

Iron Sand Mining Conflict In Paseban Village, Kencong District, Jember District, 2008-2021

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Abstract: This article analyzes the struggle of the people of Paseban, Kencong District, Jember Regency, in the iron sand mining conflict carried out by PT. Agtika Dwi Sejahtera (ADS) runs from 2008-2021. The theory used in this article is social action by Max Weber. The iron sand mining conflict in Paseban led to a resistance movement carried out by the community to defend their land. This mining gave rise to differences in views between people who supported and rejected it, which resulted in significant social tension. Some residents support mining in the hope of increasing welfare through employment opportunities and Regional Original Income (PAD), while others believe that the licensing process, especially related to the Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), is not transparent and suspects there are ulterior motives from PT. ADS. This conflict intensified with the issuance of an exploitation permit by the Jember Regency Government despite resistance from the community, which led to protests, including anarchist actions against company facilities and homes of residents who supported mining. This research shows the importance of community involvement in decision making and the need for more transparent communication between government, companies and communities to reach mutually acceptable solutions and prevent further conflict.

Keywords: Iron sand mining, Paseban Community, Social action theory, Max Weber, PT. Agtika Dwi Sejahtera

1. INTRODUCTION

Mining activities are efforts to utilize natural resources. This activity is carried out in nature that has or contains mineral reserves and other minerals. Mining activities in Indonesia often give rise to conflicts which usually occur between the government and the community, companies and the community, government and companies, or between communities. Mining conflicts occur because some people feel that they do not receive welfare benefits from the existence of mines, but are instead marginalized. Mining activities are often considered to have a negative impact on the environment, both physical and social.

East Java Province is one of the areas that has natural resource potential in the form of abundant mining products and one of them is in the coastal area of Paseban Village, Kencong District, Jember Regency. Paseban, a village on the coast of the western tip of Jember City which has great tourism potential by relying on beautiful beaches and local wisdom management.

The potential of the Paseban area can also be seen from its rich natural resources, especially iron sand and nickel mining. This started with the issuance of SIUP dated 4 August 2008 with No: 541.3/056/436.314/2008 exploration by the Jember Regency Government through Kadisperindag Ir. Hariyanto to Sudarsono Sugih Slamet as President Commissioner of PT. ADS, which did not carry out one of the mandatory AMDAL requirements, caused various responses not only from the local community, but also from various parties who had their

own interests, such as responses from NGOs and student organizations in Jember. (Khusna, 2018)

The people of Paseban reflect on the environmental pollution incident that occurred in Cipatuju, Tasikmalaya with the establishment of an iron sand mine managed by CV Putra Mandiri which resulted in the streets being filled with a dense fog of fine dust originating from mining activities. Apart from that, people who are pro-mining think that mining activities will be able to bring blessings and improve the economy of the local community.

In the midst of the pros and cons of the community in responding to the iron sand mining plan in 2008 and the lack of agreement, this did not dampen the Jember Regency Government's intention to realize the mining plan. Various community responses have caused the conflict to become more widespread and heated. The letter contains permission for the purpose of taking final testing samples before the heavy machinery is sent to the village. After completing the sample test and being declared to have investment value, on January 21 009 the sub-district government and investors invited the village to the Kencong District office to hold a meeting regarding the mining plan as well as socializing governance or sharing mining results with the village. However, at this meeting no agreement or decision was received from the village and investors regarding mining. This is what then gave rise to the Paseban community's movement to reject the iron sand mine. The people of Paseban are not only fighting alone to reject mining, community institutions and various student organizations in Jember are

also working together to reject iron sand mining in Paseban village. (Khusna, 2018)

The resistance movement carried out by the Paseban people was an effort to defend their land. The social actions carried out by the Paseban community took the form of resistance, advocacy and demonstrations, which were able to invite other parties to support their movement. Max Waber sees that sociology is the study of social action between social relationships. Human action is considered as a form of action directed at other people. The social actions of the Paseban people are directed towards other parties consciously, based on rationally oriented instrumental actions. This action is used as an effort or way to achieve certain goals.

This article wants to photograph the struggles of the Paseban community from 2008-2021. Since 2008, the Jember Regency Government has issued SIUP through Kadisperindag Ir. Hariyanto to Sudarsono Sugih Slamet as President Commissioner of PT. ADS, which did not fulfill one of the mandatory AMDAL requirements, caused various responses not only from the local community. Since that year, the people of Paseban have organized NGOs and student organizations to convey their demands through demonstrations. This conflict does not refer to legal and economic aspects, but is also rooted in social, political and cultural issues. Thus, the title of this research, "Paseban Community Struggle: Iron Sand Mining Conflict from Max Waber's perspective 2008-2021", aims to explore and understand the dynamics of agrarian conflict regarding the struggle of the Paseban community from a social action perspective.

2. THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1 Max Weber's Theory of Social Action

Max Weber, a famous German sociologist, developed the theory of social action as part of his contribution to understanding how individuals act in social contexts. Social action theory focuses on understanding how individual actions can be interpreted in relation to the meanings and goals they contain, as well as how social interactions shape those actions. According to Weber, in social action, humans do something because there is a goal they want to achieve. There are four theories of social action put forward by Max Weber, namely:

1. Instrumental Rational Action (*Purpose-rational*)

Instrumental rational actions are actions carried out in a highly planned and structured way, where individuals consider various alternatives to achieve certain goals. This action is very rational and focuses on efficiency, namely choosing the best method that is considered the most effective to achieve the desired goal. The main characteristics of this theory are that it is oriented towards certain goals, individuals act with clear and structured goals. Rational and planned, so that each individual will take action with careful calculations, considering various possibilities to achieve goals. Each

individual chooses the most efficient and rational way to achieve the desired results.

2. Value Rational Action (*Value rational*)

Rational action is value-oriented, an action driven by certain beliefs or values, even though the action may not be efficient or rational in achieving practical goals. In this case, individuals act based on beliefs or moral principles that are believed to be true, without considering the expected results or benefits. Value-rational actions are driven by values or beliefs, individuals act based on values they believe to be true, such as religion, morality, or other life principles. Although such actions may not produce efficient or measurable results, the values or beliefs that individuals hold are more important. These actions are often aimed at achieving a moral or spiritual goal, not material gain.

3. Traditional Actions

Traditional actions are actions carried out based on customs or traditions that have long existed in a society. Individuals who act traditionally do not really question the reasons behind the action, because they do it because it is part of a custom or habit that has been socially accepted. This action is carried out because it has become a norm or tradition accepted in society or the family. Individuals do not always consider whether the action is rational or efficient, because it has become a habit or obligation. This action is often carried out without much thought, because it has become part of routine or cultural habit.

4. Affective Action

Affective or emotional actions are actions driven by individual feelings or emotions. This action is not driven by rational considerations or certain values, but rather by spontaneous feelings that arise at that time, such as anger, love, happiness, or empathy. This action arises from deep feelings, without rational calculation regarding the outcome. Affective actions are often spontaneous and unplanned, triggered by feelings or emotional situations that are being experienced. In affective action, individuals act based on feelings, not to achieve measurable or rational goals (Ritzer & Goodman, 2011: 137).

In the study of the iron sand mining conflict in Paseban Village, Kencong District, Jember Regency in 2008-2021, Max Weber's theory of instrumental rational action can be used to analyze the actions of individuals or groups involved in the conflict, which focuses on goals and rational calculations. Instrumental rational action refers to behavior carried out by considering the most efficient and planned ways to achieve certain goals. In the context of this iron sand mining conflict, actors, be they local communities, mining companies, or regional governments, tend to act with the aim of obtaining maximum benefits, both in economic, social, or political terms in ways that are considered the most effective, although often This leads to tension or conflict.

Iron sand mining companies operating in the area take rational actions to maximize their profits through increasing production and expanding mining operations. They consider long-term financial benefits and use planned business strategies to achieve these goals, even though this may ignore the social and environmental impacts experienced by the surrounding community. Meanwhile, village communities who feel threatened by the negative impacts of mining, such as environmental damage or loss of traditional sources of livelihood, respond in the same rational way, such as by protesting or fighting back through legal channels, to secure their rights and maintain social survival. Local governments, on the other hand, carry out political or economic calculations, trying to balance regional development needs and community interests, taking into account strategic aspects such as job creation and regional income.

In this case, the theory of instrumental rational action will help to understand that all parties involved act with rational calculations, even though the results of these actions can lead to prolonged conflict, because each party has different goals and uses methods that are considered the most efficient to achieve it. This perspective also shows how rational actions can exacerbate tensions in social conflict, because each group tries to achieve its goals in a way that does not pay attention to or ignores the needs and interests of other parties.

2.2 Iron Sand Mine

Iron sand mining refers to the process of extracting iron minerals contained in sand, which is generally found along coastlines or coastal areas. Iron sand contains main minerals such as magnetite (Fe_3O_4) and hematite (Fe_2O_3), which are the main source of raw materials for the iron and steel industry. These minerals have magnetic properties that allow them to be separated from other materials using magnetic separators in the mining process. Iron sand has high economic value, considering that iron is a very important raw material in various industries, including construction, automotive and heavy equipment manufacturing (Khan et al., 2017). Iron sand mining is usually done by digging sand from the beach or using a suction pump to extract material from the seabed. The sand taken is then processed to separate iron minerals from ordinary sand and other materials.

The mining process begins with identifying locations rich in iron sand content through geological surveys. The ideal location is an area that has a high concentration of iron minerals carried by sea or river currents. Once the location is determined, the sand containing iron minerals will be excavated using heavy equipment, then processed in a processing plant to separate the iron minerals from other materials. This separation can be carried out using several methods, including magnetic separation, which utilizes the magnetic properties of iron minerals, and gravity separation, which utilizes the difference in specific gravity between iron sand and ordinary sand (Sari, 2020). Once separated, the iron sand that has been identified will be used in making steel,

which is used for various industrial purposes, such as building construction, motor vehicles and making heavy equipment.

However, although iron sand mining makes a significant contribution to the economy, this mining also has a negative impact on the environment, especially on coastal ecosystems. Mining activities that are not managed properly can damage the natural habitat of flora and fauna in coastal areas. Excessive mining can cause coastal erosion, damage water quality, and disrupt the life of marine biota, which is very dependent on the existence of coastal ecosystems (Setiawan, 2018). In addition, seawater pollution caused by chemicals or waste from the mineral separation process can damage water quality and threaten the life of marine organisms. Therefore, it is very important to apply sustainability principles in the management of iron sand mines, including the use of environmentally friendly technology and conservation-based management (Hartono, 2019).

Iron sand has great economic potential. Iron is one of the main raw materials in making steel, and demand for steel continues to increase along with the development of the construction and manufacturing industries in various countries. Thus, iron sand mining has the potential to become an important source of income for the countries and regions that own it. This industry can create jobs for local communities, ranging from mining workers to workers involved in the processing and distribution process (Khan et al., 2017). For example, in several countries such as Indonesia and India, iron sand mining has become one of the main sources of income. Iron sand mined on the coasts of Indonesia and India is mostly exported to meet demand for steel on the global market.

To ensure sustainability and optimize the economic potential of iron sand mining, it is important to overcome the various existing challenges. One of the biggest challenges is how to balance the use of natural resources and environmental conservation. Uncontrolled iron sand mining can cause damage to coastal ecosystems, which can reduce environmental quality and affect the welfare of local communities. In response to this challenge, many countries have begun to develop stricter policies related to mining permits and natural resource management, including stricter supervision of the environmental impacts caused by iron sand mining activities (Sari, 2020).

One solution to overcome environmental problems associated with iron sand mining is the application of more efficient and environmentally friendly technology in the process of separating iron minerals from sand. More efficient separation technology will reduce the waste produced and reduce the use of hazardous chemicals in the processing process. Apart from that, research and development in the field of mine management also needs to be increased to reduce negative impacts on the environment and increase the productivity of the iron sand mining industry (Khan et al., 2017). For example, the use of separation technology using more sophisticated magnets and more efficient gravity

separation can reduce energy consumption and reduce the ecological impact.

It is also important to enforce policies that support the sustainability of the iron sand mining industry, including providing incentives for companies that implement environmentally friendly mining practices. The government needs to provide stricter supervision of iron sand mining operations to ensure that these activities do not damage the coastal environment and do not threaten the life of marine biota. Strict law enforcement against illegal practices in iron sand mining also needs to be strengthened so that environmental impacts can be minimized (Hartono, 2019).

The sustainability of the iron sand mining industry is highly dependent on good management, which involves all stakeholders, including the government, mining companies and local communities. This industry has the potential to make a large contribution to the economy, but the negative impact on the environment must be managed carefully to ensure that existing natural resources can be utilized sustainably. In addition, environmentally friendly research and technology must be part of the strategy to increase efficiency in iron sand mining and processing. Therefore, an integrated and sustainability-based approach will ensure that iron sand mining can contribute to the economy without excessively damaging the environment (Setiawan, 2018; Khan et al., 2017).

2.3 Paseban Village, Kencong District

Paseban Village is located in Kencong District, Jember Regency, East Java. The Paseban area consists of lowland land covering an area of 844,677 hectares, with a height of 10 meters above sea level and rainfall reaching 1.5 mm/year. Paseban village is a fraction of Cakru village, has 4 hamlets consisting of Bulurejo, Sidomulyo, Balekambang, and Paseban hamlets. The administrative boundaries of Paseban Village are Cukru village in the north, Samudra Indonesia in the south, Wotgalih village in the west, and Kapanjen village in the east. The Paseban area is an area that is vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunamis. This is because this area borders directly on the Indonesian Ocean. Paseban Beach has very big waves because the sea breeze from the Indian Ocean does not have any obstacles so its speed is very fast and is able to make high waves that reach the shores of Paseban Beach.

Paseban society is a pluralistic and harmonious society, differences are becoming more massive as time goes by in the Paseban area. These differences lie in several aspects such as economic and socio-cultural. Factors that influence the diversity of economic capabilities of the Paseban community include livelihoods.

The natural condition of Paseban is a coastal area, therefore many of its residents make their living as fishermen. The confluence of two large rivers, namely the Tanggul and Bondoyuno rivers, empties into Paseban beach. Paseban's natural conditions are quite good, especially the climate and

land contours. Paseban is fertile and residents can use it as agricultural land. However, a small number who may not own land and boats work in the city as private employees and civil servants.

The coast which is a tourist area (Paseban beach), a source of livelihood, and at the same time a tradition for village residents, turns out to have natural resource potential, especially abundant iron sand. According to records from the Department of Industry and Trade (Disperindag), Jember Regency actually has quite diverse mining potential. Among those that have great potential and are of interest to national investors are gold, manganese and iron sand ore mines. Throughout the mountainous areas and protected forests starting from Silo, Ambulu, Wuluhan and parts of the southern coast, including Paseban, there are quite large deposits of gold, manganese and iron sand ore.

Along the South coast, iron sand deposits on average accumulate in sand dunes which can reach a height of up to 6 meters above sea level. Meanwhile, the width reaches 100 meters to 1000 meters from the beach surface. This sediment is loose material with a general color of blackish gray. The area of this sand prospect is around 462.5 ha and reaches around 23,125,000 m³ assuming a mining depth of 5 meters. From the results of the analysis it is known that the grain size or fraction of iron sand deposits on the south coast is actually between 40-200 mesh with a content of each fraction between 30 - 60%. In detail, the iron sand reserves contained on the South coast of Jember are spread across the Puger, Gumuk Mas and Kencong sub-districts (including Paseban village).

Considering the potential of iron sand in Paseban, quite a few investors are tempted to explore it. According to data from the Jember Regency Industry and Trade Department, a number of investors who have proposed investing in iron sand mining in Paseban include PT. Sari Mapan Sejahtera, PT. Paseban Makmur Sejahtera, PT. Karya Samudra Indonesia, PT. Asia Mining Clan, PT. Agtika Sejahtera, PT. Indo Modern Mining Sejahtera, PT. Perkasa Honey Sarang, PT. Surya Mas Jaya Sakti, and PT. Agung Bogor Perkasa.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses the literature study research method by Creswell (2014) which states that literature study is a systematic process that involves collecting, evaluating and synthesizing published scientific works to provide a theoretical basis or context for research. Literature studies help researchers identify gaps in previous research and provide justification for the need for research being conducted.

The article entitled "Paseban Community Struggle: Iron Sand Mining Conflict from Max Waber's perspective 2008-2021", literature study is a very relevant approach to understanding and analyzing agrarian conflict in Paseban from Max Weber's social action perspective. In accordance with the definition put forward by Creswell (2014), literature studies can be used to identify information from various

sources such as the journal *Kamun Santri Social Movement Against Mining Plans in Paseban* by Khusna M. Amal Suantika, legal documents, organizational reports, news archives, and theories Max Weber's social actions.

Through literature studies, researchers can also place the Paseban iron sand mine conflict in a broader context, link it to the theory of structural inequality, and analyze the role of actors such as government, companies and local communities. This is in accordance with the aim of literary studies according to Creswell, namely providing a theoretical basis and justification for research. With information from various sources, this research not only documents the struggles of the Paseban community, but also reveals patterns of community social action.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mining is an activity that includes searching, extracting and processing mineral or rock materials from the earth. Economically, mining activities are considered to make an important contribution to increasing Regional Original Income (PAD) and employment, both skilled and field workers. Therefore, in determining a policy, the government must consider the social capital of the community where the mining business will be carried out in addition to the general rational considerations that are the conditions for issuing a mining permit.

Basically, Paseban Village is a harmonious village, relations between communities are harmonious and peaceful. However, after the arrival of investors PT. Agtika Dwi Sejahtera, with plans to exploit iron sand mining in Paseban Village. Harmony between communities in Paseban Village is increasingly fading due to differences in views within the community regarding the iron sand mining that will be carried out, giving rise to conflict. The majority of the Paseban community rejects iron sand mining, a small portion supports the mining. Several factors caused rifts in the Paseban community, including the opposing party's opinion that PT. ADS did not carry out one of the mandatory requirements for AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis), namely direct public consultation (asking for local community approval) on the business permit to be carried out. Apart from that, the people of Paseban consider that PT. ADS uses the name of the iron sand mine only as a cover to search for other more valuable content such as titanium elements, as well as diamonds contained in the coast which the Paseban people believe to be natural wealth that is still hidden (its whereabouts are not yet known). The public's assessment of this is based on the persistence of PT. ADS to open an iron sand mining business which is assessed to only have an iron content of + 20%. (Anisatul Mufarrohah, 2013). Meanwhile, those who are pro-iron sand mining think that iron sand mining will improve the welfare of the Paseban community, because it will be a source of income for the local community, it can also help increase Regional Original Income (PAD) and

of course the income earned by Paseban Village will also increase. so that it can improve the welfare and development of Paseban Village (Nurul Hidayat and Fikri Haikal Akbar, 2017).

Starting from the issuance of an exploration SIUP in 2008 by the Jember Regency Government dated 4 August 2008 with No: 541.3/056/436.314/2008 concerning iron sand mining in Paseban Village, Jember. This permit was given to PT Agtika Dwi Sejahtera (ADS) through Kadisperindag Ir. Hariyanto to Sudarsono Sugih Slamet as President Commissioner of PT. ADS. However, in reality PT. ADS did not carry out the mandatory AMDAL requirements, causing various responses from the local community, NGOs, student organizations such as GMNI and the Jember Environmental Service. These various responses caused the conflict to become wider and heated, in addition to the issuance of an exploitation SIUP in 2009 by the Jember Regency Government. Then on January 21 2009 the sub-district government and investors invited the village at the Kencong sub-district office to hold a meeting regarding mining plans as well as socializing governance or sharing mining results with the village (Anisatul Mufarrohah, 2013).

Before investors took samples, there was no follow-up such as a meeting or outreach to discuss mining plans from the Jember district government. The existence of PT. Agtika Dwi Sejahtera aroused public suspicion and as a result, rumors, chatter, feelings, discussions began to emerge until it became a daily topic for the community. In daily conversations, community members expressed disagreement, concern and even suspicion regarding the issuance of exploitation permits following a meeting in January 2009 which discussed mining plans and revenue sharing which did not result in an agreement. The residents' suspicions are not without reason considering that while Bangan and some others tend to take a silent stance, the majority are actually taking a firm stance in denying the existence of mining activities. Community suspicion and concern peaked with demands from village officials to hold coordination meetings. On October 20 2009, village officials, the Village Empowerment Agency (BPD) and community leaders held a coordination meeting to address community concerns regarding investors' mining plans. The coordination meeting resulted in a common attitude, namely rejecting iron sand mining. Furthermore, on 22 October 2009, the village head invited the wider community to socialize the results of the previous meeting. In this multi-stakeholder meeting (regency, sub-district and village governments), it has not yet resulted in an agreement being reached, but the exploration permit is still being issued. The local community suspected that there was a game between investors and government officials (including the village government), so an exploitation permit was issued (Khusna Suantika M. Amal, 2018).

Although at the meeting between PT. ADS and the community who are against the mine have not yet reached an agreement or decision regarding mining, the Jember Regency

government has not given up its intention to realize the mining plan. As a result, it causes deep disappointment, especially for those who reject iron sand mining, because they feel that the aspirations they convey are not responded to by the Jember Regency Government, thus giving rise to feelings of disappointment in society which are actualized in demonstrations carried out by the community and other parties. - parties who oppose mining activities. The demonstration was carried out in front of the Jember Regency Government Office, Jember DPRD Office and Jember Disperindag Office on December 19 2009, and several actions were also carried out in front of the Paseban Village Office and one of them was carried out on February 15 2010. This was not only a demonstration but also carried out anarchist actions such as destroying PT basecamps and stakes. ADS is located on the coast of Paseban Village. Their actions did not stop there, but also extended to forcing the Village Head of Paseban Sunanjar and the BPD to sign a letter of resignation, because of the village head's inconsistent attitude towards iron sand mining. Other actions included destroying cars and looting items including cash, cellphones and other items belonging to PT. ADS on the coast of Paseban, which at that time was conducting a survey. Furthermore, the destruction of 7 houses belonging to residents who supported mining, including two of which were the houses of BPD members, was carried out at the end of December 2010. During the destruction of 7 residents' houses, Surojo and Suyono were arrested, who were suspected of being provocateurs in this action. Meanwhile, on December 30 2010, the people of Paseban demonstrated again in front of the Jember Police Headquarters to ask for the suspension of detention for Surojo and Suyono. This action marked the end of community actions, and the beginning of the easing of the conflict because mining activities were suspended by PT. ADS (Anisatul Mufarrohah, 2013).

Not only those who are against iron sand mining, but those who are pro also held a demonstration in front of the Jember DPRD Office to provide support for the government for iron sand mining. This action was carried out on May 7 2009, accompanied by 24 mining support NGOs who are members of the Cross-NGO Forum. The area of the iron sand mining prospect in Paseban Village is planned to be 491.8 Ha and the iron sand produced will reach 23,125,000 m³, assuming a depth of 5 m. From the analysis results it is known that the grain size or fraction of the iron sand deposits is between 40-200 mesh with a content of each fraction between 30-60%. (Nurul Hidayat and Fikri Haikal Akbar, 2017).

Iron sand mining will be carried out by PT. ADS uses the method used in Cilacap. This is done as an example that even though the coast is mined, there is no iron sand mining that will be carried out by PT. ADS uses the method used in Cilacap. This is done as an example that even though the coast is mined, it does not harm local communities and the environment, and the land is getting better and can be planted. The machine that was sent down to the Paseban coast was a magnetic separator machine. If the exploitation runs, 100-200

units of machines will be deployed, each unit will be handled by 5 local residents. The technique for extracting iron sand uses a tool to separate sand from iron sand containing around 20% from a depth of 5 meters. The sand will be returned to its original place, in order to re-cover the hole that has been dug. The iron sand will be transported via the southern sea route by barges which will be taken to aircraft carriers (Tankers) which can accommodate around 30,000 tons of iron sand in the middle of the sea. It is estimated that the output produced per day reaches 1000 to 2000 tons of iron sand which will be sold to China, Korea and surrounding areas. If the plan is realized then PT. ADS will be the manager of iron sand mining in Paseban, and change the importance of Paseban iron sand. (Khusna Suantika M. Amal, 2018).

According to Rudi as manager of PT. ADS that in 2008 to 2010 the price of iron sand reached \$ 50 per ton. He also said that the mining that would be carried out would not damage the environment around the mining site, because the machine that would be used was a Magnetic Separator which used fresh water to wash the iron sand material and was an environmentally friendly machine. In taking iron sand samples, Rudi stated that the samples were + 15 tons were taken, because permission had been obtained from the Jember Regency Government. This large sample was taken because the tool for detecting iron content is large, so it requires a large sample. The samples were immediately taken to China, because the equipment used to separate the concentrate from iron and titanium ore was still in China. Regarding taking this 15 ton sample, PT. ADS admitted that it suffered losses because the samples were taken incorrectly. The workers assigned to take samples were considered careless because it turned out that the samples taken were not from the place specified by PT. ADS. Finally, sampling was repeated again for 1 container (+ 20 tons) (Anisatul Mufarrohah, 2013).

Rudi also invited several community representatives who were against mining for a comparative study to Cilacap. The aim is to make them aware that iron sand mining is not as bad as they imagine, and can also see firsthand that after mining has been carried out in Cilacap, the environment has become better and has not been damaged, in fact the land there has become more fertile and the people have become prosperous. After returning from Cilacap, Rudi hopes that the 9 people will socialize what they learned and know in Cilacap to the people of Paseban, especially those who are against mining (Anisatul Mufarrohah, 2013).

For years, the peace of the Paseban people has been disturbed by the emergence of this issue, because they are always worried if PT. ADS and his accomplices made moves to carry out their plan. Between 2010-2013 PT. ADS brought in heavy equipment in coastal areas, residents who found out about this information immediately took action to evict it, even from this incident several residents were criminalized and thrown into prison on the grounds that they damaged the heavy equipment.

Then in the following year there was a plan to build a mosque near the coast which was initiated by PT people. ADS and this received a response from the people of Paseban in the form of road blockades using bamboo and stones. There are many more PT businesses. ADS to carry out the iron sand mining plan, which of course, with whatever efforts the Paseban people understand, is an alibi for starting the mining plan. On the one hand, PT. ADS claims that they have obtained all permits related to the iron sand mining business on the coast of Paseban Village in accordance with statutory and regulatory procedures.

5. CONCLUSION

Mining activities in Paseban Village planned by PT. Agtika Dwi Sejahtera (ADS) has given rise to significant social conflict in the local community. While some residents support the mining plan in the hope of improving welfare through employment opportunities and increasing Local Original Income (PAD), the majority of residents actually reject it, because they feel that the licensing process carried out is not transparent, especially related to AMDAL (Environmental Impact Analysis). This dissatisfaction was exacerbated by suspicions about PT's hidden intentions. ADS is believed to not only exploit iron sand, but also look for other more valuable commodities.

The conflict intensified after the Jember Regency Government continued to grant exploitation permits despite widespread resistance from the community. This government action added to the disappointment of the community who felt that their aspirations were not heard, giving rise to various protests, even anarchist actions, such as the destruction of facilities belonging to PT. ADS and houses of residents who support mining. This tension reached its peak with the arrest of several residents involved in the action, but the conflict finally subsided temporarily after mining activities were stopped.

In the end, even though PT. While ADS guarantees that mining will not damage the environment and offers economic benefits, differences in views between the pros and cons of this activity continue to create tensions in society. This shows the importance of community involvement in decision making regarding development policies, so that these policies can be well received and do not cause conflicts that are detrimental to all parties. A more inclusive and transparent approach to the licensing process as well as more effective communication between government, companies and communities are needed to reach mutually beneficial agreements.

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