause environmental damage. There is no reason to delay efforts to prevent the occurrence of environmental damage. The world community realizes that the threat of environmental damage is very serious and irreversible, for example, the processing of mining natural resources, which threatens human life, because there will be circumstances where it cannot be substituted from the resources used; fourth, the Conservation of Biological Diversity; Biodiversity needs to be maintained because it is a source of human life related to food, medicine, and soil fertility; and fifth, the Internalization of Environmental Coast and incentive Mechanism (Internalization of environmental costs and incentive mechanisms) [10].

In-Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning mineral and coal mining, the definition of mining is part or all of the stages of activities in the context of research, management and mineral or coal companies. Which
includes general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, controversy, mining, management and refining, transportation and sales and post-mining activities.

Strong and sustainable regional economic development is an effective collaboration between the use of existing resources, the community and the government. In this context, the government, as a regulator, plays a strategic role in seeking broad opportunities for local communities to participate fully in every economic activity. One of the optimal efforts to utilize local resources is to develop tourism with the concept of Ecotourism. In this context tourism carried out has an inseparable part of conservation efforts, empowering the local economy and encouraging higher respect for cultural or cultural differences. This is what underlies the difference between the concept of ecotourism and conventional tourism models that already existed before. In simple terms, the concept of ecotourism connects natural travel with a vision and mission of conservation and the love of the environment. This can occur because the financial benefits obtained from the cost of travel are also used for the needs of nature conservation and the improvement of the welfare of residents. On the other hand, the concept of ecotourism is also directed at maintaining the local culture and not violating human rights and demographic movements [11].

Government policy is contained in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which regulates environmental management to preserve environmental functions. Therefore in this policy, various aspects have been arranged, starting from planning, spatial planning, utilization, development, maintenance and recovery, supervision and control and environmental protection. If the policy is implemented well, the environment will be sustainable. Therefore the government as the policyholder must always guard so that the policy can be carried out properly so that it can maintain the environment to remain sustainable [12].

Mining potential in Indonesia's natural wealth that demands the government through appropriate policy instruments in its management efforts so that it can be utilized to the greatest extent possible for the welfare of the community. Therefore, the government in establishing a policy must consider the social capital of the community in which the mining business will be carried out in addition to the general rational considerations that are a requirement for the issuance of a mining permit [13].

In a philosophical perspective, according to Fauzi, there are four types of human thoughts or views on externalities and nature, namely: individualist, egalitarian, hierarchies and fatalist. One reductionist inclined view is the type of individualist who views nature as a system that can recover from damage and return to balance. This view, which is not happy, tends to be realized by exploitative policies without regard to the ability to support the environment and feedback from nature. Communities should have a hierarchy philosophical perspective that holds that nature can deal with change, but if excessive pressure will collapse. Through understanding, this perspective natural resources can be protected from excessive pressure, so that they do not experience a phase of collapse [14].

3.3. Disaster mitigation
In the literature on disaster mitigation, it is stated that mitigation (disaster) is part of disaster management (emergency management) or emergency management (emergency management). Disaster management includes preparation, support, and rebuilding of a community affected by a natural disaster (natural disaster) or human-made disaster. Disaster management is a process that must be carried out continuously by all individuals, groups and communities in managing hazards through efforts to minimize the consequences of disasters that may arise from these hazards (mitigation). Mitigation is a part of one step in handling disasters. The mitigation stage in its meaning, which means preparedness or alertness, is a cheap way to reduce the consequences of the dangers faced by the community compared to other actions, such as evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. Mitigation must be carried out both jointly through the Government's agenda, as well as individuals both during and after the incident, or before the incident. Therefore, mitigation concepts and other stages of disaster management, as well as slices and interrelationships between these stages need to be understood in advance by anyone involved in disaster management. All geo-hazards or disaster potential must be assessed or evaluated and managed properly so as not to develop into a disaster. This
assessment regarding the physical aspects of the earth as the focus of attention is known as geo-risk analysis [13].

According to Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management. That a disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts the lives and livelihoods of the people caused by natural factors and / or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts [14].

The South Buton area was originally a rural area that evolved in 15 years. Along with the arrival of urbanization, the overflow of the population is too dense from the Ambon region. The South Buton region was originally a productive plantation area and a productive fishing village. But along with the development of the era of South Buton experienced a change in the composition of land use. This was marked by the growing spread of residential areas that crowded the South Buton region.

The economic potential in South Buton Regency as a whole has seven mining potentials such as manganese, uranium, nickel, asphalt, sand, iron, marble and precious metals which have become export commodities. The biggest export potential besides mining is sea fish reaching 41,168.52 tons, so South Buton Regency is the largest fish lane in Indonesia. In addition to South Buton Regency, there is also seaweed cultivation which production reaches 1,258.89 tons.

Batauga Subdistrict is one of the areas in South Buton Regency which has the potential of the mine which is meant in the Group C excavation mine and has the potential to be managed on a large scale. The excavated mine is sand. Based on temporary observations, until now the District of Batauga has approximately eight management points which are divided into 4 (four) producing villages. With such conditions, it is very natural for Group C minerals such as sand to be utilized properly, to support the development and increase Regional Original Income. Therefore every management or mining must meet the principles of sustainable and environmentally sound mining management and mining management based on the Environmental Impact Analysis.

At present, the South Buton Regency government does not yet have a Regional Regulation that regulates the management of the Galle C (sand) mine, because it still refers to national regulations, namely Law No. 11 of 1967 concerning Basic Provisions for Mining. Management of excavated C mines in Batauga Subdistrict besides having a negative impact, it also has a positive influence, especially on the socio-economic environment of the community. With the mining of sand, jobs for the community are created and the income of the community around the processing area is added. However, the management of quarry C mine also has a negative impact where the damage that occurs in some management points can be categorized as environmental destruction. Damages that occur include erosion/abrasion, lack of carrying capacity of land and social conflicts that exist in the community.

Based on observations in the field, Management of the C (sand) excavation mine in Batauga Subdistrict, South Buton Regency is not optimal and not following the applicable regulations.

a. The arrangement of work units in the Department of Mining, Energy and Environment of South Buton Regency can be categorized as not yet maximal. This is seen from 4 (four) work units that handle the process of implementing the C (sand) excavation mine management policy, only 3 (three) units are operating.

b. The arrangement of resources for the Department of Mining, Energy and Environment of South Buton Regency has not been maximized. This can be seen from the lack of employees or staff in each field, especially in the field that handles the implementation of the C (sand) mining management policy.

c. Organizing activities within the scope of the Mining, Energy and Environment Office of South Buton Regency can be said to be not optimal. This can be seen from the arrangement of work units and resources that have not been maximized and are weak in the methods of implementing the C (sand) mining management policy.

d. The stages of the policy description have been going well. However, this was not accompanied by the awareness of the permit owner in conducting sand mining, as well as the lack of monitoring and firmness of the government in dealing with violations that occurred.
e. The stages of interpretation where the provision of directives has been carried out by the Mining Agency by giving warning and guidance to the management of the C (sand) mining quarry in the District of Batauga. However, these directives have not been able to minimize illegal mining because those who do not have permits do not know the stages of sand mining following the document on environmental management efforts.

f. Application activities (application) are routine service activities, payments or other activities following the objectives and targets of existing policies (routine provision of service, payment, or other agreed-upon objectives or instruments).

g. Provision of services has not been maximally carried out by the government. The community has reported complaints to the Mining Office, only the response given is still relatively slow. Also, sanctions imposed on illegal sand miners are not strict. So that even though field visits have been carried out, illegal mining continues.

h. Payment activities related to Regional Original Income have clear regulations. It's just that coordination between related agencies is still not good. Besides, supervision in the field both at the mining site and at the location of levy payments is still very low, thus providing space for illegal miners as well as irresponsible individuals to carry out mining activities and collect retribution.

i. Sand mining carried out is not following the provisions in the Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts document. The miners immediately dig the sand and do not hoard it back with the soil so that there are many former excavations. In addition, beachfront mining is no longer within 15 meters of the coastline. Mining is carried out at sea and on rivers. This phenomenon occurs in all mining locations, namely in Bandar Batauga Village, Lakambau Village and in Masiri Village. Mining has entered the residential area. In addition to causing environmental damage, this also causes public unrest, and not even often causes conflict. Moreover, mining is carried out by parties that do not have permits.

The Pre-Construction Phase is one of the stages in the management of the C excavation mine (sand) carried out by the initiator. This stage is at the beginning before mining activities are carried out which include:

a. Licensing phase
   The stages of making mining permits are quite good and clear. However, implementation in the field is still not good. Lack of periodic oversight and unclear sanctions have given open opportunities for violations in the field.

b. Location survey and identification activities
   The process of surveying and identifying mining locations has been carried out by the Department of Mining, Energy and Environment of South Buton Regency to provide a good study material to determine the feasibility of the C (sand) mining area. However, surveys and identification of mining locations have not gone well and are not optimal. This is evidenced by the existence of sand mining which is close to residential areas and close to the coast.

c. Socialization
   The stages of socialization have not been maximized either by the Mining Agency or from the owner of the People's Mining Permit so that the illegal sand miners are not aware of any documents on Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts. Miners are a prerequisite for managing the C (sand) excavation mine in South Buton Regency.

d. Land acquisition
   The Pre Construction stage in the management of the C (sand) excavation mine in Batauga Subdistrict has not run well or can be said to be not optimal. This can be seen starting from the licensing process which is not supported by good surveys and identification, socialization that is still lacking by permit holders and communication in the land acquisition process which only focuses on certain people, namely those who have boundaries. The boundary with the land that will be managed but not known by the community as a whole.
e. Construction phase
The construction phase is the stage where a proponent starts the basic activities carried out in preparation for managing the C (sand) excavation mine.

f. Workforce acceptance
Labor recruitment is done naturally without going through the stages of selection. The workers who use are residents and do not have to have special skills to work. The main requirement is the existence of an agreement on wages between permit holders and workers.

g. Mobilization
The mobilization process in the form of equipment or labor does not use special transportation equipment such as cars. This is because the distance between the mining location and the worker's residence is not far away. Also, good road access makes it easier for workers to go to the mining location. The land clearing process is carried out together with mining activities tailored to the needs. Cleaning is carried out at the mining location and shelter location to facilitate transportation activities.

h. Making facilities
In the stage of construction of the mining management of excavation C, it is not running well and maximally. This can be seen from the recruitment of workers who do not go through the selection stage, there is no good mobilization, and there is no adequate facility for workers.

i. Operation phase
The operation stage is the implementation stage of the process of managing the C (sand) excavation mine.

j. Stripping the covered soil layer
The process of stripping the overburden was not done at all because the sand management process in the Batauga sub-district was carried out directly from the beach.

k. Mining
Many violations occurred at the mining site. The absence of periodic supervision and the absence of strict witnesses are the causes of the rampant illegal mining activities carried out by the community.

l. Expansion and transportation
In the operation phase, sand mining activities have not been fully implemented. It can be seen that there are still violations committed by the miners of excavation C (sand), especially during the stripping stage of the overburden and the sand mining stage.

m. Post operation activities
Post-Operational Activities are the last stages of mining activities.

n. Ex-mine reclamation and rehabilitation
Reclamation and rehabilitation of ex-mining activities are not carried out by the permit owner. This is what causes widespread environmental damage at the mining site.

o. Termination of employment
Termination of labor is not done formally. Usually, workers immediately stop and so far it does not cause problems because wages are given directly when completing mining (daily wages).

p. Demolition of facilities
There are no demolition activities owned by miners at the mining site because there are no facilities prepared by the owner of the C (sand) quarry to the workers. This is since the workers always go home after finishing working to raise the sand onto the sand transport vehicle.

4. Conclusion
Based on the results of the research on the implementation of the C (sand) mining mine management policy in Batauga Subdistrict, South Buton Regency, the researchers concluded: The implementation of the C (sand) excavation mine management policy in Batauga Subdistrict, South Buton Regency has not run optimally. Management of the C (sand) excavation mine in Batauga Subdistrict is categorized as not optimal and has not run well.
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