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**Analysis of the Roles of Regional Government of Sampang
Regency in Controlling Sandstone Mining Activities**
A Case Study in Gunung Rancak Village, Robatal District, Sampang,
Madura

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to find out, analyze, and identify the consequences of sandstone mining in Gunung Rancak Village, Robatali District on environmental damage that is crowded with visitors analyzed based on Law No. 32/2009; and to find out the role of local governments in illegal sandstone mining and negative impacts on society and obligations to create a final project paper of research on the implementation of Law No. 32/2009 regulations on sandstone mining in Gunung Rancak Village. This type of research is empirical juridical. This type is an approach that aims to find out social symptoms and problems related to existing regulations in Indonesia. Researchers used interview techniques with various parties including the Head of Sampang Regency Environmental Service, the Head of Gunung Rancak Village and the people of Gunung Rancak Village regarding sandstone mining activities in Gunung Rancak Village. The result of this research is that mining activities in Gunung Rancak Village, Robatali District cause various environmental damages, both in the abiotic and biotic categories. The impact of illegal sandstone mining activities on the community and local government has a negative impact and various provisions contained in Law No. 32/2009.

Keywords: *Environment, Role of Local Government, Sandstone Mining*

INTRODUCTION

There are several geological minerals in Indonesia that are becoming the main commodities of Indonesia, such as iron, primary gold, copper, nickel, bauxite, and silver. According to the Geological Survey in 2018, copper reserves amounted to 12,468.35 million tons, iron-12,079.45 million tons, primary gold-11,402.33 million tons, nickel -9,311.06 million tons, silver-6,433.01 million tons, 6,433.01 million. Bauxite is mainly found in the Riau Islands, in West Kalimantan. Nickel is produced in Sulawesi, Maluku and West Papua. Tin is found in Bangkok, Belitung, Riau. While gold is widely found in Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan and some areas in Papua. In addition to these metallic minerals, Indonesia also has geological resources for non-metallic products such as zeolite, quartz sand, carbonate rock, marble, granite, sand, and other non-metallic minerals, rocks spread throughout the region. One of the natural resources that can be used is the natural resources of gravel mining (hereinafter referred to as Sirtu) which is one of the natural resources owned by Indonesia and if managed properly will contribute to the economic development of the community. Unfortunately, there are still various mining activities that are illegal or have a negative impact on nature. Well known as one of the mining centers in Madura, especially in *Tri-Negara*. H. Slamet Junaid, the Regent of Sampang, also realized that sand mining on the north coast is very detrimental because mining is considered to threaten the stability of the marine ecosystem. He also explained that the lack of public awareness has led to illegal sand mining.

Mining is also often conducted illegally, one of them is identified in Sampang. Various illegal activities are also often found by the local government, such as sirtu mining activities conducted in Omben district. Illegal mining without a license is becoming a serious problem for the community and the government. The practice of illegal mining has become routine and widespread today, without proper legal diligence, environmental impact analysis, and government permits. This has a serious impact on the environmental, social and economic instability of the community. Illegal mining is mostly conducted on other people's land, causing conflicts of all kinds and if it is government land or land protected by the state, it should not be disturbed and developed. Illegal mining will lead to conflicts of interest, land acquisition and various social impacts.¹² Sirtu mining activities that disrupt marine ecosystems, these activities have also been detrimental to the community and surrounding schools. One of the schools affected by this mining activity is SDN Morbatoh 3, Sampang. One of the teachers at the school, Mr. Marjui, said that mining activities in the Sampang area

¹ Sulistianingsi Buyu, "The Role of The Police in Eradicating Illegal Gold Mining Activities in Pohuwato Regency," *ESLAW: Estudiante Law Journal* 1, no. 1 (2019).

² Muhammad Maulana, "Peran Pemerintah Dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Tambang Emas Ilegal Di Desa Lamunga Kecamatan Taliwang Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat" (Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, 2019).

disrupted students' learning activities every day. He stated that the smoke from the sirtu dust when a sirtu dump truck passed by was very disturbing because the ashes got into the classroom, especially since the vehicle did not have a tarpaulin cover. Because of this condition, many of the students have sore eyes and coughs due to the sirtu dust pollution. This has caused many residents or parents of students to complain about these conditions. Therefore, this case needs proper attention from the government, considering the obligations that local governments have in accordance with the rules in Article 71 of Law No. 32/2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (hereinafter referred to as the PPLH Law) which stipulates that:

1. The minister, governor, or regent/mayor in accordance with their authority supervises the compliance of the responsible person of its business and/or activities with the provisions stipulated in the laws and regulations in environmental protection and management.
2. The minister, governor, or regent/mayor may delegate their authority to conduct supervision to officials/technical agencies responsible for environmental protection and management.
3. In supervising, the minister, governor, or regent/mayor appoints environmental supervisory officials who are functional officials.

This research is different compared to previous studies, because the object of this research was conducted in Gunung Rancak Village, Robatal District, Sampang, Madura. Therefore, this research aims to find out the implementation of the provisions of Article 71 of PPLH Law regarding the role of local governments in overcoming sand mining practices in Gunung Rancak Village, Robatal District, Sampang, Madura.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This type of research is empirical juridical. This type is an approach that aims to find out social symptoms and problems related to legal regulations in Indonesia because the problems that researchers will analyze are related to the implementation of the role of local governments in supervising and regulating illegal mining and having a negative impact on society. The type of research approach in this research is a descriptive approach, that is, by writing clearly about the formulation of existing problems.³ This descriptive writing is used by researchers to find out clearly, in detail, systematically about the implementation of the role of local governments in supervising and regulating illegal mining and having a negative impact on society. Primary data is a collection of materials obtained by researchers through research samples, namely conducting interviews with the Head of the Sampang Regency Environmental Service (DLH) regarding

³ Manjunatha, "Descriptive Research," *JETIR* 6, no. 6 (2019): 863–867.

the role of local governments in supervising and regulating illegal mining and negative impacts on society. Then the researcher also conducted interviews with village heads, surrounding communities, and sand mine owners used by researchers to obtain valid and reliable information.⁴

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Sandstone Mining Activities in Gunung Rancak Village, Sampang, Madura

Sand and gravel mining is characterized by industrial activities as well. The mining industry is a commodity to obtain important commodities on land and under the sea, which are used in various industrial activities. The overall characteristics of good mining include general research, exploration, mining, processing and refining, transportation and marketing. While general research, exploration and marketing do not cause significant disturbances to the ecological balance, mining, processing/refining and transportation.⁵ All activities related to the utilization of natural resources such as sandstone have both positive and negative impacts. Currently, the use of natural resources has a negative impact on the environment. When people use natural resources, environmental and natural resource conservation activities are reduced.⁶ One of the activities related to the utilization of natural resources that produces positive and negative impacts is sirtu mining activities in the Gunung Rancak Village area, on the positive impact side, which is that sandstone can generally be used for development such as concrete cast material, mixtures in development such as paving roads and various others. Due to the rapid development in every region in Indonesia, the sandstone business has become one of the businesses that can grow rapidly. Unfortunately, there are still many sandstone mining entrepreneurs who still do not have a license from the local government or can be called illegal mining activities. In addition, the sandstone mining activities will have a negative impact on the environment around Gunung Rancak Village, Robatal District, Sampang, Madura. These entrepreneurs generally do not care about the impacts caused by their activities, because they only care about the benefits they get from sandstone mining.

Environmental Damage Impact on Population Densities and the Perspective of Environmental Law

Based on the result of researchers' analysis on the environmental damage caused by sirtu mining activities in the densely populated Gunung Rancak Village, the local government has received reports from the community regarding

⁴ Mita Rosaliza, "Wawancara, Sebuah Interaksi Komunikasi Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif," *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya* 11, no. 2 (2015).

⁵ Mette Bendixen et al., "Sand, Gravel, and UN Sustainable Development Goals: Conflicts, Synergies, and Pathways Forward," *One Earth* 4, no. 8 (2021): 1095–1111.

⁶ Akhirul Akhirul et al., "Dampak Negatif Pertumbuhan Penduduk Terhadap Lingkungan Dan Upaya Mengatasinya," *Jurnal Kependudukan dan Pengembangan Lingkungan (JKPL)* 1, no. 3 (2020).

mining activities that are detrimental or can damage the environment around the mining area, including damage in terms of abiotic, biotic and cultural interconnections (ABC Impact) which presented as following below:

1. The Impact on Abiotic Conditions

The abiotic components in the ecosystem consist of air, water, soil and minerals, light, pH, temperature, and humidity. In general, aerodynamic units are ecosystem members that include all living things. Inanimate objects are also called the environment.⁷ This sand and gravel mining activity will cause landscape changes and soil quality changes. As a consequence, the structure of humus is disrupted as it is replaced by less fertile soil. In addition, biological compounds present in the topsoil may be lost or destroyed because they are submerged in water and cannot function properly. Therefore, the carrying capacity of topsoil after vegetation production decreases.⁸ The mined land will not become productive land, and the land will not be reclaimed. No clearing or filling of the landscape. This leads to many environmental changes, including landscape changes; changes in plant and animal habitats; changes in soil structure; and changes in ground and surface water. These changes affect different strengths and characteristics. This condition has been suffered in Gunung Rancak Village due to mining activities to the detriment of the surrounding community, considering that the majority of residents are farmers who need fertile land that can be planted with rice, vegetables and fruits. If the land has been destroyed by sandstone miners, it cannot be used as productive land.

In addition, mining in Gunung Rancak Village that does not have a permit tends not to reclaim the excavation that has been conducted. In fact, to overcome land productivity constraints and restore land fertility, former mining activities should be reclaimed when the mine closure activities are completed so that they can be used as productive land by the community. This is also suggested by the theory written by Nurdin, that the closure of the final excavation in the form of reclamation of the mine will restore the fertility and productivity of the land. If the material is not prepared or stockpiled, large puddles of material and gravel will appear, causing material accumulation (*bantak*) in many places. *Bantak* is gravel and debris, both small and large amounts of minerals. Most of the excavated sand and rocky soil is covered by pentagrams several meters deep. The activities that damage abiotics such as soil conditions and ecosystems in the standard criteria have

⁷ Kari Klanderud, Vigdis Vandvik, and Deborah Goldberg, "The Importance of Biotic vs. Abiotic Drivers of Local Plant Community Composition Along Regional Bioclimatic Gradients," *PLOS ONE* (2015): 1–14.

⁸ Ni Gusti Ketut Roni, *Konservasi Tanah Dan Air* (Bali: Fakultas Peternakan Universitas Udayana, 2015).

violated the provisions contained in Article 21 Paragraph (3) of Law No. 32/2009 which states as follows:

- a. Standart criteria for soil damage for biomass production;
- b. Standart criteria for coral reef damage;
- c. Standart criteria for environmental damage related to forest and/or land fires;
- d. Standart criteria for manggrove damage;
- e. Standart criteria for seagrass meadow damage;
- f. Standart criteria for peat damage;
- g. Standart criteria for karst damage; and/or
- h. Standart criteria for damage other ecosystems are in accordance with the development of science and technology.

Then, if environmental damage occurs as described above, mining entrepreneurs must first be subject to administrative sanctions as described in Article 76 jo. Article 80 of Law No. 32/2009 which states as follows:

- (1) The minister, governor, or regent/mayor applies administrative sanctions to the responsible person of the business and/or activity if the supervision finds a violation of the environmental permit.
- (2) Administrative sanctions may consist of the following below:
 - a. Written reprimand;
 - b. Government coercion;
 - c. Suspension of environmental license; or
 - d. Revocation of environmental license.

Article 80

- (1) Government coercion as referred to in Article 76 Paragraph (2) letter b consists of the following forms:
 - a. Temporary suspension of production activities;
 - b. Removal of production equipment;
 - c. Closure of waste or emission channels;
 - d. Demolition;
 - e. Confiscation of potentially violating goods or equipment;
 - f. Temporary suspension of all activities; or
 - g. Other measures aimed at stopping the violation and restoring environmental functions.
- (2) The imposition of government coercion may be imposed without prior warning if the offense committed has caused the following impacts:
 - a. Serious potential threat to humans and the environment;

- b. Greater and wider impacts if the pollution and/or destruction is not stopped immediately; and/or
- c. Greater damage to the environment if the pollution and/or destruction is not stopped immediately.

Therefore, if there are mining activities that are harmful or cause environmental damage such as the activities above, administrative sanctions must be imposed.

2. The Impact on Biotic Conditions

Biotics are an integral part of the environment. These organisms can be divided into several groups. They include everything from humans to animals. All biological parts of an ecosystem form a community. Therefore, ecology itself can be interpreted as the unity between society and the environment. Therefore, it can be concluded that the biotic component is the natural environment that consists of living things, both animals and plants. The impact of the activities of Gunung Rancak miners cutting down trees or shrubs for mining purposes is reducing the amount of oxygen that must be released. Besides cutting down trees, transporting sand in the dry season can also affect the spread of dust in the air. Controlling air pollution to have air that complies with the required quality standards is very important. The impact of mining activities on biological conditions can affect the flora (plants) and fauna of the mine. The cause of both types of disturbance is that plants in bunkers or underground must be cut down first, so miners have to dig for sand. Cutting down trees can have negative effects on the animals that live on them. The impacts can be dramatic as the habitats of these animals are cut off and the ecosystem becomes unbalanced. If this continues, then the plants and animals that should live in the mine will be endangered. Unless there is a mining or plant and animal extinction. There are other impacts on animals around the mine, because human/mining activities disrupt the sustainability of the animals that live there. Besides disrupting the livelihood of animals around the mine, the sound of machines used by miners can also disrupt the existence of these animals. Due to these constraints, the local government should have assertiveness or efforts to mitigate the impact of losses on the ecosystem of living things and the conditions of residents around the mining area.

3. The Impact on Cultural Conditions

Besides having an impact on the biological conditions of sand and gravel, it also has an impact on social conditions, because mining provides extensive employment opportunities for the surrounding community. The existence of this excavation material not only offers

employment opportunities for the community but also opens up opportunities for entrepreneurs such as serving food around the factory. This is due to the fact that there are often truck drivers waiting to transport purchased sand or gravel to the truck, and the drivers sell it in stalls around the mine. The same statement is also supported by Arief K. Syaifulloh's research. This describes the low socioeconomic impact of unemployment, because there are only a few people working in the sand mining industry, such as supervisors, miners and food vendors.⁹

In addition, there are another impact caused by those sandstone mining activities in Gunung Rancak Village as described following below:

1. The Impact on Surrounding Community

Based on the research results of this research, the local government has received reports from the community regarding the impact of mining activities that interfere with community activities, including the following:

- a. Dust-Covered Populated Areas

Community activities around the location of Gunung Rancak Village, especially those in the mining area, suffered significant losses due to pollution caused by mining activities.

- b. Disruption of Education Activities

Sand and gravel mining is the excavation of soil structures that may contain sand and gravel minerals. The tools needed to excavate sand are both traditional and modern. In addition, the delivery of stone sand in the Gunung Rancak village area has various negative impacts on the surrounding community. This is because during delivery, trucks passing through the community area, especially in the education sector such as elementary schools or other education levels in Gunung Rancak village, are exposed to dust that continues to spread. Many people have complained to the local government because of the dust pollution that disrupts educational activities and residents.

- c. Road access destroyed due to transport trucks

Many access roads in the Gunung Rancak village area are damaged or destroyed. This road is damaged or destroyed due to the activities of trucks loaded with sand and gravel that often pass through the Gunung Rancak Village area, causing many roads to be damaged and must be repaired. Damaged road access disrupts the activities of residents, especially the

⁹ Arief K. Syaifulloh, "Impact of Merapi Sand Mining in Klaten Central Java," *Progressive Law Review* 2, no. 2 (2020).

majority of Gunung Rancak villagers who have a livelihood as farmers. In addition, it also causes constraints and contributes to the high production costs of farmers because people around the location are required to use locations that have a considerable distance to travel and take turns to sell their crops. Therefore, there must be improvements to road access for the community in the Gunung Rancak village area and the responsibility of mining companies that access the road regularly. The Sukubana road that connects Gunung Rancak and Tubay villages is damaged every day by heavy vehicles. People in Gunung Rancak village noticed the damaged road and worked together to repair it. They used makeshift materials, such as stones, sand, and so on. In this case, some villagers have even pooled their money to buy materials because the local government has been quite slow in handling the case. Several roads in Robatal district are currently in poor condition because many of the village roads that used to be paved are now peeling off and only gravel can be seen. When it rains, the roads become slippery and endanger passing motorists. The negative impact on road access in Gunung Rancak village is also confirmed by the statement stated by Yudhistira, et al, which explains that damage to sand production roads does not only occur in one place but in all sand mines due to physical conditions caused by sand mining, one of which is heavy traffic and can easily damage roads.¹⁰

The impact of illegal sandstone mining activities on the community and local government has had quite a lot of negative impacts and has violated various provisions contained in the Environmental Protection and Management Law. These various impacts are felt by the community such as the reduction of productive land which has caused damage to land for agricultural activities, people who originally had productive land are now consumptive because they work in the mining sector, dust that flies all day due to trucks from mining activities that cross densely populated areas so that it disrupts residents' activities such as in the education sector and daily activities, then there is also an impact on road access which is increasingly damaged and causes an increasing percentage of accidents, biotic conditions such as animals and plants that are increasingly threatened due to mining activities.

¹⁰ Yudhistira, "Kajian Dampak Kerusakan Lingkungan Akibat Kegiatan Penambangan Pasir Di Daerah Kawasan Gunung Merapi (Studi Kasus Di Desa Keningar Kecamatan Dukun Kabupaten Magelang, Provinsi Jawa Tengah)" (Universitas Diponegoro, 2008).

Therefore, it is necessary to protect the community and living things in the surroundings.

The Role of Sampang Regency Local Government in Mitigating Illegal Sandstone Mining and its Negative Impact on the Community

The Sampang Regency Environmental Agency and the Head of Gunung Rancak Village made several efforts to overcome these problems such following below:

1. Supervising the legality or data of mining companies and conducting impromptu inspections or *sidak*

There are various records that have been made by the Sampang Regency Environmental Service, that in various places or location points there are still various illegal rock sand mining activities in the Sampang Regency area, especially in Gunung Rancak village. This is because the needs of people who make a living to continue to look for sandstone are still continuing. This activity continues to occur by selling the results obtained to legal sandstone miners so that cooperation between legal and illegal mining occurs quite effectively. In order to monitor this activity, the Environmental Agency, the Village Head, the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) collaborate to prosecute and impose sanctions on parties who violate mining activities as appropriate.

2. Public report service programs and protecting the community in the mining location area

Mining is a risky business. The environment, as well as the lives of the local inhabitants near the mine and the exploitation of natural resources in general, are all at risk due to these operations. Worker safety is endangered by both legal and illegal stone sand mining in the Sampang Regency area. This is because improper procedures and legal permits are used in production, which increases the risk of various diseases later on. These include exposure to water lice, river currents, sharp stone fragments, mine heat or cold, and other conditions. Thus, under this situation, the government must also be able to contribute to reducing any adverse effects and enhancing the mining sector's performance. Uncontrolled mining operations may damage Indonesia's environment and people in addition to endangering the future of the next generation by destroying natural resource stocks.¹¹ The Environmental Agency has also collected information on the implementation of public service programs that have been reported on multiple occasions. Because of its proximity to the mining area, the

¹¹ Rachmad Safa'at and Indah Dwi Qurbani, "Alternatif Penyelesaian Sengketa Pertambangan (Studi Di Kabupaten Lumajang Provinsi Jawa Timur)," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 14, no. 1 (2017).

population and education areas in Gunung Rancak Village are exposed to flying dust, which disrupts the lives of the surrounding communities, and as a result, the community tends to report mining activities that have harmed various parties in their activities. Then, because there are variations in handling, the Sampang Regency Environmental Office attempted to develop a remedy by tracking the truth or field validity of whether mining is lawful or illegal. in order for the Environmental Agency to confirm it after the report.

3. Conducting assistance or socialization to mining entrepreneurs and illegal mining entrepreneurs

The local government handles illegal and legal mining business actors in distinct ways. The local government will provide guidance and socialization for workplace safety and security, as well as socialization of a company's legality to prevent issues down the road, particularly for legal miners. In contrast to the socialization and coaching that the government provides to illegal mining actors, repeated implementation of this approach will result in severe penalties, including criminal charges against the involved parties.

4. Implementing a reclamation guarantee program and restoring mining implementation

In ensuring legal protection for the surrounding community, the Environmental Agency and Village Head in issuing permits, reclamation must be conducted if there is excavation by miners.

5. Making preventive efforts in joint enforcement with law enforcement officials and providing sanctions

In sandstone mining activities in the Gunung Rancak Village area, the author can analyze various preventive efforts in the enforcement of the Environmental Agency, Village Heads and law enforcement officials such as the Police and Indonesian national army (TNI) in sanctioning illegal mining actors who are not licensed. As law enforcement officers in the field of sand mining, the police and the State Intelligence Agency of the Republic of Indonesia conduct investigations and investigations into criminal acts in the field of sand mining very systematically by taking into account their functions, principles, practices, and competencies. Therefore, the preparedness of the National Police and Indonesian national army (TNI) must be aligned with human resources, budget, infrastructure and operations to intensify efforts to combat sand mining that has been passed down for generations in the community. It is not enough just to investigate and investigate the problem of illegal sand mining in relation to the capacity building of the police and Indonesian national army (TNI). problem, but

seeks to promote sustainable capacity building.¹² Using the strategic position of the authority of the National Police and Indonesian national army (TNI), the Village Head and the Environmental Office of Sampang Regency can cooperate with these two parties in terms of investigation and investigation into illegal stone sand mining activities in Sampang Regency. To realize law enforcement efforts that are in accordance with laws and regulations and are able to provide a sense of justice for the community, in the implementation of law enforcement, there needs to be involvement from all elements of law enforcement. As a consequence of the criminal provisions stipulated in Law No. 4/2009, the law and provisions must be implemented properly, where article 158 states that everyone who carries out mining business activities without registration with Mining Business License (IUP) or Special Mining Business License (IUPK) as required in Articles 37, 40 Paragraph (3), 48, 67 Paragraph (1), 74 Paragraph (1) or Paragraph (5) can be sentenced to a maximum of ten years with a maximum fine of ten billion rupiah. Under this article, the Criminal Code accepts that the offender must be punished according to the offender's offense, but it mainly applies to the offender's conviction and offence. Criminal acts against people suspected of committing criminal acts are a form of criminal liability against suspects.

In this collaboration, the Environmental Agency explained that there had been efforts that had been made, so that there were several mining activities that had been warned by the Environmental Service Team and law enforcement officials. Therefore, it is still in the process of investigation.

6. Making criminal efforts against illegal sludge mining business actors by associating them with related criminal sanctions with the aim of providing a deterrent effect to illegal business actors

The government is also trying to ensnare the perpetrators of illegal stone sand mining with other related criminal offenses to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. In addition to curbing efforts by the authorities, to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators of illegal rock sand mining, it is necessary to apply multiple articles, where in addition to being charged with Article 158 of Law No. 4/2009 jo Article 55 of the Criminal Code, the perpetrators can also be charged with Article 98 of Law No. 32/2009. This is based on the environmental impact caused by illegal sand mining activities. Through the application of layered markets from the main institutions of illegal sandstone mining, it is hoped that it can provide a deterrent effect for the

¹² Alva Viere Niwele, Fioren Mataheru, and Iqbal Taufik, "Penanggulungan Penambangan Emas Illegal," *Jurnal Kreativitas Mahasiswa Hukum* 1, no. 2 (2021).

perpetrators of crime, especially the owners of capital in order to reduce the prevalence of illegal mining activities.

Therefore, we can conclude that the efforts made by the government in the Gunung Rancak Village area, Robatal Subdistrict, Sampang, Madura also have 6 efforts, such as (1) supervising the legality or data of mining companies and conducting impromptu inspections or *sidak*; (2) public report service programs and protecting the community in the mining location area; (3) conducting assistance or socialization to mining entrepreneurs and illegal mining entrepreneurs; (4) implementing a reclamation guarantee program and restoring mining implementation; (5) making preventive efforts in joint enforcement with law enforcement officials and providing sanctions; and (6) making criminal efforts against illegal sludge mining business actors by associating them with related criminal sanctions with the aim of providing a deterrent effect to illegal business actors. Therefore, the various efforts that have been made by the local government have been quite effective even though there are still various mining activities that are still increasing in the future. Efforts that are still not effective are sanctions on regulations and strict enforcement because in its enforcement during this time the local government is still trying to solve the problem by means of socialization and negotiations to ensure the obedience of the rock sand mining community to be able to legalize its business activities.

Impediments of Sampang Regency Local Government in Overcoming Illegal Sandstone Mining and its Negative Impact on the Community

Several constraints in overcoming illegal mining activities in Gunung Rancak Village, Robatal Subdistrict, Sampang were explained to the Environmental Agency and the Head of Gunung Rancak Village, which the author has organized in the following data:

1. There has been no cooperation between the Sampang Regency Environmental Office and various parties related to monitoring programs and preventive efforts. This is because so far, the existing form of cooperation is only in the form of enforcement, but in its supervision there is still no effective enough cooperation effort.
2. Law No. 4/2009 still treats artisanal mining like a company, so that the community will not be able to fulfill it (limited human resources, capital, technology), so their activities will remain illegal.
3. Law No. 4/2009 requires community miners to be carried out within community mining areas so that there is no guarantee that the community mining permit area given has the potential for mining goods, so the chance of loss will be greater.
4. Despite enforcement and sanctions, illegal mining activities have been on the rise for some time.

CONCLUSION

As a result of sirtu mining activities in Gunung Rancak Village., Robatal District caused various environmental damages, both in the abiotic and biotic categories. The impact of illegal stone sand mining activities on the community and local government has had a negative impact and has violated various provisions contained in Law No. 32/2009. These various impacts are felt to the community such as the decline of productive land which results in the destruction of land for agricultural activities, people who originally had productive land are now consumptive because they work in the mining sector, the dust flying throughout the day due to trucks from mining activities that cross densely populated areas so that they interfere with residents' activities such as in the education sector and daily activities, Then there is also the impact on road access which is increasingly damaged and causes the percentage of accidents to increase, biotic conditions such as animals and plants that are increasingly threatened due to mining activities. So that from these activities, action should be carried out to protect the community and living things around it.

The role of the local government of Sampang Regency in tackling illegal stone sand mining and having a negative impact on the community is divided into 6 (six) efforts, including supervising the legality or data of mining companies as well as impromptu checks or inspections, citizen report service programs and providing protection to the community around the mining site, coaching or socialization to mining entrepreneurs and illegal mining entrepreneurs, Carry out reclamation and recovery guarantee programs for mining implementation, carry out preventive efforts in joint enforcement with law enforcement officials and provide sanctions, and strive to ensnare perpetrators of illegal sandstone mining with other related crimes to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. So from the various efforts that have been made by the regional government, it has been quite effective even though there are still various mining activities that are still increasing in the future. What is still ineffective is sanctions on regulations and strict enforcement, because in the enforcement so far the local government is still trying to solve problems by socialization and negotiation to ensure the obedience of the stone sand mining community to be able to legalize their business activities.

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