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The Tin Mining Conflict (An Analysis of Interest Group's Access and Policy Innovation to The Use of Natural Resources in The Water of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District)

Murni Zaina^{1*}, Ibrahim^{2*}, Bahjatul Murtasidin^{3*}

^{1,2,3} Bangka Belitung University | ^{1,2,3} Gang IV No.1, Balun Ijuk, Merawang, Bangka Regency, Bangka Belitung Islands 33172

✉ murnizaina1504@gmail.com¹, iim_babel@gmail.com², bahjatul@ubb.ac.id³

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Abstract: This study discusses the access to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu which is an area that has considerable potential natural resources. Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K states that the area is included in the capture fisheries zone, port zone, and tourism zone. Precisely in Article 29 letter a, the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu Bangka Regency is the developing zone area of the capture fisheries, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT. However, in this area, it appears that there are tin mining activities carried out by KIP PT Timah and community mining where the legality of those is not clear and the amount is not appropriate, which triggers conflict or rejection from the fishing community. The purpose of this study is to analyze the interest group's access to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu. The theory used in this study namely the Access theory of Jesse Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. While the data collection techniques in this study are interviews, observation, and documentation. The result of this study is that the interest group in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu include the fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies. First, regarding the right-based access mechanism, fishermen have the legal rights in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K which is stated as a capture fisheries zone. a, it is illegal for tin miners owned by the community since the legality has not been clear. In addition, the government's right is legal in accordance with formal regulation. The access of tin company is legal through IUP ownership with Regent's Decree Number 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010. Second, the structural and relational-based access mechanisms of these actors are influenced by several factors such as capital factors, social identity, authority, technology, social relations, and so on and so forth that are able to determine the benefits or power and reciprocal network relationships between them.

Keywords: Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Conflict, The Access, Innovation, Policy

1. Preliminary

The Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands has a variety of potential natural resources. The expanse of mangrove forests and marine products such as fish, coral reefs, and even the potential for tin in them are a unique and potential natural resource wealth in Bangka Belitung. Bangka Regency is one of the regencies in the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands which is a coastal area or vast marine waters and its surroundings are surrounded by small islands that have a variety of natural resources including tin. Tin as an extractive industry now has a relatively high selling value, so many people who

previously worked as farmers are now turning to tin miners. Tin mining has a relatively positive impact in supporting economic development which must be optimized, including the need to consider the long-term ecological impact especially for people who are very dependent on the results of the tin mining.

The Provincial Government of the Bangka Belitung Islands has a zoning plan for the use of marine space as stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 for the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands regarding the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3K). The objectives of the regional regulation on RZWP3K are, among others, ecological protection, economic development, socio-cultural development, and institutional arrangement ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020](#)). In addition, there are also Bangka Regency Regional Regulations Number 14 of 2007 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulations Number 6 of 2001 concerning General Mining Management and Bangka Belitung Province Regional Regulations No. 7 of 2014 concerning Mineral Mining Management. These regulations are the basis or guidelines for implementing utilization, granting location permits for the management of marine space or coastal areas, especially the tin mining process, the legal basis for determining space allocation, spatial planning instruments, as well as guidelines for monitoring and controlling space utilization in structuring marine waters in coastal areas and small islands ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 3 of 2020](#)); ([Regional Regulation of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province Number 7 of 2014](#)).

The management of coastal areas must be carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner so as not to leave a bad impact on the community, especially fishermen who are very dependent on marine resources such as fish and others. The potential of natural resources is quite large, especially tin resources, will have a positive impact on the survival of people's lives if there is a suitability of utilization with the provisions that apply in general. However, currently there are many polemics or negative impacts that are felt by the community due to tin mining activities such as water pollution, physical degradation of coastal habitats, coastal abrasion, and even social conflicts between communities.

This is the same thing that happened in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District, Bangka Regency. The region has a wealth of natural resources

which is also quite large. In this area, conflicts arise between fishing communities and tin miners caused by the operation of a tin mine using a Sand Suction Pontoon (PIP), the existence of a Production Suction Vessel (KIP), and a floating IT whose legality is not yet clear. ([Bangka News, 2021](#)). Article 23 of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 for the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands concerning the Zoning Plan for Coastal and Small Islands (RZWP3K) states that the mining zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB, has a sub-zone, namely the tin mineral mining zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MN. Article 24 states that the KPU-TB-MN areas in Bangka Regency include:

Table 1. List of KPU-TB-MN Regions in Bangka Regency

No.	Region
1.	Tanjung Sangau Sea Waters
2.	Tanjung Tarentang Sea Waters
3.	Pesaren Sea Waters
4.	Belinyu Sea and surrounding waters
5.	Malangtunggal Island Waters
6.	North Penagan Sea Waters
7.	South Penagan Sea Waters
8.	Lime City Waters
9.	Tanjung Punggur Sea Waters
10.	South Waters of Lime City
11.	Tanjung Tuing Sea Waters
12.	Deniang Sea, Bedukang Sea, Tanjung Batu Sea, Matras
13.	Sungailiat Sea and surrounding waters
14.	And Sungailiat Waters, Malangtutut Island, Batu Hitam Island, Karang Panjang Island and its surroundings

Source: Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning Zoning Plans for Coastal Areas and Small Islands

Referring to table 1 above, it shows that based on Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K Teluk Kelabat Dalam is not included in the mining zone as mentioned above. The tin mining location in Teluk Kelabat Dalam is not in its zoning area as stated in Article 24 of Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K above and is triggered by the presence of waste or fuel left over from tin producing vessels which causes a decrease in water quality. This is what triggers the conflict between the fishing community and the tin miners. Mining activities especially unconventional or illegal tin mining are often located in marine waters which are fishing areas for fishing communities thus triggering social conflicts due to the struggle for access to economic space in the utilization of natural resources in these waters.

Conflict in the marine sector is a phenomenon that often occurs to cause rejection from the local community, especially fishermen. Not only that, the waste, even fuel waste and metal debris from KIP sand

mining activities affect water quality and pollute fisherman's catch areas. Of course this causes the high intensity of tin sand mining activities in the area which is suspected to have caused a decrease in water quality in the Kelabat Dalam Bay. This was also triggered by the fishermen in Belinyu feeling the loss of marine biodiversity. The fishermen have felt the disappearance of the Gonggong Snail and shrimp, which are one of the important commodities of fishery products, which is thought to be closely related to the decline in the environmental quality of the Kelabat Dalam waters (Mongabay, 2021).

The conflict that occurs shows that there is a struggle for access to the use of natural resources in the water area caused by the dominance of access by one interest group, thereby limiting other groups, especially the local community. Conditions of aquatic resources that have changed, either directly or indirectly due to tin mining activities, affect access and change in the lives of the people who depend on them for their livelihoods or for the interests of these marine resources. The fishing community feels that they have the right to access the utilization of the water area, so other communities such as miners including tin companies also use the area as their production area. This is also closely related to differences in interests in order to gain access to the utilization of a natural resource. The problem of overlapping marine space has resulted in conflicts over the utilization of the marine sector, especially conflicts in tin mining which have shifted from land to coastal areas (Erwiza, 2014).

The explanation above makes researchers interested in discussing further related to the access of interest group actors in the use of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu which has caused conflict. The interest groups referred to in this study are parties who have interests or parties involved in the conflict and even involved in solving problems that occur in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District. The purpose of this study was to analyze the mechanism of interest group access to the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District. While the usefulness of this research is expected to be used as reference material and contribution of scientific thought, especially in the context of the study of political ecology related to mining extraction, as well as educational insights, especially relating to the study of access to the use of natural resources. For the sake of scientific research, this research is expected to be a reference for research

that has relevant studies and as a contribution of thought in term of policy innovation in creating a sustainable ecology in accordance with the SDGs principles.

There are previous studies used by researchers as consideration. *First*, research conducted by M. Iqbal Naufal in 2019, with the title *"Community Access to Tourism Resources in the Komodo National Park Area, West Manggarai Regency"*. Iqbal Naufal only focuses on access and survival strategies for local communities, in the sense that there is only one actor. *Second*, the research written by Berlian Zarina in 2021 with the title *"Between Tourism and Mining: Spatial Contestation on Tanjung Putat Beach and Lepar Beach, Belinyu District, Bangka Regency"*. The research focuses on spatial planning contestations and focuses on parties at the top (authority owners) as research informants. *Third*, research conducted by Putuh Komaratulloh, et al in 2019, with the title *"Access Mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples in Utilizing Natural Resources (Case Study in Kasepuhan Karang, Jagaraksa Village, Muncang District, Lebak Regency, Banten Province)"*. The research only focuses on community access, there are no other actors discussed in the research. The difference in this study is that researchers examine the access of interest groups, both rights-based access mechanisms and structural and relational access, including their survival strategy for the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Subdistrict of Belinyu.

2. Research Methods

Types of Research

The research method used in this study uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that seeks to describe or explain and analyze social phenomena by describing social life from the point of view of individual respondents or informants (Nanang Martono, 2015). The main focus of this research is the mechanism of interest group access to the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District. The qualitative research method in this study is a study that seeks to describe, explain, and understand how individuals interpret or define social phenomena or realities or research objects and reveal complex realities or objects that are studied systematically according to research needs in understanding and analyzing phenomena regarding the mechanism for access of interest groups to the utilization of Kelabat Dalam Bay waters resources as well as the reality of social

problems in the Kelabat Dalam Bay Waters, Belinyu District.

Research Time and Place

The time for carrying out this research is from September 2021 to March 2022. However, before that, researchers have conducted various literature reviews, discussions, and so on. The location of the research that will be carried out by researchers is in Belinyu District, Bangka Regency, precisely in the Teluk Kelabat Dalam waters area. The location of this research was chosen on the grounds that the tin mining conflict that occurred between fishing communities and tin miners occurred in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam in Belinyu District. Besides that, the complexity of the problems or conflicts between fishing communities and tin miners in the struggle for access or use of natural resource space and the high respect for customs such as ethnic heritage as evidenced by the diversity of ethnic groups in the sub-district of Belinyu as the reason researchers conduct research in this area.

Target/Research Subject

Research subjects or informants are people who provide information either about themselves or other people including an event or thing to researchers and are sources of information or primary data in a study to reveal facts in the field in order to obtain research data or information (Afrizal, 2016). The research subjects in this study were representatives of the Teluk Kelabat Dalam fishing community, Belinyu District, representatives of the mining community in Teluk Kelabat Belinyu District, the Belinyu Village government, and the provincial government of the Bangka Belitung Islands which in this case were the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries and the Department of Energy and Resources. Minerals of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province.

The technique of determining the informant or subject in this study was carried out by purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations (Ibrahim, 2015). The use of purposive sampling where the researcher uses his judgment in selecting or identifying informants in accordance with the study in order to provide real and in-depth research information or data by interviewing informants who are considered to know or master the research object and facilitate data processing for the purposes of the research itself. The technique in determining the informants themselves

aims to make it easier for researchers to determine informants and not to make the whole community as informants.

Procedure

The qualitative research method explores the data more broadly and with quality so that the procedures in this study follow the flow and explore the information provided by the informants. In terms of data collection, researchers focused on exploring primary data sources through the interview process to predetermined informants and researchers conducted direct observations in the field to see the conditions and objects studied. In addition, in this study, to explore sources of secondary data, researchers collect documentation in the form of archives, data, news and related information regarding the object of research on access to natural resource utilization.

Data, Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

Sources of data or information used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data or research results obtained directly from the object of research with the aim of obtaining the data or information needed. In other words, primary data is obtained directly in the field, either from individuals who are interviewed (informants) in the study or the main object observed directly. While secondary data plays a role in supporting or supporting research results that have been obtained from primary data obtained from books, journals or theses, internet access (such as articles, online media), and regulatory documents or publication documents from certain institutions relevant to research that are able to provide an overview of the social conditions in which the research/study is conducted.

While the data collection techniques used in this study were interviews, observation, and documentation. Interviewing is defined as a form of conversation, the art of asking questions, and listening. Regarding the implementation process, the researcher will use an unstructured interview type. According to Kaelan, unstructured interviews are free interviews where researchers do not use structured, systematic, and complete interview guidelines for data collection (Ibrahim, 2015). Based on this definition, the interview technique referred to in this study is in the form of a question-and-answer process that the researcher conducted with some of the previously mentioned informants.

In this regard, the observation referred to in this study is a data collection technique, in which the researcher will conduct direct observations on the issue of fishermen and the mechanism for access of interest groups to the utilization of the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Subdistrict of Belinyu. Meanwhile, the documentation referred to in this study refers to data sourced from books, journals, online media, to other published documents dealing with conflict issues, especially access mechanisms.

Data Analysis Technique

Of all the data that has been collected by researchers to answer the formulation of the problem. With this, the data that has been collected is analyzed using the technical analysis of qualitative data using the Miles and Huberman model. In Afrizal (2016) Miles and Huberman divide data analysis in qualitative research into three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, and focusing on the things that are important (Sugiyono, 2013). Referring to the explanation at the data reduction stage, the researcher sorts or simplifies by choosing which raw data is important, interesting, new, and useful from the data or information that has been obtained to focus on certain problems according to the object of research regarding the conflict that occurred. and the access of interest groups to the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District.

Data presentation is an activity to present research data. Presentation of data is done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, and so on (Sugiyono, 2013). Through the presentation of data, a reduced data or information will be structured or structured so that it is easier to understand. The last step is that the researcher will draw conclusions or verify. Drawing conclusions is an activity to formulate conclusions based on two previous activities (data reduction and data presentation). Conclusions are drawn to find conclusions on what has been researched to answer research problems which are then carried out a study or analysis in accordance with the approach or theory of access from Jesse Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on research results that refer to data collection techniques at the research location, the conflict that occurred in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu between

fishermen and tin miners began when fishermen asked for justice due to tin mining activities whose legality was not clear and the amount was inappropriate or excessive. Fishermen feel the impact of water damage which has a very significant impact on their income or the number of catches. Findings in the field that fishing boats and tin mining pontoons are very close side by side. The following is research data from the documentation of researchers at the research location which shows that there is a struggle for access or differences in interest in the use of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District:



Figure 1. Fishing Boats and Tin Mining Pontoons
(Source: Research Documentation in the Field)

Based on the picture, it can be seen that the pontoons of the miners are dominating and there are more of them than fishing boats causing the conflict to occur so that their access is certainly greater to threaten the sustainability of the Teluk Kelabat Dalam which triggers a bad impact on fishing activities of fishermen.

A. Identification of Interest Group Actors

An interest group is a collection of people who have an interest in something. In this study, what is meant by interest groups are parties who have interests or parties involved in conflicts over the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District. Of course, each actor has different interests in the area. Based on the researcher's interview with the Belinyu Sub-District Government that the actors who have an interest in the utilization of natural resources in the waters of Kelabat Dalam Bay or parties involved in solving problems that occur in Kelabat Dalam Bay are fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field that there are *small fishermen and large fishermen*. Small fishermen are fishermen who have their own fishing production equipment and do not employ other people or fishermen, in the sense of working individually. The fishing gear they have is relatively simple (such as trawls, sungkur, nets, and rawi), the boat or boat used is not too big, the fishing area or area is still not far from the ship auction place. The small fishermen found in the field are mostly local indigenous people. Meanwhile, big fishermen are the opposite where fishermen who have subordinates have their own fishing production equipment that is relatively very capable or more modern to attract more fish resources and so on.

Tin miner. Based on the findings in the field, most of the tin miners encountered were immigrants, namely residents of Selapan and Palembang. Then, *the government*. This government is a combination of the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Province of the Bangka Belitung Islands, and the Belinyu Village Government. The government is an actor who functions as a policy or decision maker and has the authority to set policies on the regulation or management of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. *Tin company* (PT. Timah), is a company that is a State-Owned Enterprise (BUMN) which is engaged in mining, industry, trade, transportation and services related to the mining business sector.

B. Access Mechanism for Interest Group Actors

According to Jesse C Ribot and Nancy Lee Peluso (2003) that there are two mechanisms for the formation of access consisting of a right-based mechanism and a structural and relational health insurance mechanism. Rights-based access mechanisms include legal access and illegal access. Legal access based on the provisions of formal regulations such as local regulations, customs or conventions, and customary law or agreements formed from decisions between actors or access to resources is obtained through the existence of a permit to carry out a business activity and or a business location permit. Illegal access is access that is against the law, customs, and conventions. While the mechanism based on structural and relational is the ability to benefit from the resources framed by the economy - politics and culture. Structural and relational access relates to patterns and characteristics of relationship or

social interactions between actors that have a relationship that will have a positive effect of trust or the same perspective between actors so as to determine feedback and form the flow of power networks between actors.

Access mechanism based on rights. *First*, access to fishermen. Based on research data at the research location, fishermen in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District who have an interest in access to the use of natural resources in these waters consist of two small fishermen and large fishermen. Of course they have a high dependence on Teluk Kelabat Dalam. They have used the bay's resources for a long time and even for generations. In terms of rights, the ability of fishermen to obtain and maintain benefits from the natural resources of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu is in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K. This shows that the fishing community already has the right to access or utilize natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. This is reinforced in an interview conducted by the researcher with one of the small fisherman and the relevant government that Teluk Kelabat Dalam is indeed a capture fisheries zone and not a mining zone.

In addition, based on the statement and the researcher's interview with the Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Service, it is true that fishermen have a legal rights-based access mechanism in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K Article 29 letter a, namely Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu is a capture fisheries zone which clearly shows This is an arena for fishermen to use marine space, especially for catching fisheries in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. The following is a list of areas that are included in the capture fisheries zone category in Bangka Regency:

Table 2. List of Capture Fisheries Zone Areas in Bangka Regency

No.	Region Name
1.	Belinyu Waters
2.	Kelabat Dalam Bay Waters
3.	West Mendo Waters
4.	Waters of rancid water
5.	Sungailiat waters

Source: Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020

However, the existence of mining activities operating in Teluk Kelabat Belinyu of course has an impact on fishermen, especially damage to the aquatic environment. fishermen who legally already have the right to access the use of Teluk Kelabat Dalam trying to maintain access to meet their daily needs. As the main

as long as the activity has legality. When the decree expires, the IUP cannot be extended again. The following is a picture of the IUP of PT. Tin in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu:

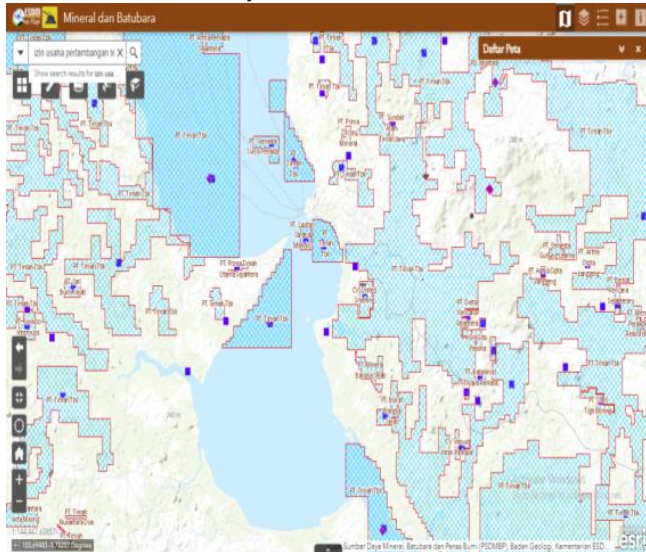


Figure 3. IUP PT Timah in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu (Source: Geoportal ESDM Office of Bangka Belitung Province)

Based on the picture, PT Timah does have an IUP to utilize tin resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. The IUP exists or is valid with the permission of the Regent of Bangka Regency with the number SK 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010 with the effective date of the decree on 27 April 2020 and ends on 20 July 2025 at the mine site in the sea area of the Belinyu river, Bangka Regency. The PT Timah IUP has a mining production area of 446,118 Ha with a distance of 1 mile or 150 meters from the coastline with a validity period of until July 20, 2025 (EMR Geoportal).

In terms of the power to grant mining business permits, it is in the hands of the district and provincial governments and even the central government. The central government which has the authority to grant permits to conduct mining business if the production area is more than 12 miles and also if the size of the ship exceeds 30 tons becomes the central authority in terms of licensing. The administrative area boundary in the coastal area or sea direction as far as 0-12 miles from the shore is the authority of the Marine and Fisheries Service of the Province of Bangka Belitung.

Structural and relational access mechanisms. As for the structural and relational access mechanism of interest groups to the use of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam waters, Belinyu sub-district which is analyzed based on the access theory of Jesse C Ribot

and Nancy Lee Peluso, which refers to the results of researcher interviews with several informants as follows:

First, fishermen access. Small fishermen, that the ability of small fishermen to obtain and maintain the benefits of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu is influenced by their structure and relations as a form of interaction between actors who are able to determine feedback and form a power network based on interviews of researchers with several fishermen actors namely (1) influenced by social identity because they are local indigenous people and are hereditary. (2) the existence of capital control that comes from personal finance as well as assistance from the government such as financial assistance, fishing gear, and so on. (3) mastery of technology in the form of ownership of ships for fishing and fishing gear. (4) the existence of social relations such as they are members of groups consisting of 11 people so that there are social relations there based on interviews of researchers with fishermen such as discussing the environmental sustainability of the Teluk Kelabat Dalam waters and even other related matters. In addition, small fishermen also have a defense strategy, namely to stay at sea even if they get money from tin miners of 300 thousand rupiah, which fishermen can use to maintain access which can be used for fishing capital such as buying fuel and even giving it to their families.

While the big fisherman. The efforts of large fishermen in obtaining and maintaining a beneficial relationship network from natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu are influenced by factors of capital ownership and personal technology as well as social relations with other fishermen. Big fishermen have their own capital and fishing vessels which are relatively larger and more capable than small fishermen to cover longer distances to find fish. Between them, of course, there is a well-established relationship or interaction in terms of their relationship with fisheries and so on.

Regarding the impact felt by fishermen due to mining activities, based on the results of interviews with small fishermen, it is very influential, especially from an economic perspective, namely income or catches of fish, shrimp, and so on. This is caused by the cloudiness of the water so that many fish run away or are difficult to find while the boat or boat they use is unable to travel further and the death of tobacco trees or mangroves in which there are holes where fish breed due to smoke/fog from the air. suction vessels and TI

Floating owned by tin miners. Similarly, the results of the researcher's interview with the big fishermen, that they also felt the impact, but they were able to slightly reduce the bad impact through fishing boats that were bigger than small fishermen.

Second, access to tin miners. Efforts or interactions or relationships between tin miners in obtaining and even maintaining benefits from the utilization of marine resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam are influenced by the frame of relationships or social relations where tin bosses employ subordinates as labor or tin mining workers who are paid a monthly salary system depending on monthly income. also so as to determine the performance of actors. Findings in the field that the subordinates are placed in a rented house where the cost of renting the house is borne by the tin boss. Based on interviews with fishermen, the majority of the miners are immigrants compared to local residents or equivalent to 100: 5 (100 vs 5). Tin miners strive to maintain open access and sustainable benefits/access for them by asking permission from the authority holder. When there is capital ownership, the power of technology will be easily utilized in the production or extraction process, even in the mobilization of labor and obtaining business permits and even permits obtained through payment.

Third, government access. The government's efforts to obtain and maintain the flow of benefits from natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu are influenced by knowledge and authority factors, meaning that they have the authority to issue business permits, control, and supervise the management and utilization of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu District. . Of course, there are social relations or cooperation and coordination between other governments for the sake of enforcing regulations on the management and utilization of natural resources, there is a commitment to reduce conflicts that occur, one of which is through meetings, conducting move to other water areas, conducting raids on mining sites. which does disturb or damage the waters of Teluk Kelabat and the existing mangrove forests. Besides that, to maintain the flow of power or authority, the government uses capital in the form of giving fishermen 10 million in money and assistance with fishing gear in the form of 30 pieces of wire as described above including the provision of Vaname shrimp seeds.

Fourth, tin company access. Structurally and relationally, tin companies in obtaining and maintaining the flow of benefits in exploiting tin sources in Teluk

Kelabat Dalam Belinyu are influenced by factors of capital ownership, technology in the form of KIP, negotiations, and markets. Based on an interview with the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Province of Bangka Belitung that tin companies are able to dominate the market both regionally, nationally, and even internationally related to sales, supply, and demand as well as their influence on prices so that they are able to shape the distribution of profits, especially in the mining industry. PT Timah's access control strategy is to provide Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and compensation one of which is that they give money 300 thousand rupiah to the fishermen according to the fishermen's statement and provide compensation to fishermen and provide compensation to fishermen and surrounding communities who feel the adverse environmental impact in the form of giving capital for fishermen to purchase Vaname shrimp seeds as stated by the Head of Metal Mineral Mining Division of the Energy and Mineral Resources Office of the Province of Bangka Belitung.

C. Policy Innovation Towards The Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources

Damage or threat to the preservation of the aquatic environment is the main factor causing the conflict that occurred in Teluk Kelabat Dalam which has an impact on economic resources to problems in the social life of the local community. Differences in interests or differences in access always appear in the social life of the community, but this needs to be balanced and does not interfere with the interests or economic resources of other individuals who are guided by legal certainty that has been determined so that the most significant problem in the form of conflict can be minimized.

Regarding the differences in interests over access to the use of marine space, a consistent and fair policy is needed for both human resources and natural or environmental resources. The government that has a policy on the use of marine space must be consistent, especially regarding the issuance of business permits so that it does not cause social problems in the community as well as legal certainty, guaranteeing the preservation of the marine environment, binding protection, and regulation of the management or utilization of marine space related to natural resources. Conflict resolution is not as easy as continuing to issue various policies from the government, but one must understand the various socio-economic characteristics of coastal communities who are directly dealing with

marine areas and need to understand the political and economic power possessed by each party or actor.

Therefore, in order to increase awareness in creating a sustainable ecology in accordance with the SDGs principles and to minimize the emergence of social conflicts caused by environmental damage, researchers provide a contribution of thought as an innovation that aims as ecological protection and legal certainty for ecological sustainability that prioritizes aspects of transparency, participation, and of course it is sustainable. The following are some innovations and steps that can be taken to maintain ecological sustainability and as well as legal certainty in the use of natural resources, including:

1. Democracy Education

Democracy education is not only about contesting general elections. However, democracy is a state principle whose context is very broad, including those concerning ecological sustainability and legal certainty in the use of marine spatial planning. Democracy education which includes education to the public and even interest groups or related stakeholders about the importance of maintaining and creating a balanced and sustainable marine or ecological space based on established regulations that do not hinder the access of other groups and do not damage the environment. Democracy education can also be done through education to related parties who have public authority in establishing concrete and consistent regulations that take into account the socio-cultural conditions of the community, especially grassroots actors. In addition, democratic education is also related to a literacy culture that is oriented to the use of natural resources, and the need for public political education so that they are not blind to politics.

2. Exclusive Ecology

Exclusive ecology is related to policy/regulation making, management domain, socio-ecological innovation, technology diffusion, and ecological spatial planning and even environmental advocacy which is not only limited to the technical aspects of the environment. Exclusive ecology in this case is oriented to ecology with the principle of sustainable development. Exclusive ecology is very necessary for ecologists such as extractive industries and especially to maintain the availability of resources. Exclusive ecology also requires the participation of all elements, not only the government but also community organizations,

even the most important, the community itself as the highest democracy holder.

3. Government Institutional Restructuring

The purpose of this step is to strengthen the consistent function and role of public authorities in decision making or policy formulation and policy implementation in order to uphold the principles of public participation, transparency, integration, synchronization, and justice, especially in the ecological sector (natural resources, waters, environment). In addition, restructuring also has a positive impact on the government that aspirations and initiatives from all parties (stakeholders) need to always be given space and stimulated to produce new ideas or innovative breakthroughs, especially in terms of public policies. Concrete steps from the government as the main party in decision making are needed, for example by creating an exclusive ecology that concerns the sustainability of marine ecosystems and community welfare.

In addition, the government as the party that has the authority to make marine spatial planning policies must also control or supervise the implementation of policies or related regulations that have been determined and need to synchronize existing regulations with conditions in the social life of the community so that they are optimally useful so that they overlap and dominate. Interest or power can not happen. Restructuring is also not only within the scope of the government that sets policies but also all public authorities such as law enforcement agencies. This is intended so that all forms of policies that are implemented as well as various social problems that occur can be enforced with the principle of justice in accordance with applicable law indiscriminately.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that the researcher has done regarding the "Tin Mining Conflict (Analysis of Interest Groups on the Utilization of Natural Resources in the Waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam, Belinyu District)" which has been described in the previous chapter. So it can be concluded that the utilization of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu cannot be separated from the existence of struggles and differences in the access interests of actors who have an interest in the utilization of marine space. This illustrates that the use of marine space is inseparable from the political economy frame. Policies taken or even regulations that are used as references in the

utilization and management of marine space will certainly have an impact on marine sustainability in the future. The tin mining conflict depicts a complex face with overlapping struggles and domination of access and even competing with flow of benefits and get more profits. This is also to create a harmonious relationship not only within the scope of the government but also for the community.

The management and utilization of marine space in the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu area has shown the complex formation of power relations which is shown through each party having different interests in the resources of Teluk Kelabat Dalam. On the other hand, the dominance of the role of one actor can reduce the status of other actors, namely fishermen in accessing fishery resources.

Findings in the field that: *Rights-Based Mechanism*, where the actors involved in the utilization of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu include fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies.

1. Fishermen legally have the right to access the use of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning RZWP3K. This is contained in Article 29 letter a where the Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu area is a capture fisheries zone so that it clearly shows that there is a legal right of fishermen to utilize the marine space of Teluk Kelabat Dalam.
2. Tin miner. Tin mining activities belonging to the community that operate using floating pontoons are illegal, so the mechanism for accessing them is illegal because the legality is not clear. This is also reinforced by interviews conducted by researchers with some of these informants.
3. Government. The government's rights-based access mechanism is legal which has the authority to regulate, supervise, and even organize the management or utilization of marine space in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam in accordance with formal regulations.
4. Tin Company (PT Timah). PT Timah's rights-based access mechanism is legal, namely through ownership of an IUP to carry out mining production operations in accordance with SK Number 188.45/465/TAMBEN/2010 with the enactment date of the decree on 27 April 2020 and ending on 20 July 2025.

Second, Structural and Relational Based Mechanisms. Structural and relational are both

interrelated because they involve patterns and characteristics of relationships and interactions between actors that are able to determine feedback between the two and form a network of strengths. Likewise with rights-based access, actors who are also involved in the utilization of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu consist of fishermen, tin miners, the government, and tin companies.

1. Fishermen, access mechanism based on structural and relational fishermen is where small fishermen are influenced by factors of social identity, capital, technology such as boats and fishing gear, as well as social relations. Meanwhile, large fishermen are structurally and relationally influenced by capital, technology ownership, labor, and social relations.
2. Tin miners, structurally and relationally the access of tin miners is influenced by negotiation factors or social relations, capital, and labor.
3. Government, where structural and relational access to government is ownership of authority, social relations, capital, and knowledge.
4. Tin companies, where PT Timah's structural and relational-based access mechanism is influenced by factors of capital, technology, labor, markets, and social relations or negotiations. Access mechanisms, both rights-based and structural and relational, both play an important role for actors in obtaining, controlling, maintaining, and identifying or maintaining the flow of benefits and power relations or distribution of interests in their social relations to the utilization of natural resources in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu. . The rights mechanism is strengthened by structural and relational mechanisms in the sense that they go hand in hand in maintaining the flow of benefits in the utilization or management of marine space in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu.

In the end, each actor still maintains access with their respective interests to the use of natural resources in the waters of Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu even though they are still overshadowed by social problems due to the dominance of tin mining activities which have a bad impact on the aquatic environment for fishermen. The power of capital or finance, technology, and even social relations that are built are the power capital to gain and maintain access. These efforts are a series of material, political-economic, and cultural bundles and webs of power that regulate access to resources.

Now is the time to minimize environmental damage and social conflicts due to tin mining activities through the determination of the latest policy innovation efforts especially in the determination of policies on the use of natural resources which are then synchronized with the social conditions of the community. Issues that arise such as the conflict that occurred in Teluk Kelabat Dalam Belinyu can be minimized which then creates sustainable natural resources in accordance with the SDGs principles through the implementation of several policy innovation efforts that the researchers propose.

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