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Policy on mineral resource management in the good governance perspective

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Abstract. God lavishes the country with abundant mineral resources, so we proudly say "what do we not have?". But on the other hand, there are still many residents of this country who are still far below the poverty line. Of course, a follow-up question "what's wrong?". The research method used is qualitative method used through descriptive explorative approach. Explorative descriptive approach is done by document study. After the research concludes that there has been a "mismanagement" of mineral resources management, every mineral resource management policy should be based on the principles of good governance which are the principles of good governance, namely: 1) Participation, 2) Rule of law, 3) Transparency, 4) Responsive, 5) Consensus Orientation, 6) Equity, 7) Effectiveness and efficiency, 8) Accountability, 9) Strategic vision.

1. Introduction

Perhaps God created Indonesia in a "happy" state. Why is that ?, Because Indonesia is overflowing with abundant mineral resources, so proudly we as residents can say "what the hell do not we have?".

Based on the 1945 Constitution, the mineral resources are controlled by the state. The right to control the state shall be authorized to regulate, manage and supervise its management and / or control. The right is accompanied also with the obligation to use it for the greatest prosperity of the people. Thus, the use of mineral resources should benefit the people. The pattern of mineral resource management identical to environmental crime, crimes against humanity and state financial crime must be stopped.

Then, open conflict between government and corporate on the one hand with the people of stakeholders on the other hand, is still being held in many locations of mineral resource exploitation in Indonesia and still has not shown any signs of subsiding. This is due to the philosophy of development adopted not so much as to the fate of the people

Many encounters rejection of exploration activities and exploitation of mineral resources. Not to mention the environmental damage caused by the exploration and exploitation activities. For example, PT. Freeport has disposed of tailings by the category of B3 waste (Hazardous Toxic Substances) through the Ajkwa River. This waste has reached the coast of the Arafura sea. The tailings that Freeport dumped into the Ajkwa River exceeded the total suspended solid (TSS) standard allowable under Indonesian law. Freeport's tailings waste has also polluted the waters of the Ajkwa River estuary and contaminated large numbers of living things and threatened the waters with large amounts of acidic mine water. From the environmental audit conducted by Parametrix, it was revealed that Freeport's exhausted tailings were a material capable of producing harmful acidic liquids for aquatic life [1]

Furthermore, the results of research from Rumzi Samin and friends [2] with the title of Impact of Mining Against Socio-Economic Conditions of People of Tanjung Pinang Sub-district, Kepulauan Riau Province, indicated by the mining there was no significant influence on formal and informal education because most were financed the community itself, while from the entrepreneur there is no Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) it. From the point of view of employment: only a small proportion of the population are employed in mining on the grounds that they do not have adequate skills, most of whom work as fishermen. From the point of income of the people: the income of the people tends to decrease as the catchment area and the catch of some fishermen are reduced due to the mining.

It should be, rich countries can menyeterahkan people. However, there are still many residents of this country who are still far below the poverty line. Of course, the question arises "what's wrong?"

The question of "what is wrong?", Will further elaborate the mineral aspects of policies made in mineral resources management, especially in the perspective of good governance.



2. Conceptual Framework

The policy referred to in this paper is public policy / public policy. The earliest definition of public policy was proposed by Harold Laswell and Abraham, Kaplan Howlett and Ramesh [3] which defines public policy as "a program projected with specific objectives, values, and practices (a projected of goals, values, and practices)".

The definition of public policy also includes mineral Attachment 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform Number PER/04/M.PAN/4/2007 on General Guidelines for Formulation, Implementation, Performance Evaluation, and Revision of Public Policy in Central and Regional Government Institutions. This Ministerial Regulation, public policy is "a decision made by government or government agencies to overcome certain problems, to perform certain activities or to achieve certain goals related to the interests and benefits of the people". Mineral Ministerial Regulation, public policy has 2 (two) forms of codified formally and legally, and public statement publicly.

Based on both definitions, public policy has the following concepts: a. Public policy contains its goals, values, and practices; b. These public policies are made by government agencies, not private organizations; c. The public policy concerns the choice made or not by the government.

The word "Management" can be likened to "management", which also means setting or managing. Many people define management as setting, managing and administering, and that's what popular today is. Management is defined as a series of work or business undertaken by a group of people to perform a series of mineral work to reach a particular goal [4].

Understanding of management has been discussed by many experts who among others complement each other. Stoner was quoted by Handoko as saying that management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and supervising, the efforts of organization members and users of other organizational resources to achieve organizational goals that have been established. Stoner emphasizes that management is focused on processes and systems. Therefore, if the system in mineral and planning process, organizing, directing, budgeting, and monitoring system are not good, the overall management process is not smooth so that the process of achieving the objectives will be disrupted or failure [5].

The State Administration Institute [6] defines good governance as a solid and responsible state administration, efficient and effective by maintaining a "synergistic" constructive interaction between state domains, the private sector and society. At this level, good governance is oriented to 2 (two) main points, namely: First, the ideal orientation of the country directed at the achievement of national goals. At this level, good governance refers to the democratization of the mineral of state life with its constituent elements, such as legitimacy, accountability, scuring of human rights, autonomy and devolution of power and assurance of civilian control; Second, an ideal functioning government that effectively and efficiently mineral make efforts to achieve national goals. In this context, good governance depends on the extent to which structures and political and administrative mechanisms function effectively and efficiently.

From some sense of good governance above, it can be identified the principles contained in mineralnya. UNDP [7], proposes the characteristics of good governance, as follows: 1) Participation; 2) Rule of law; 3) Transparency; 4) Responsive; 5) Consensus Orientation; 6) Equity; 7) Effectiveness and efficiency; 8) Accountability; 9) Strategic vision.

Thus, the conceptual framework of the research undertaken is the actions undertaken by the government with a view to achieving the objectives that have been formulated in mineral conduct activities to process data or data collection conducted by the organization of the state well and regularly on the management of MINERAL RESOURCES mineral perspective good governance.

3. Research Methods

The method used mineral this research is qualitative research method [8]. Qualitative method used by explorative descriptive approach. The descriptive explorative approach is done by document and field study. Document and field studies are conducted to find information on the MINERAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Policy in Indonesia. Document studies conducted at related institutions. After obtained the data will be analyzed descriptively explorative.

4. Results and Discussion

In the preparation, implementation and evaluation of any public policy pertaining to the management of mineral resources in Indonesia, it should be based on the principles contained by good governance.

As previously outlined the principles are:

Participation; Every citizen has a decision-making voice, either directly or in an intermediate institution of legitimacy representing his or her interests. Such participation is built on the basis of the legitimacy of association and of speaking and participating constructively. Public policy formation is done through a process often called public policy formulation. This process begins the input (input) in the form of demands and support from the community related to community life. The inputs are grouped or identified one by one into proposals. Proposed or recommended inputs are discussed together by policy makers such as the government, senate/local senate, community leaders, religious leaders, and academics. The discussion results in a joint decision called policy or output (output). The output or output is then applied and evaluated. The importance of public participation in the formulation of public policy is the result of cooperation of various actors, both government, society, experts, and social institutions. The forms of public participation of the mineral to formulate public policy can be done by: 1) The community can form opinions (thoughts) through the mass media that the community desperately need the welfare, mineral every policy of mineral resources management. 2) Communities provide input to the problems facing the community by sending information to the government through various by showing facts in the field. 3) Delivering their aspirations when members of senate visit villages/villages that are villagers/villages. 4) To criticize public policies issued by the government that are not impartial to the interests of the community. 5) Participation can also be demonstrated by providing moral support to the policy makers. Dmineral this stage of society must play an active role to control whether the input from the community is accommodated or not.

Rule of law; The legal framework should be fair and undertaken indiscriminately, especially the law for human rights. In the implementation of public policy is brought back through the laws and regulations that are born to accommodate its purpose. Law as social control as well as social construction tools must necessarily capture the complexity between dialectical relationships of various factors. Thus, the ministerial policy on the management of MINERAL RESOURCES in Indonesia must be fair and have a positive impact on the community.

Transparency; Transparency builds on the validity of information flows. Processes, institutions and information that are directly acceptable to those in need. Good governance demands the government to ensure the open access of information to the public to public policy of the government, both the context of the public policy process, the allocated budget for policy implementation and the evaluation and control of the policy practice undertaken. The openness of community information access here becomes important so that the community can oversee the process of implementing government policies so that the community can ensure that the policy is actually implemented for the benefit of the people's welfare. Furthermore, information on governance administration has the benefit to anticipate corruption practices on the implementation of government activities in the form of budget leak, collusion, which makes the practice of public policy implementation is not optimal.

Responsive; Institutions and processes should try to serve every stakeholder. In this case, any policy adopted as a management framework for MINERAL RESOURCES shall be "serve" the community as a stakeholder, not the other way around.

Consensus Orientation; Good governance mediates the different interests to get the best choice for the wider interests, both the mineral policies and the procedures. Good governance will act as a mediator for different interests in order to achieve the best possible consensus or opportunity for the interests of each party, and where it is possible to apply to policies and procedures established by the government and to the broader interests of society.

Equity; every society has equal opportunity to gain prosperity and justice. A policy of oriented smoothing is a policy whose outcome is fairly distributed.

Effectiveness and efficiency; Processes and institutions produce according to what has been outlined using the best available resources. Every process of activities and institutions is directed to produce something that really suits the needs through the best utilization of the various resources available and the management of public resources is done efficiently (efficient) and effectively (effective).

Accountability; mineral government, private sector and civil society decision makers are responsible to the public and stakeholder institutions. This accountability depends on the organization and nature of the decision made, whether the decision is for the internal or external interests of the organization. Mineral decision makers of public, private, and civil society organizations have public accountability for each activity of the activities undertaken.

Strategic vision; Leaders and the public should have a broad and far-reaching perspective of good governance and development in line with what is required for such development. Leaders and communities have broad and long-term perspectives on good governance and human development, along with the need for development.

Until late 2014, the government's policy on applying the principles of good governance in terms of management of MINERAL RESOURCES is still far from satisfactory results. The governance of MINERAL RESOURCES which has not been based on the principles of good governance has resulted in increasing distance between communities and surrounding minerals. In addition, the uneven distribution of and utilization of MINERAL RESOURCES also causes many communities, including indigenous and tribal peoples, to be only mineral viewers of the utilization of their surrounding mineral resources.

Implementation of good governance conducted by the government so far there are still many gaps that must be improved mineral terms of management of MINERAL RESOURCES as an improvement of the national economy. One of them is aadalah, where the management that happened during this is the number of profits gained by foreign rather than the profits derived by the state itself. Furthermore, profit-sharing is still very concerning, where the benefits are shared by more central government runs than to local governments. This is what makes many protests against the management of MINERAL RESOURCES in Indonesia. The management of MINERAL RESOURCES is not yet maximized, it is still beneficial to foreigners and most foreign companies do not pay attention to the surrounding environment, the community economy, and the principle of sustainable development. Where the principle of sustainable development is meeting the needs of the present without sacrificing the needs of future generations. But what happens next generation needs will soon be taken up by foreigners if there are no restrictions and no firm rules governing mineral resources management.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

The principles contained mineral good governance should be the "life" mineral every preparation, implementation and evaluation of public policy management of MINERAL RESOURCES in

Indonesia. It is imperative that all of this mineral wealth be utilized to the greatest possible prosperity of the people as mandated by the 1945 Constitution

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