

Mining Management Gold Without a License in Kuantan District Singingi

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Abstract

In order to effectively address illicit gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency, the community and the government must work together. The application of this strategy using a collaborative visioning and network management approach is covered in this article. The primary focus is on how stakeholder analysis, coordinating tactics, and interactions help achieve shared objectives when combating illicit activity. The Kuantan Singingi Regency authorities acted decisively in response to the expansion of illegal gold mining in the region. All relevant stakeholders are involved in the execution of policies, which builds an efficient implementation network. Through in-depth study and thoughtful consideration of the practical actions done by local governments, this essay seeks to investigate these elements. The purpose of this essay is to provide readers a better understanding of how network management and cooperative visioning operate together to implement laws intended to stop illegal gold mining. This article is anticipated to offer theoretical and practical guidance and contributions in the field of public policy by outlining the stages, goals, and outcomes of implementation. This study employs a qualitative methodology to describe the three primary phases of Kuantan Singingi Regency policy implementation.

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1. Introduction

Unlicensed Gold Mining (PETI) or gold mining without a permit is a growing concern in Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province. The region is well-known for its abundant mineral resources, which include coal, petroleum, and precious metals. Despite the region's immense potential, mining operations there are frequently erratic and unlawful. According to Government Regulation No. 23 of the Republic of Indonesia, minerals like iron, copper, titanium, gold, and bauxite are deemed essential for civilization. The primary issue stems from the fact that the majority of mining operations do not follow permission requirements, which is against Republic of Indonesia Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 26 of 2018. Given the rise in industry, domestic activities, and illicit gold mining that degrade water quality, Kuantan Regency Singingi, located in the Province of Riau, places a high priority on environmental issues, particularly water preservation. The Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1095/K/30/MEM/2014 designates 24 Community Mining Areas (WPR) in this district.

WPR regulations, however, have not been able to address the fundamental issue, which is the persistence of illicit mining. The bulk of illegal mining operations in Kuantan Singingi Regency harm the environment, spark disputes among the local population, and jeopardize the sustainability of natural resources due to a lack of operating regulations and the application of the WPR policy. Law No. 3 of 2020 pertaining to coal mineral mining regulates gold mining without a permit, also referred to as PETI or dompeng. Despite the existence of explicit guidelines and penalties, including incarceration and fines of up to IDR 100,000,000,000.00, managing PETI is challenging due to the absence of regional legislation. The problem is made more difficult by detrimental effects on the environment, such as contamination of river water, land subsidence, and the decline of water ecosystems.

Law Number 23 of 2014 ought to give the federal government a foundation upon which to address this issue. But the central government hasn't made any sufficient attempts or introduced any new regulations up to this point. Therefore, local governments continue to be in charge of regulating PETI. The extent of PETI activities increased between 2006 and 2018, according to the data, proving the ineffectiveness of preventative and control efforts. The local administration, police, TNI, and indigenous groups are just a few of the entities involved in the government's attempts to combat PETI. Despite the implementation of enforcement actions and raids, PETI activities persist. The Integrated Team for managing gold mining without permits, as established by Regent's Decree No. 13 of 2013, places a strong emphasis on multi-actor cooperation through policy networks. Nevertheless, the outcomes have not been ideal, and detrimental effects on the environment and the lives of people persist.

As a model for implementing policies, policy networks are characterised by the intricacy of interactions between numerous independent actors. According to this concept, which Kickert created in 1997, interactions among a variety of players inside a network determine how policies are implemented. Policy networks fall into a number of categories. A synopsis of the actors engaged is given first. Secondly, these players are connected to one another, and thirdly, the policy framework has constraints or boundaries. According to Carlsson (2000), in order for organizations to accomplish their objectives, they must trade resources with one another, including cash, knowledge, and experience. This is how policy networks are created.

The parties engaged in the provision of services are referred to as a "network" by Marsh and Rhodes (1992). These parties are formed by organizations with the aim of maximizing influence and achieving their goals while avoiding dependence on other parties. Eventually, in 1993, a group of policy makers within the policy sub-system came to be referred to as a "Advocacy Coalition" by Sabatier and Jenkins-Smith. Actors from a range of governmental and corporate entities and organizational levels make up this coalition; they are brought together by a shared belief in accomplishing specific objectives. Three degrees of trust form the basis of interactions between actors in policy networks: the core of the belief system, external influences, and shared beliefs or deep/normative core. This idea takes into account external factors like money, competence, the number of followers, legality, and a common understanding of human nature and the conditions that humans desire. After considering this argument, it can be seen that implementing policies using the network model calls for a different strategy that incorporates coordination, since coordination is essential to fostering interaction and accomplishing organizational network objectives. Schroeder (2001) points out that coordination is not taken into account in the Multi-Concept theory Organizational, Multi-Sector Structures for Policy Implementation, which only stresses structure.

The purpose of this article is to examine the policy network in Kuantan Singingi Regency that deals with PETI. This study investigates multi-organizational and multi-sector collaboration involving the government, indigenous people, and non-governmental groups by examining the complexity of the situation. The goal of this research is to apply mitigation policies for petiosity in the face of complex socio-political environments in order to achieve sustainable environmental development policies.

2. Research Method

This paper was written using the literature study approach. The literature study method is a research approach that focuses on collecting, comprehending, and analyzing library materials or literature relevant to the topic at hand. This technique is used to build theoretical and conceptual foundations for combating illegal gold mining (PETI) in Kuantan Singingi Regency, as well as to comprehend the evolution of policies, regulations, and PETI's impact. Literature studies are conducted to gather information about coal mining rules and policies in Indonesia, particularly within the framework of CHEST. By reviewing relevant laws, rules, and policies, the author was able to outline the legal framework controlling PETI activities as well as the applicable sanctions.

The author conducted a literature review to find papers, journals, and scientific publications about environmental management, the impact of PETI, and efforts to combat it. This information contributes to a better understanding of the environmental and social consequences of PETI activities, as well as

solutions and approaches presented in the literature. This research analyzes the policy network for dealing with PETI in Kuantan Singingi District by incorporating data from multiple sources. The literature study technique is critical in creating a theoretical foundation, outlining rules, understanding impacts, and evaluating mitigation actions that have been carried out, culminating in a full grasp of the difficulties encountered.

Prior research

Gold mining without permits

The phrase mining (excavated materials) is derived from a translation from English, minerals. Minerals refer to grains of gold, silver, copper, tin, white metal, nickel, coal, crude oil, and natural gas. The definition of minerals (mining) can be found in Article 1 of Law No. 11 of 1967, which governs the basic provisions of the mining industry. Minerals are chemical elements, minerals, seeds, and other types of rocks, including precious stones and natural deposits. PETI is an abbreviation for gold mining without a permit, which is a mining business carried out by individuals, groups of people, or companies whose operations do not have permits from government agencies in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. PETI began with the existence of traditional miners and has since grown to a large scale using modern mechanisms.

Traditional miners utilized traditional instruments called trays, which came in two varieties: wooden trays and plastic trays, to search for gold, but modern miners use machines called *dompeng* and robbin machines. Policies for dealing with PETI problems are always met with various obstacles and problems, including the fact that many government officials, both civil and military, are still involved in PETI activities, making it extremely difficult to put an end to them.

Culture

Culture is all human force and activity that processes and changes nature, and it evolves from simple to more complex phases. Culture encompasses not only real-life art but also artifacts created by people. According to Koentjaraningrat (October 2002), cultural values serve as rules for human life in society, although their definition is broad and general.

Social Action

Weber emphasized that social action must be understood in terms of the subjective meaning it contains, and that humans must establish an objective and analytical method for determining this subjective meaning. Social action refers to human actions that affect others in society.

Social Networks and Policies

Social networks represent a social relationship based on trust, which is maintained and protected by established conventions. Essentially, social networks are developed as a result of mutual knowledge, informing one another, needing to remind one another, and assisting one another in implementing or conquering anything. According to social network theory, each actor (person or group) has unique access to resources such as wealth, power, and information.

3. Results and Discussion

Understanding the context of environmental concepts and identifying stakeholders in policy implementation

Implementation and policy networks play an important role in policy development, resulting in a complex ecosystem in which organizational actors are interdependent. Schroeder (2001) noted that creating an implementation network is similar to creating a political economy, in which change and influence are linked to optimize resources. The following discussion will go over stakeholder analysis, stakeholder management, and stakeholder notions that have had a considerable impact on business and social literature.

The concept of stakeholder analysis focuses on improving public engagement and consideration in the policymaking process. Donaldson and Thomas (1995) emphasize the need for a more authentic

public engagement process that includes norms and ethics as key components. All stakeholder interests are intrinsically valuable, providing a normative foundation for moral responsibility (Lajas & Macário, 2020). This provides a solid framework for stakeholders to comprehend and act on their roles in accordance with their mission and obligations.

Stakeholders are responsible for carrying out their missions and roles, which establishes a moral foundation. Stakeholder management and stakeholder theory have developed as key topics in the business and project management literature (Boutilier & Zdziarski, 2017). Data on social permission levels, empirical reporting on link networks, and quantification of issues and priorities are used to provide the optimal plan for getting stakeholder support. Building positive relationships and connecting with one another is critical to maintaining support and attaining required agreements.

In the context of environmental policy, the stakeholder idea is becoming increasingly important. Analyze environmental stakeholders, such as the government, society, non-governmental groups, and the private sector. Designing effective policies is primarily concerned with sustainability and the balance of economic, social, and environmental concerns (Lutz-Ley et al., 2020). Stakeholders have an active role in supporting and supervising the implementation of environmental policies, ensuring complete consideration.

When it comes to environmental policy, each stakeholder has specific interests

Governments may focus on regulation and surveillance, whereas the private sector may be interested in green technology development and corporate sustainability. In general, society values welfare and the conservation of natural resources. Stakeholder analysis in this environment necessitates a comprehensive approach to understanding and balancing competing interests.

The existing legal framework typically influences the execution of environmental initiatives. Law No. 4 of 2009 on Mineral and Coal Mining, Government Regulation No. 22 of 2010 on Mining Areas, and other regulations serve as the legal foundation for stakeholder participation in environmental policy. As a result, developing effective environmental policy requires a thorough understanding of the legal framework. The government plays a significant role in developing and implementing environmental policies. Law No. 4 of 2009 establishes the framework for the government to perform decentralization tasks involving the governor as an extension of the central government. However, changes in regional laws and regulations, such as Law Number 23 of 2014, present new obstacles for mining management structure.

Local governments bear substantial responsibility for environmental management. Despite decentralization of responsibility to the governor, regional administrations must continue to monitor illicit community activities. This involves regulating and revising individuals' mining permissions. In order to combat illegal mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency, the local authorities must take rigorous environmental protection measures. Legal changes, such as Law Number 3 of 2020 on Minerals and Coal, make it difficult for local governments to understand and respond to environmental laws and policies. Restructuring mining management from centralized to decentralized requires improved policy continuity to avoid discrepancies.

The transfer in legal authority necessitates careful collaboration between the central and regional administration. Regional governments, as local regulators, must ensure that their policies and activities comply with applicable laws. Effective coordination is required to minimize chaos and confusion in the implementation of environmental legislation. Politics must also be considered while implementing environmental policies. Law No. 4 of 2009, as well as related laws, establish a political framework for mining regulation. However, policy changes, such as those enacted in Law No. 23 of 2014, must be thoroughly understood in order to manage their political consequences.

In 2013, the Kuantan Singingi Regency administration established an Integrated Team to combat illegal gold mining. The Regent's Decree No. 13 of 2013 establishes a legal framework for governing PETI. The local administration is definitely taking action to regulate illicit activities that harm the environment. Local stakeholders have an important role in the development and implementation of environmental regulations. Community leaders, local communities, and other stakeholders play a crucial role in ensuring the sustainability and success of policies. Their participation in the policy process establishes legitimacy and support at the grassroots level.

The Kuantan Singingi Regency administration developed an Integrated Team, which included law enforcement officers, security, the Prosecutor's Office, the TNI, and community leaders. The Integrated Team aims to build a complete and convincing approach by incorporating a variety of stakeholders, including members of society. This demonstrates efforts to foster positive and mutually helpful relationships between the government and society. The role of political will in combating illegal mining cannot be underestimated. The Kuantan Singingi Regency Government displayed political commitment by establishing an Integrated Team. This move demonstrates the seriousness and sustainability of regional policies addressing illegal mining activities that harm the environment and society.

Persuasive teamwork is vital for promoting the adoption of environmental legislation. Collaboration among all parties, including government, law enforcement, and the community, fosters a supportive environment. Effective liaison mechanisms and trust-building are critical to attaining mutual agreements and goals. Despite genuine efforts to enforce environmental policies, there are still hurdles to be solved. One of the most significant obstacles is regulation changes, which can cause ambiguity and misunderstanding at the local level. To cope with these developments, regional governments must be prepared and adaptable.

To conclude the topic, it is vital to consider the expectations and possibilities for future environmental policies in Kuantan Singingi Regency. It is hoped that this policy will have a good impact on environmental sustainability and the well-being of local communities through ongoing collaboration, active stakeholder participation, and strong political will. To summarize this debate, knowing the background of environmental concepts and identifying stakeholders are critical steps in enacting environmental policy. Environmental policies' success is determined by thorough stakeholder analysis, effective management, and strong coordination between national and regional governments, as well as with local stakeholders. It is intended that Kuantan Singingi Regency's environmental strategy will become a model for defeating illegal gold mining and safeguarding the ecosystem through convincing collaboration, strong political resolve, and regulatory changes.

Collaborative Thinking for Policy Implementation

The joint visioning process for implementing the strategy to combat gold without permits in Kuantan Singingi Regency is a collaborative effort including a variety of key stakeholders. This procedure allows for community group participation in addition to government involvement. The Kuantan Singingi Regency government is attempting to ensure the proper implementation of this strategy through three major stages.

The first step in policy implementation is to construct a sub-network of goal formulators, as suggested by Schroeder (2001), who highlights the importance of sub-networks in the collaborative visioning process. Although the three sub-networks have not yet been fully coordinated, this demonstrates the need for increased synergy between them. Furthermore, local governments recognize the need of involving target communities in the decision-making process when dealing with unlicensed gold, therefore they initiate a consultation process as the first step to establish a common stance and first commitment to the necessary resources.

The operational implementation network is the ultimate stage of network construction, and it requires strong operational links to provide information delivery, inter-institutional agreements, resource access, and performance monitoring. The interaction process is a fundamental component of the collaborative visioning process, in which stakeholders discuss the feasibility of establishing a new system. This process yields an understanding of the new system's shape, organizational structure, and duties, which serves as the foundation for an initial commitment of economic resources.

The second phase at the program level is to develop operational plans and programs that are the outcome of executive strategic decisions. Middle managers have an important role in developing critical details, such as finding chances to contribute to the development of new networks and overcoming potential implementation difficulties. The program-level sub-network's aim is to identify contribution opportunities, implementation hurdles, and to report to the goal-setting network on any necessary policy-level decisions.

At the service contact level, the operational implementation sub-network grows through the establishment of operational interactions such as information distribution, inter-institutional

agreements, resource access, and performance monitoring. The coordination aspect, which characterizes resource exchange in network organizations, has a significant impact on the interaction process. Coordination in public policy networks is a key determining factor in accomplishing organizational goals such as contact structures, trust, information exchange, and resource sharing.

The broad dimensions of coordination in networks include the structure of interactions among the actors engaged, with a focus on cooperative action through coordination. Gedeona Henrikus outlines a network management strategy that incorporates tactics for managing actor interactions, resulting in network management and coordination strategies that shift the focus away from internal organizational coordination and toward managing interactions across organizations. In this context, coordination is defined as the foundation for collaborative action and the achievement of desired outcomes within a policy network.

Coordination in public policy networks has emerged as a new topic in policy network theory, adding to the uniqueness of this research. By emphasizing the significance of coordination in policy networks, this study has the potential to provide fresh insights and substantial contributions to the public policy literature. Policy networks' long-term viability and efficacy are heavily reliant on the consistency and quality of stakeholder cooperation. Coordination, as a critical component of policy networks, is a decisive factor in accomplishing common goals and interacting effectively. By adopting coordination as a management method in policy networks, this study lays the door for a more thorough understanding of network dynamics and achieving common goals.

To summarize, the collaboration of ideas in implementing the strategy to combat gold without permits in Kuantan Singingi Regency requires an inclusive collaborative visioning process. A solid foundation is built through three major stages: the establishment of a goal formulation sub-network, a program implementation sub-network, and an operational implementation network. In the framework of a public policy network, coordination is critical for ensuring continuity, efficacy, and the attainment of common goals. By including the concept of coordination as a management approach, this study adds new and valuable insights to the public policy literature and broadens knowledge of collaboration in the context of policy execution.

Implementing the Policy to Combat Illegal Gold Mining in Kuantan Singingi

In implementing the policy to combat illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency, a variety of competing responsibilities are crucial to consider. Tummers and colleagues identified policy professional role conflict, policy client role conflict, and organizational professional role conflict in 2012. These are all important aspects to address. Conflicting roles among policy experts increases uncertainty because of differing perspectives on policy goals and how to attain them (Veronesi and Keasey, 2015). Understanding and managing this conflict is critical when developing and implementing policies to address gold mining without licenses.

The role of leadership in policy execution is vital. Leaders must not only lead the collaborative formulation of a public sector reform agenda, but also motivate the best employees and encourage direct stakeholder participation. This increases responsiveness and accountability to community needs (Rahman, Naz, & Nand, 2013). When looking at mining policy in Indonesia as a whole, it is clear that legislation governing mineral, oil, and gas resources have evolved throughout time. This includes the colonial period, the transition period, and the time following Law No. 11 of 1967. The growth of this regulation reflects the dynamics of the mining industry, which includes agriculture, fishing, the environment, and forestry (Sunardi 2017).

The history of mining in Indonesia shows how rules and regulations have changed over time. Indische Mijhn was established in 1899, and Law No. 5 of 1960 served as the foundation for mineral classification and land rights utilization. Then, Law 11 of 1967 covers general mining provisions, mineral categorization, and mining supervision (Wahiyuddin, 2020).

However, substantial changes happened with the enactment of Law No. 3 of 2020 on mineral and coal mining. This regulation delegated certain authority to award permits and supervise mining operations from regional governments to the central government. This represents a structural shift in the management of the mining sector.

When involving the regional level, particularly in Kuantan Singingi Regency, organizational changes in the context of regional empowerment lead to changes in the delivery of mining-related service duties. Initially, the presence of the Energy and Mineral Resources Service at the district level was significant. However, with organizational transformation programs, some authority was moved to the provinces, posing new issues (Darmono and Djoko, 2009).

Despite Decree Regent No. 13 of 2013, which prohibits gold mining without permission, there are numerous difficulties to its execution. Changes in authority and regulations affect the efficiency of dealing with unlawful mining. The failure to ratify the Community Mining Permit (IPR) in Kuantan Singingi Regency generates legal uncertainty and undermines the legality of small-scale community mining activities (Ferry, 2013). These developments also lead to ambiguity in mineral and coal mining operations between the central and regional administrations. The mining service office at the district level has disappeared, thus the tasks and authorities associated with mining are not optimal. A poorly implemented organizational structure impedes service delivery in the mining sector (Suwitri, 2008).

Good governance at the local and regional levels is critical to driving economic progress. In the context of combating illegal gold mining, successful policy execution is dependent on efficient stakeholder collaboration. However, there are hurdles to its implementation, such as the huge mining area in Kuantan Regency Singingi, which is causing environmental damage. Shifts in authority, legal uncertainty, and organizational structure incompatibility are all obstacles to executing anti-illegal gold mining programs. The failure of local governments to enforce Community Mining Permits (IPR) is a challenge for small-scale communities. Leaders play an important role in developing a vision for public sector transformation and engaging stakeholders. Thus, implementing laws to combat illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency is a multifaceted task that necessitates improved coordination at both the government and regional levels. These challenges must be overcome by extensive examination and meaningful communication among stakeholders. Continuity and consistency in rules, as well as enhancing the capacity of regional institutions, will be critical to protecting the environment and communities.

Policy Implementation Model to Overcome Illegal Gold Mining in Kuantan Singingi

Essentially, prior research provided and assessed policy views connected to illegal mining, but they did not fully explain the relationship between variables in the execution of public policies that can greatly reduce illicit mining operations in Indonesia. As a result, the author intends to investigate the network viewpoint of policy implementation in an effort to develop an effective model for dealing with illicit mining, particularly in Kuantan Regency Singingi.

Several prior studies, like one conducted by Haridison (2016), have found factors that influence the execution of policies to combat illegal gold mining. The key problems in dealing with illegal mining in different places are community socioeconomics, the Central Kalimantan RTRWP, agency collaboration, and the availability of resources. Fahmi (2017) also emphasized the absence of regional efforts and policies, particularly Regional Regulations (Perda), to regulate the control of gold mining without permits. This demonstrates the critical role that local governments play in developing an adequate and effective legislative framework for combating unlawful mining. Alwi and Susanti's (2019) research on Complexity and Public Policy emphasizes the need of involving all stakeholders in food security programs. The lack of coordination across agencies, as well as the failure of network-based groups like the Food Security Council, make it difficult to implement food security policy.

Responding to the numerous study viewpoints discussed above, the author believes that there is a pressing need to examine the interaction between variables in the execution of illegal mining prevention strategies. As a result, the author used a network approach to policy implementation to acquire a better knowledge of how various actors interact and collaborate to combat unlawful mining.

Marsh and Smith's policy network analysis model, as described by Kisby (2007), offers a structured and purposeful explanation for policy making. Howlett (1995) explains that interactions between state and private players occur at each stage of the policy formation process, resulting in a rather stable parameter. The network model's merits include its ability to focus on the organization's core objective and leverage specialized skills, resulting in intense collaboration amongst companies to solve challenges (Zhao et al., 2020). In the context of combating illegal gold mining, a policy network is

developed as a policy subsystem encompassing leaders, followers, political groups, society, and the commercial sector (Wayne, 1997). This strong engagement between parties results in relatively constant parameters at all stages of policy creation. This link is strongly related to implementation capacity, which refers to the network's ability to apply policies and accomplish intended outcomes (Wang et al., 2016).

Marsh and Smith's policy network research emphasizes the importance of structural and deliberate explanations in policymaking. To combat illegal gold mining in Kuantan Singingi Regency, policy execution necessitates a new approach that prioritizes effective coordination, cooperation, and high-level engagement among all stakeholders. The successful execution of this strategy is heavily reliant on a thorough understanding of the dynamics of policy networks, which can be used to develop an effective and long-term model for combating illegal gold mining in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

This study demonstrates the complexities of enacting measures to address gold mining without permits in Kuantan Singingi Regency. A collaborative visioning and network management strategy demonstrates that the key to success is active participation and good cooperation between government and society. The results of the stakeholder analysis and coordination approach show that establishing an implementation network is critical to overcome the hurdles. In this context, the important takeaway is the significance of fostering shared commitment to achieving policy objectives. Joint visioning establishes a firm foundation, whereas network management facilitates stakeholder participation and policy coordination. Active community involvement in policy creation and implementation opens the way to long-term solutions. Collective intelligence developed through implementation networks provides valuable capital when dealing with change dynamics.

Suggestion

To improve policy sustainability, more measures in network management optimization are recommended. The coordination of sub-networks for goal development, program implementation, and operational implementation must be strengthened. Capacity building and increased engagement from the commercial sector and non-governmental organizations could be critical to continuing positive momentum. As a result, continual policy updates and enhanced stakeholder capacity are required to ensure that this network continues to function as a catalyst for change in the fight against sustainable gold mining without permits in Kuantan Singingi Regency.

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