

Find messages, documents, photos or people



No internet connection.

← Back ↶ ↷ →

Archive

Move

Delete

Spam



Aries systems
www.ariessys.com

Visit site →



• Invitation to review for Heliyon

Yahoo/Inbox ☆



• **Heliyon** <em@editorialmanager.com>
To: Muslihudin Muslihudin



Sun, Nov 13, 2022 at 5:07 PM ☆

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON ILLEGAL GOLD MINING IN KUANTAN SINGINGI, INDONESIA
Manuscript Number: HELIYON-D-22-21682

Dear Dr Muslihudin,

We are considering a new submission for publication in Heliyon, an open-access journal from Cell Press. Your expertise seems appropriate to give feedback on this article. Would you be willing to review?

Abstract:
Purpose

Illegal gold mining activities (PETI) are carried out by the community in the Kuantan Singingi Regency. There are found many mining vessels that can carry out illegal mining activities every day without permission from the local government, which causes a lot of environmental and forest damage. This phenomenon must be controlled by the local government effectively and efficiently. Therefore, community welfare could be achieved based on environmental law. Therefore, community welfare could be achieved based on environmental law. Hence, this study aims to determine the implementation of the prevention policy of illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency using a multi-sector organizational network model consisting of a contextual assessment approach, mapping the political economy environment of the network, stakeholder analysis, and joint visioning.

Method

This study uses qualitative research approach of research site in kuantan singingi district, research informant using purposive sampling technique, research data collection with in-depth interview, observation and documentation of data analysis in this study was conducted

Find messages, documents, photos or people



No internet connection.

← Back

Archive

Move

Delete

Spam



Aries systems

www.ariessys.com

Visit site →



Review for Heliyon - next steps

Yahoo/Inbox ☆



Heliyon <em@editorialmanager.com>

To: Muslihudin Muslihudin



Sun, Nov 13, 2022 at 6:40 PM



Manuscript Number: HELIYON-D-22-21682

Title: THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON ILLEGAL GOLD MINING IN KUANTAN SINGINGI, INDONESIA

Dear Dr Muslihudin,

Thank you for agreeing to review the above referenced manuscript HELIYON-D-22-21682 for Heliyon.

If possible, we would appreciate receiving your review by Dec 04, 2022.

Note that we may ask you to answer a set of questions about the manuscript, enabling you to convey your recommendations for improvement in a structured way to myself and the author(s).

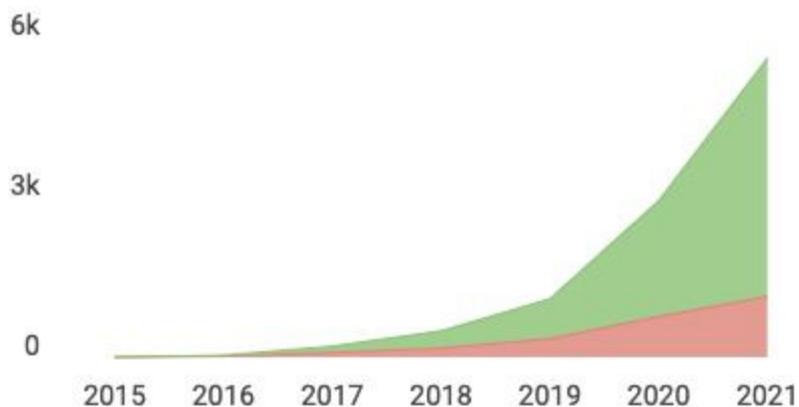
Please read the following instructions carefully before starting your evaluation: <https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/how-to-conduct-a-review>, and have a look at <https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/how-to-review/structured-peer-review> for an overview of the reviewer questions.

As a reminder, our review criteria are displayed below:

1. **Methods:** Are the methods described in sufficient detail to understand the approach used and are appropriate statistical tests applied?
2. **Results:** Are the results or data that support any conclusions shown directly or otherwise publicly available according to the standards of the field?
3. **Interpretation:** Are the conclusions a reasonable extension of the results?
4. **Ethics:** Does the study's design, data presentation, and citations comply with standard COPE ethical guidelines and has proper



● Cited documents ● Uncited documents



Heliyon

Q1

Multidisciplinary

best quartile

SJR 2021

0.55

powered by scimagojr.com

← Show this widget in your own website

Just copy the code below and paste within your html code:

```
<a href="https://www.scimaç
```

SCImago Graphica

Explore, visually communicate and make sense of data with our **new data visualization tool.**



THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON ILLEGAL GOLD MINING IN Kuantan Singingi, Indonesia

--Manuscript Draft--

Manuscript Number:	HELIYON-D-22-21682
Article Type:	Editor Invited Article_50
Section/Category:	Social Sciences
Keywords:	Illegal Mining; Policy Implementation; Stakeholders; Public Economics; National Government
Abstract:	<p>Purpose</p> <p>Illegal gold mining activities (PETI) are carried out by the community in the Kuantan Singingi Regency. There are found many mining vessels that can carry out illegal mining activities every day without permission from the local government, which causes a lot of environmental and forest damage. This phenomenon must be controlled by the local government effectively and efficiently. Therefore, community welfare could be achieved based on environmental law. Hence, this study aims to determine the implementation of the prevention policy of illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency using a multi-sector organizational network model consisting of a contextual assessment approach, mapping the political economy environment of the network, stakeholder analysis, and joint visioning.</p> <p>Method</p> <p>This study uses qualitative research approach of research site in kuantan singingi district, research informant using purposive sampling technique, research data collection with in-depth interview, observation and documentation of data analysis in this study was conducted using data analysis design according to interactive model.</p> <p>Findings</p> <p>The results showed that stakeholder involved both from government groups and from community groups did not play an active and synergistic role in efforts to control unlicensed gold mining.</p>



CellPress

Thank you for reviewing

Heliyon

Powered by Editorial Manager® and ProduXion Manager® from Aries Systems Corporation

THE EFFECT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ON ILLEGAL GOLD MINING IN KUANTAN SINGINGI, INDONESIA

Trio SAPUTRA¹

University of Lancang Kuning, Indonesia, Email:

trio_saputra@unilak.ac.id

Arif DARMAWAN²,

University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia, E-mail:

arif@untag-sby.ac.id

Rachmawati NOVARIA³

University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia, E-mail:

nova@untag-sby.ac.id

Abstract

Purpose: Illegal gold mining activities (PETI) are carried out by the community in the Kuantan Singingi Regency. There are found many mining vessels that can carry out illegal mining activities every day without permission from the local government, which causes a lot of environmental and forest damage. This phenomenon must be controlled by the local government effectively and efficiently. Therefore, community welfare could be achieved based on environmental law. Hence, this study aims to determine the implementation of the prevention policy of illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency using a multi-sector organizational network model consisting of a contextual assessment approach, mapping the political economy environment of the network, stakeholder analysis, and joint visioning.

Method: This study uses qualitative research approach of research site in kuantan singingi district, research informant using purposive sampling technique, research data collection with in-depth interview, observation and documentation of data analysis in this study was conducted using data analysis design according to interactive model.

Findings: The results showed that stakeholder involved both from government groups and from community groups did not play an active and synergistic role in efforts to control unlicensed gold mining.

Keywords— Illegal Mining, Policy Implementation, Stakeholders, Public Economics, National Government

Introduction

Mining is one of the environmental utilization activities that support the economy in searching, mining, processing, utilizing, and selling minerals such as gold, coal, crude oil, and gas. Valuable mineral in the form of gold is a mining material that has a high economic value. Gold is usually located in river flows containing mineral deposits in the downstream areas, which are the end of several river flows that carry mineral deposits.

1 Gold is a precious yellow metal that can be processed into jewelry and other items
2 commonly found in Indonesia, such as Aceh, North Sulawesi, Riau, and Papua.

3
4 Riau Province is known for being rich in minerals and mining. Some of the existing
5 potentials are crude oil, coal, and precious metals. B minerals' mining area seems to
6 have become common. In the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia
7 No.27 of 1980 concerning the Management of Minerals, one of which is excavation B, a
8 quarry that can be used to fulfill the livelihood of many people. Group B mining
9 materials include Bauxite, Titan Gold, Copper, Iron, and other types of metals.

10
11
12 Based on data from the Department of Mining, Energy and Mineral Resources in
13 Kuantan Singingi Regency, there is a mining area of 12,413.37 hectares which contains
14 alluvial gold. Due to the considerable potential, coupled with the fact that there are
15 many illegal gold mining activities, the Kuantan Singingi Regency Government has
16 proposed to the central government that the area can be used as a Community Mining
17 Area (CMA), which can be managed simply by the community. Based on the Decree of
18 the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia Number
19 1095/K/30/MEM/2014 regarding the determination of CMA in Sumatra Island, thus, 24
20 CMAs in Kuantan Singingi Regency are set. This is under the proposal submitted by the
21 Kuantan Singingi Regency Government.

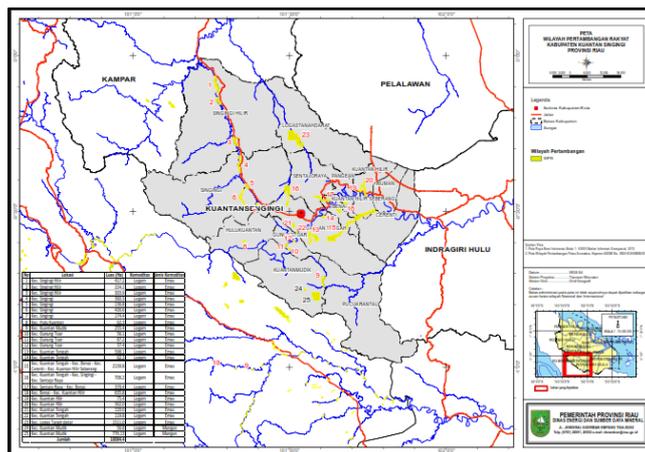


Figure 1. Community Mining Area Map

25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

The problem is that the CMA policy has not answered the most fundamental problem: the ongoing mining activities without permits (illegal mining). This means that the CMA policy does not automatically legalize mining activities in it. State intervention through the CMA policy turned out to be unable to provide a solution to illegal gold mining. Legalizing all illegal gold mining activities in CMA means that the government is taking action against the law.

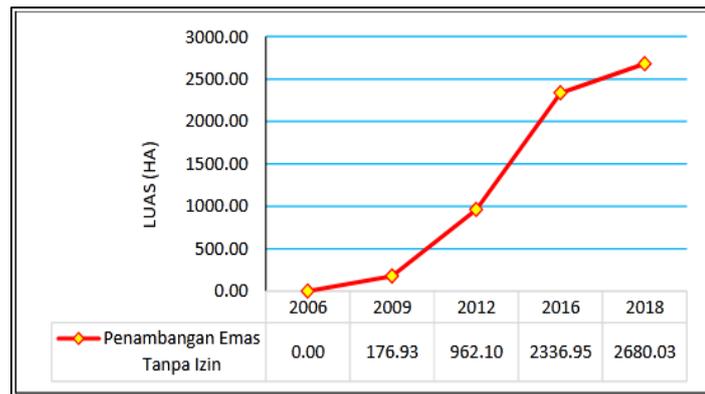
The next problem is the absence of regulations and policies that are operational in nature regulating the existence of Illegal gold mining, including the implementation of CMA policies. In reality, most of the community's mining activities in the Kuantan Singingi Regency are still illegal mining businesses. Its activities have damaged the environment, disrupted ecosystems, reduced fertile agricultural land, and invited conflicts in society (both vertically and horizontally).

The activity used as a livelihood is known by the local community of Kuantan Singingi as "dompok," which is an illegal gold mining activity carried out by the

1 surrounding community and other elements. Illegal Gold Mining is regulated in
2 statutory policy No.4 of 2009 CHAPTER XXIII Article 160. Illegal gold mining is what
3 is commonly referred to as miners who do not get permission from the government and
4 the right to control mining materials.
5

6 The vast number of illegal gold mining activities carried out by the community has
7 negatively impacted the form of environmental damage and impacts on the community.
8 The survey result conducted by the researcher shows the direct impact felt by the
9 community around the river were pollution of river water, subsidence of land around the
10 river, reduced water ecosystems resulting in reduced fishing catches, and soil erosion
11 due to excessive excavation.
12

13 Illegal gold mining is carried out by the community in the Kuantan Singingi
14 Regency, where many mining vessels have the potential to carry out mining activities
15 every day without permission from the local government, which causes a lot of
16 environmental and forest damage. This must be controlled by the local government
17 effectively and efficiently. Therefore, community welfare is achieved based on
18 environmental law. The Government of Kuantan Singingi Regency is expected to solve
19 the problem of illegal gold mining, which is a big responsibility of the government
20 because it causes much environmental damage and threatens the lives of humans and
21 the ecosystem.
22
23
24



25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
Figure 2. The Development of Illegal Gold Mining Area

41 In the picture above, from 2006 to 2018, there was an increase in the area of illegal
42 gold mining. This indicates that gold mining is rampant. As a result, from 2009, the area
43 of illegal gold mining was 176 Ha to 2680 Ha in 2018. This problem occurs every year.
44 Thus, efforts to control the environment have become a significant responsibility that
45 the Regional Government must resolve since every year, environmental damage due to
46 illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency is getting wider and giving destructive
47 impacts on people.
48

49 The efforts made by the government have not achieved maximum results. This is
50 evidenced by the re-occurrence of illegal gold mining, even though there have been
51 controls such as security forces. Efforts were made, starting with counseling to raids.
52 When the authorities carried out the raid, no perpetrator was caught because the
53 information regarding the raids on illegal gold mining had already been leaked to the
54 public. In general, residents of Kuantan Singingi Regency have the following
55 livelihoods:
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 Table 1.
 2 *Livelihood of the Population of Kuantan Singingi Regency*
 3

No	Type of business	Percentage
1	Agriculture	61,95
2	Mining	2,77
3	Industry	1,74
4	Electricity, gas, water	0,10
5	Construction	2,15
6	Commerce	13,85
7	Hotel	0,92
8	Transportation	1,64
9	Finance	0,41
10	Services	13,74
11	Others	0,72
Total		100,00

21 Source : BPS Kuantan Singingi Regency, 2019

22 In table 1, it can be seen that the majority of the population of the Kuantan Singi
 23 Regency are farmers and traders. This is also a supporting factor for illegal gold mining.
 24 Due to a lack of knowledge and income from community agriculture, many of them
 25 have switched or tried illegal mining activities. The economic factor is one of the
 26 supporting factors that greatly affect the community in gold mining because many
 27 people still think that by doing gold mining, they are adding more income than their
 28 work as oil palm or rubber farmers whose selling price is not stable.
 29

30 The implementation process in mitigating the impact of illegal gold mining in the
 31 Kuantan Singingi Regency involves various actors such as local governments, youth
 32 organizations, police, national army, and datuak/ninik Mamak (chieftain). Policy
 33 implementation often uses various models of policy approaches, one of which is the
 34 policy network model. This policy network aims to build cooperation between
 35 stakeholders as a network in the implementation of the prevention of illegal gold
 36 mining. The network approach in public policy has experienced a rapid development
 37 with the growth of cluster organization and quasi-autonomous non-governmental
 38 organization (quango) due to interactions between the Government, Non-Government,
 39 and the community.
 40

41 The multi-actor collaboration network is expected to have various positive impacts,
 42 including increasing the regional and local government's commitment to increase the
 43 community's sense of belonging and responsibility in utilizing and maintaining
 44 development results, ensuring sustainability, and increasing public and private trust in
 45 the government. For a policy implementation to be implemented successfully, joint
 46 efforts that combine various resources (economic and political) from various parties are
 47 needed. In this case, neither party can solve the problem independently nor force the
 48 other party to accept the offer, so the need for network conceptualization arises. The
 49 network consists of individuals, focus groups, public organizations, private
 50 organizations, non-profits (Schrooder, 2001).
 51

52 The urgency of this research is the achievement of policies in sustainable
 53 environmental development through the implementation of policies for preventing
 54 illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency in forming a multi-sector-multi-
 55

1 organizational (government, customary, non-governmental organization) cooperation
2 model by taking into account existing socio-political conditions.
3

4 **Methodology**

5 **Research Design**

6 Qualitative approach is often also called Naturalistic Inquiry in this research
7 qualitative research approach in the perspective of the implementation of illegal mining
8 countermeasures policy categorized as phenomenological research. By paying attention
9 to the context and phenomenon of illegal mining activities, researchers have determined
10 the object and conducted this research in Kuantan Singingi Regency. research
11 informants who meet the criteria with purposive sampling techniques where the
12 selection is done deliberately based on the criteria that have been determined and set
13 based on the purpose of research in the implementation of the study already understand
14 the initial information about the object of research and informant research so that
15 researchers to start conducting interviews or observations.
16
17
18
19
20

21 **Participants**

22 The participants of this study were various policy actors, namely the Regent of
23 Kuantan Singingi, Chairman of the DPRD Kuantan Singingi, Head of the Environment
24 Office, Sub-District, Village Head, Police Chief, Koramil, ninik mamak, businessmen in
25 the field of gold, community leaders and communities around the river.
26
27

28 **Data Collection Tool**

29 Data collection is conducted in-depth interviews, observations and
30 documentation studies. The selection of in-depth interviews with various policy actors,
31 namely the Regent of Kuantan Singingi, Chairman of the DPRD Kuantan Singingi,
32 Head of the Environment Office, Sub-District, Village Head, Police Chief, Koramil,
33 ninik mamak, businessmen in the field of gold, community leaders and communities
34 around the river. Suspects arrested and processed in illegal mining cases. The
35 implementation of observations is carried out in certain places that are prone to the
36 practice of illegal mining to storage and places where evidence of illegal mining results
37 are found in relation to these activities the author is unlikely to carry out data collection
38 techniques in a participant so that it is carried out on a non-participant basis but
39 supported through direct observation in certain objects. Meanwhile, the use of
40 documentation techniques is done by the author to collect data from sources in the form
41 of documents or archives related to the focus and sub focus of existing research, such as
42 (1) environmental laws, (2) various government regulations and decisions of the
43 minister of forestry related to mining permits (3) statistical data in the field of mining
44 (4) the regent's decision on an integrated team to combat gold mining without
45 permission (5) the issue of the study of illegal mining (6) photos of illegal mining
46 activities (7) various results of illegal mining crackdown by the police task force.
47
48
49
50

51 Qualitative data analysis in this study was conducted using data analysis design
52 according to interactive model. Through three sub-processes that take place
53 interactively cycle such as data reduction (data reduction) appearance data (data
54 display), and conclusion or verification (conclusion drawing / verification).
55 determination of the validity of data in qualitative research must be able to meet some
56 of the requirements of such trusts are strongly related to the degree of trust (credibility),
57 transferability, dependability and affirmability that is often used in naturalistic research.
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

Results

The findings of this study are described based on information provided by informants or resource persons related to problems namely as follows.

Implementation Of Illegal Gold Mining Policy

The findings of this study show how the implementation of the policy of illegal gold mining management in Kuantan. Policy of Tackling Unlicensed Gold Mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency through Regent Decree No. 13 of 2013 concerning the Establishment of Integrated Team for The Control of Unlicensed Gold Mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency. Post-Law 23 Year 2014 on Local Government located in Riau Province. With the issuance of such regulations in the District there are no more agencies that oversee the mining sector, the district is not authorized in the field of mining affairs. However, with the elimination of mining services at the district level, there is still a structured organisasi of natural resources in the regional sector, including in Kuantan Singingi Regency and Riau Province.

People's Mining Permit (IPR) can not be run because until now the government of Riau Province has not ratified the mining permits of the people in kuantan singingi district. So that the community as a small-scale mining, especially gold mining materials still can not get the legality of mining activities. Gold mining activities in Kuantan Singingi regency that has been rampant since 2002 are technically carried out by the community in groups. The results of the interview with Jon Hendri, an employee of the Environment Office of Kuantan Singingi Regency, stated:

“Actually, if the community does mining traditionally the government still allows ahead of WPR in Kuantan Singingi Regency is authorized by the province, but the community is too obsessed with the big profits by using large capacity machines that have an impact on environmental damage and at the same time WPR which will later become an official mining area has been widely worked out and has been exhausted due to the current PETI activities. As for the forms of environmental damage caused such as river shallowing, high level of turbidity of river water, Damage to land surface, River water can not be used anymore for clean water sources because it has been polluted with mercury substances (Hg), There is abrasion of river cliffs. In addition, the reduction of biota (land and river), and the formation of large holes in rivers and land due to peti" activity”. (Interview on February 29, 2021).



Figure 3. Gold Mining Without Permits Conducted By The Community Using Dompeng Machines

1
2
3 Justification of some illegal gold mining activities in Kuantan Singingi Regency,
4 which has been seemingly untouched by the law, thus making the perpetrator feel safe
5 to gnaw the natural wealth of Kuantan Singingi Regency and not be a public secret
6 anymore there are third parties playing behind the scenes. Based on the observations
7 found by the author, there is a deposit of the perpetrators in the people who are mining
8 this illegal, which is quite large value. Even people who play behind this screen, some
9 have boxes and tools to dredge the gold, so that gold miners illegally free to operate as
10 they belong. Based on the research that has been carried out there are several efforts
11 made by the local government of Kuantan Singingi Regency in tackling environmental
12 crimes committed by unlicensed Gold miners (PETI). According to the results of the
13 interview with Jon Hendri, an employee of the Environment Office of Kuantan Singingi
14 Regency obtained information that:
15

16
17 “Kuansing District Government has tried to provide solutions by creating a
18 People's Mining Area (WPR) but until now it has not been ratified because it is
19 still waiting for the revision of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Riau
20 Province which includes Kuansing district. Furthermore, we have also tried to
21 make RANPERDA about people's mining permits but with the issuance of Law
22 No. 23 of 2014 on regional autonomy where the authority of EDSM is delegated
23 to the Province makes us unable to continue the process of all that, We hope the
24 next province will continue so that the case of peti can be handled properly.”
25 (Interview on February 29, 2021)
26

27
28 Countermeasures made by the local government through socialization, warnings
29 in the form of a circular of the Regent about the prohibition of gold mining, oral
30 warnings, all such efforts have been made but no change from the habits of people who
31 do gold mining without permission. Based on the results of an interview with Jon Henri,
32 SE (Kuantan Singingi District Environment Office)
33

34 “Kuantan Singingi District Government repeatedly gave socialization, urging
35 through electronic media not to conduct PETI activities, giving warnings in the
36 form of warning letters, Regent Circular Letter about the prohibition of mining
37 and several times verbal reprimands, installation of posters, banners and baleho
38 about the prohibition of mining has even been conducted raids with police
39 officers but not heeded by the miners and still carry out its activities.” (Interview
40 on February 29, 2021)
41

42 According to the results of the interview with Kompol H. Jasmadi, SH Central Kuantan
43 Police Chief is known that:
44

45 “Actually we from the authorities have taken many actions but do not continue
46 to bring results because of the number of certain people supporting PETI, even
47 though there have been many efforts by the government and officials to
48 eradicate its illegal gold mines and still conduct raids.” (Interview on March 15,
49 2021)
50

51 While the results of the interview with AKP Eddy Renhar Kuantan Mudik Police Chief
52 obtained as follows:
53

54 “ Like socialization, meetings with the community such as events in the camat
55 office are always reminded for this PETI problem.” (Interview on March 15,
56 2021)
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65



Figure 4. Socialization of Impact PETI

Thus, the author can conclude that the efforts to combat crimes committed by the government in the form of forming a peti control team, socializing the dangers of PETI activities, giving circulars banning, conducting verbal reprimands.

Implementation Model of Illegal Gold Mining Policy

The implementation of the prevention policy for illegal gold mining in the Kuantan Singingi Regency in 2013 focused on the regent's decree concerning the formation of an integrated team for controlling illegal mining, which is tasked with controlling and supervising gold mining actors and activities throughout the Kuantan Singingi Regency.. network model in policy implementation requires a new methodology or approach in policy implementation because, without this method or working method, the success of a program is difficult to achieve. The control of unlicensed gold mining in kuantan singingi district does not run with the model offered. In the contextual assessment section in identifying stakeholders it was found that all stakeholder involved both from government groups and from community groups did not play an active and synergistic role in the efforts to control gold mining without permission. Illegal gold mining activity itself is estimated to have been carried out since 2006.

Tabel 2.

The Distribution of Illegal Gold Minings in Kuantan Singingi Regency

No	District	Village	Location	Information
1	Pucuk Rantau	1. Sitiang	1 (Sungai Peranap)	Active
2	Hulu Kuantan	1. Lubuk Ambacang 2. Mudik Ulo 3. Serosa	1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Ulo) 2 (Community Garden)	Active Inactive Active
3	Kuantan Mudik	1. Pantai	1 (PT. TBS)	Inactive
4	Gunung Toar	1. Toar 2. Gunung 3. Koto Gunung 4. Pulau Mungkur 5. Teluk Beringin 6. Petapahan	3 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 3 (Sungai Kuantan Daratan)	Active Active Active Active Active Active
5	Benai	1. Siberakun Benai 2. UjungTanjung Benai	1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan)	Inactive Inactive
6	Sentajo Raya	1. Muaro Sentajo 2. Pulau Komang	2 (Land) 2 (Sungai Kuantan Daratan)	Inactive Active
7	Cerenti	1. Kampur BaruCerenti 2. Sikakak	1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan)	Active Active
8	Inuman	1. Ketapang Jaya	1(Community Garden)	Active
9	Kuantan Hilir Seberang	1. Rawang Oguang	1 (Sungai Siparohan) 1 (Sungai Intan) 4(Plantation Area of PT.Cerenti Subur)	Active
10	Kuantan Hilir	No Illegal Gold Mining Activity		
11	Pangean	1. Sako 2. Tanah Bekali 3. Pulau Deras	1 (Land) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan)	Inactive Active Active
12	Logas Tanah Darat	1. Giri Sako 2. Sako Margosari	1 (Daratan) 1 (Daratan)	Inactive Inactive

13	Kuantan Tengah	1. Koto Tuo Kopah 2. Seberang Hilir 3. Pulau Aro 4. Seberang Betung 5. Pulau Kedundung Jake	1 (Perkebunan Masyarakat) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 1 (Sungai Kuantan) 2 (Area Perkebunan Sawit PT. ASMJ)	Active Inactive Active Inactive Active
14	Singingi	1. Logas 2. Muara Lembu 3. Pulau Padang	1 (Land) 1 (Sungai Lembu) 1 (Community Garden)	Active Inactive Active
15	Singingi Hilir	1. Petai 2. Tanjung Pauh	4 (Community Garden) 2 (Areal HTI PT.RAPP) 1 (Sungai Singingi)	Active Inactive Active

Source : Environmental Service, 2018

Based on the findings of this study also revealed the economic environment in unlicensed gold mining in kuantan singingi districts related to natural resources that support the network. It is undeniable that economic factors such as the need for the availability of jobs and businesses for the community are very important factors, as is the case with the community in Kuantan Singingi Regency. Implementation of unlicensed gold mining countermeasures has many actors in its implementation.

Kuantan Singingi Regency government actually has a political will in an effort to eradicate illegal gold mining activities, or at least try to reduce the activities of PETI in Kuantan Singingi Regency by forming an integrated team consisting of almost all elements of government both vertical, namely the central government and local government. However, more efforts to eradicate PETI are carried out using legal and security approaches, while the administrative and persuasive approach is still very lacking.

Discussion

Discussion of the results of the implementation of illegal gold mining management in Kuantan, is a process of discussion and analysis of field findings conducted by researchers associated with various literature studies or theories from various sources related to the research conducted. After that, a conclusion is obtained that will answer the problems that have been formulated in the research questions as follows.

Implementation Of Illegal Gold Mining Policy

The Community Mining License (IPR) cannot be implemented because the Riau Province government has not legalized the Community Mining License in Kuantan Singi Regency. So that the community as small-scale mining, especially gold mining materials, still cannot get the legality of mining activities. Therefore, the role of government is very decisive in policy-making. This is also supported by Ferry (2013) research that 'good governance' at the local and regional levels can promote more robust economic growth and development.

Policy implementation is a crucial stage in the public policy process and crucial for the effectiveness of policy programs. During the implementation stage, it is vital to pay attention to who is actually implementing the policy (Si 2020). A policy program must

1 be implemented in order to have an impact or to achieve the desired goals. An
2 implementation study is a study of policy that leads to the implementation process of a
3 policy. Based on literature from the sociology of profession and policy implementation,
4 it has identified three role conflicts that are considered very important when
5 implementing public policy. Those are policy professional role conflicts, policy client
6 role conflicts, and organizational, professional role conflicts (Tummers et al. 2012).
7 Policy conflicts are originated from the implementation process with different views on
8 policy objectives and/or means of achieving them (Veronesi and Keasey 2015).
9 Understanding the Challenges of Policy Implementation in implementing public policy
10 is the role of leadership. Leaders are essential because they focus their attention on three
11 areas: (1) initiating the participatory development of a vision for public sector reform;
12 (2) motivating and releasing the best staff; and (3) Encouraging more direct
13 involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of reforms and thereby encouraging
14 more excellent responsiveness and accountability of public servants for the needs and
15 concerns of citizens and clients in society (Rahman, Naz, and Nand 2013). Seeing the
16 general challenges of the relatively significant role of the willingness to implement
17 policies, it is necessary to understand the conflicts and challenges of roles when
18 studying policy implementation (Tummers et al. 2012).

19 One solution is to wait for the decision of the Riau Provincial government to ratify
20 the IPR and designate the areas cultivated by illegal miners as official mining areas. For
21 the future, data collection and at the same time coaching peti actors who want to receive
22 input from the government. With the contribution of the government in maintaining the
23 selling price of rubber of course, the community will no longer repeat actions that
24 violate the provisions, because the source of livelihood from gardening is sufficient.
25 This is hoped to increase public awareness of the dangers that threaten life and the
26 environment (Saifullah, Kari, & Ali 2017). For that, it needs serious attention from the
27 government to improve the community's welfare in general.

34 **Implementation Model of Illegal Gold Mining Policy**

35 The network model in the implementation of the prevention policy of illegal gold
36 mining in the Kuantan Singingi Regency is not yet following the Multi-Organizational
37 Multi-Sector Model. The policy of establishing an integrated team to control unlicensed
38 gold mining in kuantan singingi district does not run with the model offered. According
39 to Schrooder (2001), the mechanistic implementation model or the organic
40 implementation model that has been in use should be abandoned immediately. This
41 model is no longer relevant to current conditions because actors implementing policies
42 are unable to solve problems on their own without the support of other actors. Kisby
43 (2007) suggests that Marsh and Smith advance a sophisticated policy network analysis
44 model. Marsh and Smith emphasize the importance of structural and deliberate
45 explanations of policy-making in their analysis of continuity and policy change. Policy
46 networks play a role in explaining how policies are developed and implemented. The
47 term 'policy network' is understood as a general label that includes various relationships
48 between state actors and private actors in making policies (Kriesi, Adam, and Jochum
49 2007). Networks of organizations involved in public policy implementation require
50 strong interaction, joint action, and a high level of collaboration to be effective.
51 Collaboration intensity can also determine the organization's involvement in the
52 network. The nature of funding (public/private) and the authority of organizational
53 activities were found to determine the influence and importance of social policy
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 networks (Biosca and Galaso 2020). The network also examines relationships between
2 actors, how actors are positioned within the network, and how relationships are
3 structured into overall network patterns (Ghorbani and Moradi 2013). Policy networks
4 are formed at every stage of policy formulation. Howlett and M. Ramesh (1995) view
5 policy formulation as a process consisting of a series of stages, which are: (1)
6 alternative proposal stage, (2) alternative selection, (3) alternative assessment, (4)
7 alternative selection. The formulation of policies or the preparation of policy
8 alternatives is also a planning process. The policy network will be contained in the
9 organization. This organization is often called the policy subsystem. The policy
10 subsystem in policy formulation is formed when all parties, the leaders and those who
11 are led, various political groups, the public, and the private sector participation, and
12 there is an interaction between participants or actors. The interplay between actors will
13 form a relatively stable parameter (Parsons, 1997).

14
15
16
17 The rapid growth of the network model occurs in line with several advantages
18 offered by this model to both the private sector and the government (Zhao, Peng, and
19 Jiao 2020). Second, the network model will create innovation in the organization. By
20 exploring a series of alternatives involving various providers, the network model allows
21 for the experimentation that is so important in the innovation process (Sujianto et al.
22 2020). Service delivery systems through the network model, if properly laid out, will
23 generate other opportunities for innovation. Democratic governance produces high-
24 quality public services, and the context for innovation lies in the responsiveness of the
25 bureaucracy and government to the public. Third, the network model puts forward the
26 context of speed and flexibility (Hernimawati et al. 2018). Flexibility boosts the speed
27 of the government's response to the environment. The underlying capacity influences
28 the success of a network strategy. Network implementation capacity is the network's
29 ability to implement policies and achieve desired policy outcomes. Capacity provides "
30 added value," which comes in the form of management expertise and practice in
31 implementing network strategy, as well as increasing access to resources (finance,
32 technology, human resources), other networks, and decision-makers (Wang, Chen, and
33 Berman 2016). From the various explanations above, it can be concluded that the
34 network model in policy implementation requires a new methodology or approach in
35 policy implementation because, without this method or working method, the success of
36 a program is difficult to achieve. For more details, the network model with a new
37 approach is explained below:

38 **Contextual assessment understands the environmental** 39 **context, identifies stakeholders in policy implementation.**

40
41
42
43
44
45
46 A policy network is a multi-actor, multi-sector system that operates on intertwined
47 changes and maximizes influence and resources; or in other words, building an
48 implementation network is like building a political economy (Schrooder, 2001). Next,
49 what will be discussed is the analysis of stakeholders and stakeholder management. The
50 concept of stakeholder analysis suggests an increase in public participation and
51 consideration, in addition to institutions being increasingly required to implement a
52 more legitimate public participation process outside of traditional understandings and
53 standard hearings as well as valid and important normative/ethical components
54 Stakeholders who are responsible for the implementation according to their mission and
55 role are also very important (Lajas and Macário 2020). Stakeholder analysis,
56 stakeholder management, and stakeholder theory are concepts born from a set of
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 literature that has a broad impact on business and social literature. Stakeholder analysis
2 and management methods have been recognized as a necessity in the project manager's
3 toolbox (Boutilier and Zdziarski 2017).
4

5 Building good relationships and interacting with each other can develop relevant
6 liaison processes with stakeholders, including building trust and maintenance, and
7 support a slow and sometimes complex process of reaching an agreement on policy-
8 making an (Lutz-Ley et al. 2020). Therefore, building good communication should not
9 be underestimated because communication plays a key role in mobilizing resources, and
10 disseminating strategic information (Singhal, Jha, and Gairola 2014).
11

12 **Joint Visioning in Policy Implementation**

13 Network facilitators need various forms of strategic planning to define the mission,
14 goals, and approaches of a new virtual organization. The purpose of joint visioning is to
15 formulate a shared vision among stakeholders about the implementation network's task
16 and how the implementation network will function. The method needed by joint
17 visioning is a shared understanding of how to develop the network and its activities.
18 Combined, it will take stakeholders to go through what is often termed the "strategic
19 planning process".
20

21 The joint visioning process in implementing the prevention policy of illegal gold
22 mining in the Kuantan Singingi Regency involves all relevant stakeholders, not only
23 from the government but also from community groups. Community participation has a
24 significant role. In addition to the level of community participation, another obstacle to
25 the implementation of the policy. As a network facilitator, the local government has not
26 fully supervised the implementation of the policy before and after the policy was
27 implemented. Supervision is carried out by the local government directly to the target
28 group. When there are symptoms that arise in the community/target group or when they
29 encounter obstacles or problems in implementing the policy, the local government can
30 immediately coordinate to find a good solution. This means that the local government
31 has not been proactive in implementing the prevention policy of illegal gold mining.
32
33
34
35
36

37 **Conclusion and Recommendations**

38 From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that the network model in the
39 implementation of the prevention policy of illegal gold mining in the Kuantan Singingi
40 Regency is not yet following the Multi-Organizational Multi-Sector Model. The policy
41 of forming an integrated team to control illegal gold mining in the Kuantan Singi district
42 does not work with the model offered by Schrooder. In the contextual assessment
43 section in identifying stakeholders, it was found that all stakeholders involved, both
44 from government groups and community groups, did not play an active role and
45 synergize in efforts to control unlicensed gold mining. This results in environmental
46 pollution due to mining activities that still occur. The shared vision approach as one of
47 the models that Schrooder offers for the Kuantan Singi district is also a determinant of
48 the success of this policy.
49

50 Moreover, the policy of regent's decree No. 13 of 2013 has not been well
51 implemented. The network for implementing the policy of an integrated team to control
52 illegal gold mining and the network for operational implementation do not synergize.
53 Thus, the problem at the sub-network level of direct operational implementation can be
54 identified as the main problem. In addition, one of the points that made this
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

1 implementation network unsuccessful was the function of the objective formulator
2 network that was not actively carrying out its function and did not carry out direct
3 supervision without having to wait for reports from the policy implementation sub-
4 network.
5

6 According to this model, when a problem occurs in the sub-operational network, it
7 must report to the policy implementation network and the policy implementation
8 network to report the sub-objective formulator network, which then the objective
9 formulator must evaluate and provide solutions to problems that arise at the operational
10 implementation level. In addition, the central government should accelerate the
11 legalization of community mining areas and delegate community mining business
12 permits to local governments. This is a form of effort so that small-scale mining
13 communities can get business legality and provide good mining training.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

References

- 1
2
3 Biosca, Olga, and Pablo Galaso. 2020. "What Makes a Key Player in
4 Interorganizational Social Policy Networks? The Case of Uruguay." *International*
5 *Journal of Public Administration* 43 (13): 1156–68.
6 <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2019.1666407>.
7
8
9 Boutilier, Robert G., and Michal Zdziarski. 2017. "Managing Stakeholder Networks for
10 a Social License to Build." *Construction Management and Economics* 35 (8–9):
11 498–513. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01446193.2017.1289229>.
12
13
14 Ferry, Martin. 2013. "Implementing Regional Policy in Poland: A New Era?" *Europe -*
15 *Asia Studies* 65 (8): 1578–98. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09668136.2013.833016>.
16
17
18 Ghorbani, M., and H. Moradi. 2013. "Social and Policy Networks in Water
19 Governance." *WIT Transactions on Information and Communication*
20 *Technologies*, 329–32. <https://doi.org/10.2495/isud130421>.
21
22
23 Hernimawati, Prihati, Surya Dailiati, and Trio Saputra. 2018. "Rising Pendapatan Asli
24 Daerah (PAD) in Pekanbaru: Billboard Planning Policy Tax." In *IOP Conference*
25 *Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. [https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-](https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/156/1/012032)
26 [1315/156/1/012032](https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/156/1/012032).
27
28
29 Kisby, Ben. 2007. "Analysing Policy Networks." *Policy Studies* 28 (1): 71–90.
30 <https://doi.org/10.1080/01442870601121502>.
31
32
33 Kriesi, Hanspeter, Silke Adam, and Margit Jochum. 2007. "Comparative Analysis of
34 Policy Networks in Western Europe." *Journal of European Public Policy* 13 (3):
35 341–61. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13501760500528803>.
36
37
38 Lajas, Renata, and Rosário Macário. 2020. "Public Policy Framework Supporting
39 'Mobility-as-a-Service' Implementation." *Research in Transportation Economics*
40 83 (November 2019): 100905. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.retrec.2020.100905>.
41
42
43 Lutz-Ley, América N., Christopher A. Scott, Margaret Wilder, Robert G. Varady, Anahi
44 Ocampo-Melgar, Francisco Lara-Valencia, Adriana A. Zuniga-Teran, et al. 2020.
45 "Dialogic Science-Policy Networks for Water Security Governance in the Arid
46 Americas." *Environmental Development* 38 (August).
47 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envdev.2020.100568>.
48
49
50 Rahman, Mohammad Habibur, Rafia Naz, and Alka Nand. 2013. "Public Sector
51 Reforms in Fiji: Examining Policy Implementation Setting and Administrative
52 Culture." *International Journal of Public Administration* 36 (13): 982–95.
53 <https://doi.org/10.1080/01900692.2013.773031>.
54
55
56 Saifullah, Md. Khaled, Fatimah Binti Kari, and Md. Arphan Ali. 2017. "Linkage
57 between Public Policy, Green Technology and Green Products on Environmental
58 Awareness in the Urban Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia." *The Journal of Asian Finance,*
59
60
61
62
63
64
65

4 Si, Yutong. 2020. “Implementing Targeted Poverty Alleviation: A Policy
5 Implementation Typology.” *Journal of Chinese Governance* 5 (4): 439–54.
6 <https://doi.org/10.1080/23812346.2020.1802212>.
7

8
9 Singhal, A. V., A. Jha, and A. Gairola. 2014. “A Networking Solution for Disaster
10 Management to Address Liaison Failures in Emergency Response.” *WIT*
11 *Transactions on Information and Communication Technologies* 47: 401–13.
12 <https://doi.org/10.2495/RISK140341>.
13
14

15
16 Sujianto, Febri Yuliani, Syofian, Trio Saputra, and Ikbar Pratama. 2020. “The Impact of
17 the Organizational Innovativeness on the Performance of Indonesian Smes.” *Polish*
18 *Journal of Management Studies* 22 (1): 513–30.
19 <https://doi.org/10.17512/pjms.2020.22.1.33>.
20

21
22 Tummers, Lars, Brenda Vermeeren, Bram Steijn, and Victor Bekkers. 2012. “Public
23 Professionals and Policy Implementation: Conceptualizing and Measuring Three
24 Types of Role Conflicts.” *Public Management Review* 14 (8): 1041–59.
25 <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2012.662443>.
26

27
28 Veronesi, Gianluca, and Kevin Keasey. 2015. “Patient and Public Participation in the
29 English NHS: An Assessment of Experimental Implementation Processes.” *Public*
30 *Management Review* 17 (4): 543–64.
31 <https://doi.org/10.1080/14719037.2013.822526>.
32

33
34 Wang, Xiao Hu, Kai Chen, and Evan M. Berman. 2016. “Building Network
35 Implementation Capacity: Evidence from China.” *International Public*
36 *Management Journal* 19 (2): 264–91.
37 <https://doi.org/10.1080/10967494.2015.1115791>.
38

39
40 Zhao, Ruitong, Hao Peng, and Wenting Jiao. 2020. “Dynamics of Long-Term Policy
41 Implementation of Eco-Transformation of Industrial Parks in China.” *Journal of*
42 *Cleaner Production* 280: 124364. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.124364>.
43
44

45 **Biographical Statements**

46 **Trio SAPUTRA** is lecturer at the Departement of Administrative Science, University of
47 Lancang Kuning, Indonesia. He focus on social studies teaching, public administration, teacher
48 training, concept teaching, spatial thinking skills, and argumentation.
49

50
51 **Arief DARMAWAN** is Lecturer at the Departement of Administrative Science, University of
52 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia. He focus on social studies teaching, Administrative
53 Science, teacher training, concept teaching, spatial thinking skills, and argumentation
54

55 **Rachmawati NOVARIA** Lecture at the Departement of Commerce Administration Science,
56 University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Indonesia. She focus on social studies teaching,
57 Administrative Science, teacher training, concept teaching, spatial thinking skills, and
58 argumentation.
59
60
61