The environmental conflicts of gold mine tumpangpitu Banyuwangi

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Abstract. Environmental conflicts that occurred between the villagers of sub District Sumberagung Pesanggaran with PT. Bumi Suksesindo (BSI). Rooted in rejection citizens against gold mining in Banyuwangi-Tumpangpitu Mountain, the impact was on the environmental condition of the community. This study described the cause of conflict, a model citizen resistance, as well as the environmental impact. To find a thorough description of events in the field, so the approach used qualitative. Methods of data collection in this study were used observation, interview and literature study method. Observation method was used to view and understand the symptoms that occur. Data analysis in this research used the model of Miles and Hubberman. The results showed the dimensions of the conflict because it was influenced by the desire of citizens to maintain environmental sustainability, as well as the expectations of the citizens would increase in value-added economy and welfare, especially the fishing community. For further research, it was recommended to see the efforts and strategies of conflict resolution between citizens Sumberagung with PT. Bumi Suksesindo.

1. Introduction
After the expiry of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in 2015, United Nations (UN) organized the conference titled sustainable development, which is the forerunner of the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main principle of the SDGs is universally applicable to targets that applies to all developed country, developing and developed, along with every citizen. The scope of sustainable development, also gives special attention to the environment, especially the area used for mining activities.

Several studies that have been illustrated that differences of interest and understanding of the mines that exist in various areas, it gave birth to two groups in a society that was. a groups that ware resistant (reject) because it considers that the mining process, causing environmental damage socio-cultural changes, and various other negative impacts, and group presisten (support) coming from the government and their staffs supported the mining process, because it considered the mining activity can be utilized for economic advancement.

Most villagers in Sumberagung that position themselves as a resistance group, continue to fight against a gold mining company, Based on 2013 ago, finally the Ministry of Forestry Republic of Indonesia issued over the functions Tumpangpitu Mountain previously protected forests turn into a production forest. Approval was reinforced with a certificate issued (SK) No. 826 / MENHUT-II / 2013 dated 19 November 2013 [22].

The ongoing conflict between the villagers of Sumberagung with PT. Bumi Suksesindo (BSI) is, influenced by the attitude of the public who wants to preserve the environment, as well as the expectations of the citizens will increase in value-added economy and well-being, especially the people who work as fishermen. The social movement community Sumberagung the form of resistance, it is very closely related to the concept of collective action frames, is to build a frame to give meaning and interpret events or circumstances, in order to mobilize potential followers, as well as to gain support from various parties [3].

This paper would describe the cause of conflict, a model citizen resistance, as well as the environmental impact. It would have been shown into 2 ekplanation in the result, the firts it would discusse the cronology of conflict happened in Banyuwangi-tumpangpitu mountain. The second, it would discusse about the impact of minning for enviromental condition.
1.1 What is a conflict?
Conflict is an expression heterogeneity of interests, values, and beliefs that emerged as a new formation brought about by social changes that appeared contrary to the obstacles inherited [9]. Conflict also means the perception of differences of interest or a belief that the aspirations of the parties to the conflict can not be reached simultaneously [17]. Many factors into the background of the conflict, one of which is human nature as social beings in establishing social relationships with other human beings can not be separated from the interests of each other [20].

The ongoing conflict between PT. BSI with the Sumberagung society. It was begin from people really did not agree, in case of gold mining was in the Tumpangpitu Mountains, according to Budi Santoso as the chairman of the anti-mining community action [11]. In addition, since the beginning Tumpangpitu area already claimed as as protected forest. But surprisingly, the area now turned into a production forest [23].

Another issue that triggered the conflict is about the environmental impact as well as compensation for the environmental impact caused by gold mining Tumpangpitu. Another explanation also says that people who are cons (SAFE) frequently deterrence to authorized personnel, and workers who do this mining activity [16]. Natural resources into the conflict, are usually severe and debilitating that lead to violence, degradation of resources, weakening of livelihood, the expulsion of the community, and if not addressed promptly can threaten the entire structure of society [4].

If simplified, each party wants to pursue its own interests with the full and gets so ends a conflict, compromising, or even going to beat the other interests [14]. In the context of gold mining at Mount Tumpangpitu the multiplication process gold in soil would be damaging to the environment, especially the activities carried out for years. Of course it would damage the environment permanen in mining area and its surroundings, from the standpoint that people finally refused if the area designated for the mine.

In fact, many people are worrying effects of length, such as natural disasters and the ongoing now in the village Sumberagung is sea water pollution resulting in drastically reduced fish catches. Other cases that have occurred on the impact of gold mining such as Venezuela where between 1991 and 1995 there were at least 25% of the Yanomami population died of malaria [6].

1.2 The environmental impact
Mining activities have always had a disproportionate impact, such as contamination of water bodies that caused the loss of aquatic organisms, destruction of biodiversity, the removal of vegetation, reduced soil resources, and the loss of agricultural resources [1]. Some residents Sumberagung profession was as a fisherman who has said that since 2015 the catches they began to decrease. This is the law of causality from the dam leaks water and mercury used to separate gold with rocks.

Similar cases have occurred in Ghana, when the dam was leaking company and flows into the river that flows Aprepre other rivers, such as river Egga Nsiah, Bemanyah, Manse, and Ankobra [18]. They showed that the cyanide spill until Dumasi and other cities, including finding a number of residents who eat dead fish, crabs, shrimp and other aquatic organism are found floating on the surface of the river [1]

Events experienced by the fishing village of Sumberagung Pancer The government should be of particular concern, about how to create the environment so as not to pollute the territory of the people's economy. In fact, another study also identified that, the discharge of mercury also causes the de-oxygenation, the death and destruction of aquatic organisms and the physical habitat, so as to inhibit their growth and population [5]. That certainly would have an effect on human health and the reduction in the quantity and quality of water [21].

2. Methods
2.1 Research sites
In this study took place in the village Sumberagung of Pesanggaran District in Banyuwangi. The reason was for selecting this location, because the researchers knew that the environmental conflicts between the villagers of Sumberagung with gold mining companies started from 2005 to 2019 and never know when it would be completed. The second reason, after a gold mine at Mount Tumpangpitu, a position closed to the sea south of Java. Fish catch of the fishermen was in the village
Pancer, Sumberagung began to decrease. That's because there was an indication of leakage of waterborne mercury, in the rain and causing pollution of the sea.

2.2 Form of Research
This study uses a qualitative method as a research procedure that can generate data in the form of descriptive research. Qualitative research is a study that was shown to describe and analyze the social phenomena, as well as thoughts from the perspective of the informant [13].

2.3 Sources of research data

2.3.1 Sources of primary data
The data sources directly provide data to data collectors [19] of primary data sources of this research, is derived from information in-depth interviews and observations conducted by researchers.

2.3.2. Secondary data source
Secondary data is data sources that are not directly giving out the data to the data collector [19]. In this research, documents and records owned small resistance of the population about the decreased number of fish decline.

2.4 Method of data collection

2.4.1 observations
To search for the required data, researchers conducted a field observation process. In general observation means to see and observe its own activity taking place, according to the situation that allows to understand the complicated situation [12].

2.4.2. Interview
To get the desired data, the researchers conducted conversations with the parties that have ketrkaitan the topics examined. The conversation was conducted by two parties, namely, interviewers and interviewees were asked questions that provide answers to the questions researchers [12].

2.5 The technique of collecting samples
The collection technique of sample is purposive sampling technique of sampling of data sources by using certain considerations, such as those active in the organization in this study, so that will facilitate researchers to explore the object to be examined [19].

2.6 Data analysis
Data analysis in this research is done by using interactive model [10] with several stages of data reduction, presentation and verification of data.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Chronology of the conflict
The existence of mining in public life always bring the positive and negative aspects, positive aspects in the mining business can create jobs, as well as meet the needs of society needed goods from the exploitation of the results. Negative aspects arising from the mining community is not uncommon to get the adverse effects of such mining activity, noise, air pollution, environmental pollution, and the destruction of nature due to mining exploitation.

Gold mining concessions in Mount Tumpangpitu Banyuwangi started since 2004, when the company has the right to manage is PT. Indo Multi Niaga (IMN). Though earlier, local residents have been conducting an intense gold mining since 2000. However, since the government granted permission Banyuwangi, eventually no one may undertake mining activities except PT. IMN, even local residents alone could not approach the gold mining region [16].
Once the area is prohibited for all those who do not have the capacity and interest, finally gold mine site Tumpangpitu given the guardrail, it functioned so that no resident of the territory where it can enter the mining area due to security concerns and keep conduciveness. Even some Sumberagung village residents who testified that, once there are people imprisoned due to fetch firewood in the region.

Mining licenses already owned by PT. IMN did not last long. According to data taken from forBanyuwangi or associations of citizens who reject existence Tumpangpitu gold mine mentioned that, since the year 2012 in accordance with the Mining Permit (IUP) was officially transferred from PT. IMN to PT. Bumi Suksesindo (BSI) with evidence, statements deed decision of shareholders outside the meeting PT. Indo Multi Niaga No. 01 dated July 2, 2012, Notary Ivan Gelium Lantu, SK, M.Kn., Domiciled in office RC-1 No. 23 Comp. Fresh Market, Jln. Tole Iskandar Kav. 59 Depok;

Since the mining permit transferred, gradually conflict Sumberagung village residents with PT. BSI entered the climax period since 2013 until now. In fact, according to the data forBanyuwangi, on 23 November 2015 the citizens Sumberagung demonstration ever done on a large scale, with the amount of mass is estimated at more than a thousand people, and there is even a five year old child also follow the action. Demonstration by the Sumberagung citizens, ultimately terrible incidents, namely the burning of the office of PT. BSI and ambush employees who are working at 14:50 pm western Indonesia time (WIB). Even the demonstration, was also marked by a riot that resulted in one of the children who were aged under 17 years.

After the burning and destruction of facilities owned gold mining company said the next day to the citizens Sumberagung arrests by security officers, even some who had been hiding to avoid arrest. Despite pressure from the company through the hands of the security forces, residents fear remain to fight against the company.

Even on 30 November 2015, the citizens of Sumberagung volatile again with the demonstration in front of the entrance of the companies that are on the edge of the road to the village of Sumberagung. The citizens protest, caused by gold mining permits are considered citizens only be used for certain purposes without regard to environmental aspects and impacts.

The actions taken by the citizens, still does not meet the desired expectations as revocation of licenses of PT. BSI to refrain from gold mining in Mount Tumpangpitu. Even residents also urged the government to restore the status of Mount Tumpangpitu into a protected forest. Even the demonstration, also marked with the threat that citizens Sumberagung will return to demonstrate even greater if the government and the PT. BSI does not fulfill the request.

After all the resistance carried out by residents Sumberagung without getting results, just on 13 April 2016 the people doing demonstrations back with a different variant. If previously only giving speeches alone, now residents do stop eating action conducted jointly. It is estimated that in the follow-up action, a time that took action to stop eating not far from the previous demonstration.

Not only finished with the demonstration stopped eating, people are also doing a similar resistance. Precisely on March 6, 2017 when planting along the road village Sumberagung cable from the PT. BSI, which is intended for lighting and operating around the gold mining. Banyka things that have been done by people Sumberagung the charges and claim they could be granted.

For the fishermen, the existence of Mount Tumpangpitu very meaningful in their lives. Even to sail out to sea, they do not need a compass as directions to get home. That's because when they travel on the sea for fishing, one of the signs so that they can go home is the presence of Mount Tumpangpitu. So in terms of the economy, the role of Mount Tumpangpitu for them is very significant, not to mention after the mining many fish are now already hard at get by fishermen due to leakage of waste that occurred several years ago due to the floods.

According to data forBanyuwangi, in 1993-1994 never happened tsunami that attacked the southern part of Banyuwangi district, as Sumberagung and other villages in Pesanggaran. In addition to directions, the mountain function as well as retaining a tsunami that could come at any time without prior notice.

Based on interview with the subject was on 07 November 2019.

"... I was just surprised, you know. For the first time I experienced this kind of strange irregularities. Even though time is still with the father going to sea. We always go home with lots of fish. If the language here is “along”(IS). “
"... This is not true of the government, mas. If they understand the impact like this, they should continue. Why not stop it. Are we not citizens, how come they are not heard (AD), "

"Actually, we fear many others. This overlap was a barrier to the waves of the gold sea. Imagine that big waves have no barrier. Will this Pancer not be destroyed if left alone (AD)? "

"Previously, in front of my house there were many houses. But it was all gone because it was hit by the tsunami in 1994. If there was no Mount Tumpangpitu, we all would have been exhausted (AD). "

Based on the result of depth interview, the chronology of conflict mine was in Banyuwangi-Tumpangpitu mountain happened cause of anxiety that was felt by enviromental surrounding the area.

3.2 The impact of mining
The presence of a gold mining company in Mount Tumpangpitu, with all the activities and the negative impact on society. These negative impacts include the following; citizens are now begining disrupted by the noise generated by heavy equipment that is operating. The soil excavation aktivitas result, residents are also worried that someday suddenly clean water can not be obtained more easily, it is because the function of the forests and hills as a one component that provides water reserves.

In addition, Sumberagung residents who have jobs as traditional fishermen also felt uneasy since the last five years, when the company began operations. The unrest occurred akbibat their fish catch levels decrease, whereas the number of fishermen who live in the hamlet Pancer Sumberagung reach hundreds of families.

A recent study of the project on environment population and security (EPS) concluded that the environmental resource scarcity increasing public demands of the state, while continuously constantly lowering the country's ability to meet these demands [15]. Someday, shortages of resources and environmental pollution as happened in the gold mining area Tumpangpitu. Would be a force that can weaken or strengthen or potential of the country. Environmental issues, will not directly lead to violence. But after going through some longer period, both of these may interact with environmental pressures and demographics as well as add tension [2].

In addition it should be realized that the exploitation of natural resources redundant, but will threaten the sustainability of ecosystems and worsen the environment condition, someday will generate a lot of unemployment and economic hardship. Before too late, it is time the government started thinking about strategic policy to cope with conditions that are not favorable. Especially since the last five years Sumberagung traditional fishing communities, have started to find it difficult to catch fish. Of course this will be a lot of bearing the economic gap experienced by society, even someday there will be a massive sabotage of society against mining companies due to their stomachs still empty because of poverty.

Based on interview with the subject was on 07 November 2019.

"... We want wherever we are in our hearts to refuse the overlapping gold mine. Even though we were looking for fish in the sea, we still refused. So that the government is also aware that mining is a threat to all of us because it reduced catching of the fish (AD) ".

"...Now the direction of the sea breeze has changed because there is no obstacle, if there used to be Tumpangpitu so the wind direction can be predicted easily (IN) ".

Based on the result of depth interview, the impact of minning in Banyuwangi-Tumpangpitu mountain shown as the appearing of reduced catching of the fish and the changing of wind direction.

4. Conclusions
This study found that the planning and construction of the gold mining industry in Banyuwangi, precisely on Mount Tumpangpitu not prioritize the environmental aspects. Pollution and impact ditmbulkan by the mining activities, compared lirus menururnnya threats to the social, economic and public health.
The decline in environmental quality, making people Sumberagung to live in a good and healthy environment can not be met. Not to mention economic security for those who have a job as a traditional fishermen, who rely on a healthy ocean conditions and adequate, in order to obtain catches lots to be sold just to support the needs of their wives and children. Not to mention the threat to soils that have been mixed with heavy metals and mercury that someday will threaten the health condition of the impact of some diseases such as premature death.

For further research, according to the results that have been submitted that the environmental conflict is happening in Banyuwangi Sumberagung village has not yet found the formula for the creation of peace in society. It is recommended for further research to seek resolution of conflict between companies and local communities.

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