



## Environmental Governance of PT. Surya Saga Utama Post Mining Towards Sustainable Development

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### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received 18 January 2021

Received in revised form 9

February 2021

Accepted 24 February 2021

#### Keywords:

Environmental Governance

Sustainable Development

### Abstract

*Environmental Governance is an integrated effort in the utilization, arrangement, maintenance, supervision, restoration and development of the environment. The goal in Environmental Governance is to achieve the sustainability of human relations with the environment as the goal of complete human development. This paper describes how environmental governance is in sustainable mining management in Kabaena Utara. This study uses a qualitative descriptive study, this research focuses on post-mining environmental management and as many as 15 informants between the government and the community. The results of this study generally describe the Control of Environmental Damage and Pollution regarding environmental management in Bombana Regency in terms of not being well-managed and not yet maximizing the protection of conservation areas from damage due to uncontrolled and exploitative use of natural resources.*

## Introduction

Indonesia is a country that is rich with various potential natural resources. This natural wealth makes Indonesia a country that has a mining area, the wealth of natural resources is explored to meet human needs, in this mining expansion various problems arise due to mining activities ranging from various diseases to pollution which result in decreased environmental quality and the extinction of some flora fauna.

Mining is an activity that utilizes natural resources. Utilization of natural resources is carried out by liquefaction, excavation, and even blasting in order to obtain the expected mining results (Chadwick et al., 2013; Yassine et al., 2017). Mining activities are mostly carried out in forest areas that have potential, even a number of mining areas have changed the function of the forest into a dead area, although there are efforts to conserve the function of the environment but it is not balanced. There are legally two types of mining, namely legal mining and illegal mining. Official mining is mining that has a permit from the Government and has a special mining location and cares about its impact on the Community, while illegal mining is mining that does not have (Akabzaa & Darimani, 2001).

From this explanation, this article focuses on how the environmental governance of PT. Surya Saga Utama post mining in Mapila Village, Kabaena Utara District, Bombana Regency, and what is the form of PT. Surya Saga Utama in Mapila Village, Kabaena Utara District, Bombana Regency.

## Methods

The method used in this research uses the type and type of research, namely the qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative research method used to examine the conditions of a natural object, (as opposed to an experiment) where the researcher is a key instrument, the data collection technique is triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and

qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Kaplan & Duchon, 1988; Groenland & Dana, 2019). In this study, using qualitative research because the researcher tries to observe and reveal the reality that occurs in the field related to post-mining environmental governance in North Kabaena, Bombana Regency in the direction of sustainable development (Salmi et al., 2019).

## Results and Discussion

### **Environmental governance of PT. Surya Saga Utama after mining in Mapila Village, Kabaena Utara District, Bombana Regency**

In environmental management, PT. Surya Saga Utama in post-mining in Kabaena on indicators of Development and Improvement of Access to Information on Natural Resources and the Environment. The Bombana Regency Environmental Service (DLH), the Regency Government has opened a Complaint Service or a Complaint Number to the Community to convey information about environmental problems in an area, the use of the Complaint Service or the Complaint Number can be submitted to the Service Center for the Environmental Service (DLH). In using this Complaint Service, the public provides information on the material of the complaint, the location of the object and the data of the reporter. Each community complaint regarding the environment will be followed up by the District Environmental Agency (DLH).

In addition, the improvement of the effectiveness of the management, conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources at post-mining has not been maximally implemented properly, given the lack of supervision and monitoring carried out by the Agencies in Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi (Dewi et al., 2019; Sengupta, 1993). In addition, on indicators of Prevention, Control of Environmental Damage and Pollution, the nickel mining company PT. Surya Saga Utama (SSU) has not been maximized and has contributed to the prevention, damage control and environmental pollution for environmental management in Kabaena Utara District, Bombana Regency.

In the form of management, conservation and Rehabilitation of Natural Resources in environmental management in Bombana Regency, in this case, it is not in accordance with expectations, in efforts to prevent and overcome in North Kabaena District by implementing the concept of sustainable development seeing three main aspects of development, namely economic aspects, aspects socio-cultural and environmental aspects are not carried out properly. This is supported by the absence of any form of planting (Revegetation) of the nickel mining company PT. Until now, Surya is in the mining activity area, so that the former mining location is not overgrown with plants or trees. The results of the above discussion are supported from the table as follows.

Table 1. Result of Violations by Mining Company PT Surya Saga Utama

No	Violation by PT Surya Saga Utama (SSU)	Law Enforcement by Provincial / Regency Governments	Time
1.	The company does not have a mining engineering chief (Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral Mining and Funding Assistance)	Company sealing and closure of mining activities	2017
2.	Permit to use Foreign Workers does not have a permit from the regional investment coordinating body for one-stop integrated services (BKPM-	Termination of mining activities	2018

	PTSP). (Law No. 25 of 2007 concerning investment)		
3.	The mining business permit (IUP) management area does not have a Borrow-to-Use Forest area permit (IPPKH)	Closure of mining activity locations	2018
4.	Labor violations by laying off work relations (layoffs) of 544 employees en masse without confirmation to employees (Law No.13 of 2003 concerning manpower)	Prohibition of operating mining activities	2018
5.	Smelter iron sellers by foreign nationals (WNA) violate the rules contrary to the Minister of Finance regulations regarding Customs and Excise (PP No. 36 of 2005 concerning the Implementation of Law No.28 of 2002	In the process of investigation	2019

Source: Compiled from various sources

From the table above, the form of subscriptions in companies is very much in accordance with environmental laws and policies with Law 32 of 2009 on environmental protection and management. In addition, Institutional arrangements and Law Enforcement, Natural Resource Management and Environmental Conservation in environmental management in Bombana Regency are not going well, besides that the lack of Government coordination in environmental governance in Southeast Sulawesi Province with mining companies and the community raises problems. Existing in environmental management in the mining area.

This attitude brings about various impacts of environmental damage, such as deforestation, floods, rampant illegal logging, and others. In conclusion, the company has not been able to carry out good environmental management in accordance with the principles of environmental governance and the laws in force.

### **The form of sustainable development of PT. Surya Saga Utama in Mapila Village, Kabaena Utara District, Bombana Regency**

In the form of continuous development on the reclamation indicator the reclamation program in Kabaena Utara District, Bombana Regency will be implemented ahead of the mining business permit of PT. The Surya Saga Utama ends. Mining company PT. Surya Saga Utama (SSU) has deposited a reclamation guarantee fund before obtaining a mining business permit (IUP) from the Government as a requirement to carry out mining activities. Mining Business Permits (IUP) for rock minerals are granted by the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (Minister), Governor, Regent or Mayor in accordance with authority based on applications filed by: business entities, cooperatives, and individuals. The following is the data on the reclamation plan of PT. Surya Saga from 2011-2015 As follows.

Table 2. The reclamation plan and the reclamation plan program of PT. Surya Saga Utama (SSU) 2011-2015

No	Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1.	Land Cleared					
	a. Mining area	11.38	12.21	10.43	11.21	11.72

	b. Area outside the mine (Ha) - Overburden deposit - Stockpiles of raw materials / production - Mine road - Offices and housing	5,61	7,62	6,62	11,82	13,82
2.	Mining					
	a. Mined land	7.69	4.38	4.67	4.34	1.95
	b. Active mine (Ha)	3.69	7.38	5.76	6.86	9.77
	c. Volume of OB extracted (Glue)	30.62	152.10	81.22	115.60	235.22
3.	Hoarding					
	a. Mining area	11.38	12.21	10.43	11.21	11.72
	a. The area outside the mine	5.61	7.62	6.62	11.82	13.82
4.	Reclamation					
	a. Land arrangement - Setting the land surface - Spread of the root zone soil - Erosion control - Water management	2,4	5,2	3,84	4,58	6,51
	a. Revegetation - Analysis of soil quality - Fertilization - Procurement of seeds - Planting - Plant maintenance	4,93	10,54	7,69	9,17	13,82

Source: Mine Reclamation plan document (2015)

The reclamation activity plan above shows that there is an attitude of company responsibility in carrying out good environmental management, continuously for future generations, in reclamation the main goal is to improve and maintain the quality of the environment that has been managed. However, after making observations related to Increasing Effectiveness.

In addition, in the indicator of replanting or revegetation, data shows the cost of revegetation of PT. Surya Saga Utama in 2015 as follows.

Table 3. Cost of Revegetation and Total Area of Revegetation

Component	Denomination	Denomination / Hectares	US \$	
			Denomination	Hectares
Purchasing seeds through entrepreneurs	Plant	56.59	0.25	12.572

Local nurseries as a form of program				
1. Cover crops	Kg	12	1,00	1.132
2. Fertilizer	Kg	100	0,75	5.091,75
3. Labor	HOK	20	2,50	2.263
Drugs	Liter	5	2,50	565,75
Fertilizer	Kg	100	0,75	5.091,75
Labor	HOL	20	2,50	2.263
<b>Total cost</b>				<b>22.345,12</b>

Source: Mine Reclamation Plan Document (2015)

The table above shows the amount and area of replanting in the damaged environment, but until now the company has not been able to realize that is the responsibility of the company. In conclusion, in the form of environmental improvement, namely replanting in the nickel mining company PT. Surya Saga does not take responsibility, so the mining location is not overgrown with plants or trees according to the plan in the revegetation.

### Conclusion

The nickel mining company PT. Surya Saga Utama has not been able to carry out good environmental management in accordance with the principles of environmental governance and the laws in force. Institutional arrangements and Law Enforcement, Natural Resource Management and Environmental Conservation are not going well. The lack of Government coordination in environmental governance in Southeast Sulawesi Province with mining companies and the community raises problems. Existing in Environmental management in the mining area. This attitude brings about various impacts of environmental damage, such as deforestation, floods, rampant illegal logging, and others. Mining company PT. Surya Saga Utama (SSU) has deposited a reclamation guarantee fund before obtaining a mining business permit (IUP) from the Government. Main goal is to improve and maintain the quality of the environment that has been managed. The company has not been able to realize that is the responsibility of the company.

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