

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE RESOLUTION OF MINING BLASTING DISPUTES IN BARITO SELATAN REGENCY

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Abstract

This article examines the role of the Local Government of Barito Selatan Regency in resolving disputes arising from blasting activities conducted by PT. Multi Tambang Jaya Utama. The study aims to assess the significant social and environmental impacts experienced by the surrounding community, which necessitated a prompt response from local authorities. Employing an empirical research method and a socio-legal approach, this study provides an in-depth analysis of the mediation process and dispute resolution strategies undertaken by the local government. The primary challenge encountered is structural, particularly concerning the limited authority of the local government over mining affairs following the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014, which transferred most natural resource management powers to the central government. Nevertheless, the Local Government of Barito Selatan demonstrated initiative and commitment by establishing the Social Conflict Resolution Team (PKS). This team is tasked with facilitating dialogue between the company and the community, as well as formulating participatory and sustainable resolution measures. The findings indicate that despite limited authority, the active role of the local government remains crucial in maintaining social stability. Therefore, strengthening regulations, institutional support, and enhancing community participation are essential to achieving fair, inclusive, and sustainable dispute resolution.

Keywords: Government, Blasting, Mediation, Barito Selatan.

INTRODUCTION

Mining refers to the process of extracting minerals or other geological materials from the earth, including metals such as gold and copper, as well as other resources like coal and sand.¹ This activity involves several stages, ranging from exploration and extraction

¹ Nanda Desi Rahma et al., "Dampak Pertambangan Batu Bara Pada Kesehatan Lingkungan: A Systematic Review," *Health Safety Environment Journal* 2, no. 2 (2022): 1-19.

to processing and marketing of mineral resources.² Blasting is a specific process used to fracture or detach rocks from geological formations at mining sites.³ This technique employs explosives—such as ammonium nitrate—placed in drilled holes to produce controlled detonations. The effectiveness and safety of blasting operations largely depend on the competency of the Chief Mining Engineer. Proper management is essential to prevent adverse consequences, as evidenced by the case involving PT. Multi Tambang Jaya Utama.⁴

A mining dispute in South Barito Regency has engaged multiple stakeholders, including the mining company, local communities, and regional authorities.⁵ Notably, regulations surrounding the use of explosives at mining sites are highly stringent and governed by various legal frameworks. These include the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Decree No. 1827 K/30/MEM/2018 on Guidelines for Good Mining Practices.⁶ National Police Regulation No. 17 of 2017 on Licensing, Security, Supervision, and Control of Commercial Explosives,⁷ and South Barito Regency Regional Regulation No. 8 of 2013 concerning the Management of Mineral and Coal Mining.⁸

Initial observations conducted by the researcher in Palu Rejo Village revealed that a blasting incident on August 19, 2023, had significant detrimental effects on the local population.⁹ The village head of Palu Rejo stated that the village government, in

² Muhammad Fahrul Razi, "Dampak Aktivitas Pertambangan Batubara Terhadap Lingkungan Dan Masyarakat Kalimantan Timur," *Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial*, (2021), 67.

³ Dr. Christ Barriga P. and Ing. Mabel Calderón V., "Use of Gas Emulsion in Blasting Project for Clearing in a Copper Mine in Southern Peru," *International Journal of Engineering and Management Research* 11, no. 5 (2021): 51–64, <https://doi.org/10.31033/ijemr.11.5.19>.

⁴ Hartati and Zainal Amin Ayub, "Jurisdictional Disputes between Central and Local Governments in the Management of Coal Mining," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 8, no. 2 (2024): 69–85, <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol8.Iss2.3003.pp269-285>.

⁵ Muhammad Arrifky Komaruddiansyah, Ahmed Farid, and Rahmat Mubaroh, "Pengaruh Kebijakan Penggunaan Izin Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan Lindung Untuk Pertambangan Di Kabupaten Morowali," *ALADALAH: Jurnal Politik, Sosial, Hukum Dan Humaniora* 2, no. 3 (2024): 74–82, <https://doi.org/10.59246/aladalah.v2i3.859>.

⁶ Keputusan Menteri ESDM Nomor 1827 K/30/MEM/2018 Tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kaidah Teknik Pertambangan.

⁷ Peraturan Kepolisian Republik Indonesia No.17 Tahun 2017 Tentang Perizinan, Pengamanan, Pengawasan Dan Pengendalian Bahan Peledak Komersial.

⁸ Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Barito Selatan Nomor 8 Tahun 2013 Tentang Pengelolaan Pertambangan Mineral Dan Batubara Yang Berwawasan Lingkungan.

⁹ Misli, *Wawancara*, (Barito Selatan, 14 April 2024).

coordination with the village consultative body, would actively monitor and pursue this case to resolution. Affected residents reported severe damage to their houses and swiftlet nests, including cracked walls, directly attributed to the blasting activities of PT. Mutu.¹⁰ In total, more than 327 buildings, including businesses, places of worship, educational facilities, and residential homes, were damaged. Estimated financial losses suffered by the community amount to approximately IDR 1.5 billion (1.5 billion rupiah).

Interviews with two Chief Mining Engineers confirmed that safe blasting distances should be determined based on technical calculations and risk control assessments. These include minimum distances for human safety, equipment protection, mining facilities, and environmental impact. Ideally, the Chief Mining Engineer must ensure that the radius of the blast remains within safety limits. However, during the August 19, 2023 event, the actual blast radius exceeded these limits and was alarmingly close to residential areas.¹¹

According to Nicholai, the theory of authority refers to the legal capacity of an entity to perform certain legal actions.¹² One implementation of this theory is visible in governmental authority to enact policies, which may include actions intended to create or terminate specific legal conditions.¹³ This theory is relevant in analyzing the role of the government as a key actor responsible for overseeing blasting operations in South Barito Regency. Governmental authority is therefore critical – not only to protect public welfare but also to impose strict boundaries on corporate actions in the mining sector.¹⁴ Legally, government authority can originate from three principal mechanisms:

1. Attribution, wherein legislative bodies directly grant governmental authority to specific agencies or organs;
2. Delegation, the transfer of authority from one governmental body to another, with full responsibility resting on the receiving entity;

¹⁰ Saiful, *Wawancara*, (Barito Selatan, 17 April 2024).

¹¹ Bobby, *Wawancara*, (Barito Selatan, 20 April 2024).

¹² Wahidur Roychan, "Konsep Dan Penyelesaian Asas Fiktif Positif Menurut Ketentuan Hukum Positif Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Magister Ilmu Hukum* 13, no. 1 (2023): 69–90, <https://doi.org/10.56943/dekrit.v13n1.140>.

¹³ Syofina Dwi Putri Aritonang and Ida Bagus Ayodya Maheswara, "Tinjauan Yuridis Konflik Relokasi Warga Di Pulau Rempang Berdsarkan Perspektif Teori Kewenangan Hukum," *Iblam Law Review* 3, no. 3 (2023): 72–83, <https://doi.org/10.52249/ilr.v3i3.228>.

¹⁴ Ayu Helda, "Mengenal Kewenangan Dalam Ilmu Hukum," *Ensiklopedia of Journal* 2, no. 4 (2020): 1–13.

3. Mandate, where a governmental organ permits another party to execute powers on its behalf, under its name.¹⁵

Understanding the sources and structure of such authority is essential for ensuring that government oversight of mining activities is conducted in a proportional, accountable, and legally compliant manner.¹⁶

However, existing studies have rarely examined the concrete role of local governments in managing disputes such as this from a socio-legal perspective. As a result, the decisiveness of local governments—particularly in the mining sector—remains inadequately explored. Furthermore, the current regulatory framework, based on a hierarchical legal system, tends to weaken local authority, as mining-related powers have largely been centralized under the national government. The lack of clear regulations outlining the roles of district- or city-level governments in resolving mining disputes further exacerbates this issue.¹⁷ Consequently, the limited authority and regulatory framework available to South Barito Regency's local government presents a major challenge in resolving the blasting dispute involving PT. Mutu

In light of the aforementioned facts, the author concludes that there is an urgent need to examine the local regulatory framework governing mining disputes in South Barito Regency. Such a study is crucial for addressing incidents like the PT. Mutu blasting case, which caused extensive damage to more than 300 buildings in Palu Rejo Village, including business premises, houses of worship, residential homes, and educational institutions. This incident underscores the necessity for responsive and coordinated action from all levels of government—from the village to the regency—to resolve the blasting-related dispute effectively.

¹⁵ Sudrajat Tedi, *"Birokrasi Pemerintah: Kewenangan Dan Jabatan.,"* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika), 2022, 88.

¹⁶ Dhaniar Eka Budiastanti, "Implikasi Yuridis Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 93/PUU-X/2012 Terkait Dengan Penyelesaian Sengketa Perbankan Syariah," *Jurnal Cakrawala Hukum* 11, no. 1 (2020), 67.<https://doi.org/10.26905/idjch.v11i1.4120>.

¹⁷ Muhammad Saleh et al., "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengaturan Pertambangan Rakyat," *Jatiswara* 35, no. 3 (2020): 53–61, <https://doi.org/10.29303/jtsw.v35i3.271>.

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METHOD

The research method employed in this study is empirical legal research, which adopts an approach that examines law within the context of social reality. The primary focus of this research is the role of local government in resolving the blasting-related disputes in South Barito Regency, Central Kalimantan. Law is understood not only as a set of written norms but also as actual behavior influenced by social, economic, cultural, and political conditions.¹⁹

This study employs a socio-legal approach, which integrates normative legal analysis with an understanding of the community's social values. Such an approach is crucial, as the resolution of mining disputes—such as the case involving PT Multi Tambang Jaya Utama—requires legal considerations that are responsive to local norms.²⁰ The data collection techniques used include: a. In-depth interviews with key informants such as local government officials, community leaders, village heads, affected residents, and company representatives; b. Direct observation of the mining sites and affected areas; c. Document analysis of official records, such as environmental reports, minutes of meetings, and regional policy documents.

The data are analyzed qualitatively using thematic categorization and coding techniques to identify patterns related to government authority, community responses, and dispute resolution mechanisms. This approach is expected to produce findings that are relevant to the formulation of fair and sustainable policies.²¹

¹⁸ Jumriaty Jusman and Firda Nosita, "Pengaruh Corporate Governance, Capital Intensity Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Tax Avoidance Pada Sektor Pertambangan," *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi* 20, no. 2 (2020): 697, <https://doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v20i2.997>.

¹⁹ Muhammad hendri Yanova, Parman Komarudin, and Hendra Hadi, "Metode Penelitian Hukum: Analisis Problematika Hukum Dengan Metode Penelitian Normatif Dan Empiris," *Badamai Law Journal Magister Hukum Universitas Lambung Mangkurat* 8, no. 2 (2023): 394–408.

²⁰ Siti Airinda Marennu, "Analisis Kebijakan Pemerintah Daerah Bidang Pertambangan Di Kota Samarinda," *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 12, no. 1 (2019): 21–32.

²¹ Yati Nurhayati, Ifrani Ifrani, and M. Yasir Said, "Metodologi Normatif Dan Empiris Dalam Perspektif Ilmu Hukum," *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Indonesia* 2, no. 1 (2021): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.51749/jphi.v2i1.14>.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Chronology of the Blasting Dispute Between PT Multi Tambang Jaya Utama and the Local Community

The coal mining activities conducted by PT Multi Tambang Jaya Utama (PT. MUTU) in South Barito Regency have triggered significant issues for the surrounding communities, particularly in Palu Rejo Village. The company's blasting operations—detonations used to break rock formations for easier coal extraction—have failed to fully consider the environmental impacts on nearby residential areas. On August 19, 2023, at approximately 14:00 WIB, PT. MUTU conducted a blasting operation within the territory of Palu Rejo Village, located merely 20 kilometers from residential homes. As a result of this activity, 327 buildings were reported to have sustained varying degrees of damage. The affected structures included commercial establishments, houses of worship, residential homes, and educational facilities—all of which serve essential social functions for the community. The damages included cracks in walls, roofs, floors, and ceilings, with some buildings experiencing significant structural damage, thereby posing a risk to their occupants' safety.²²

Based on an interview with Subject 1, the village head of Palu Rejo, it was revealed that on August 25, 2023—six days after the incident—the village government, accompanied by affected community representatives, approached PT. MUTU's public relations department. In response, the company requested the village administration to collect data on the damaged properties in order to facilitate compensation. The proposed compensation scheme included: IDR 5,000,000 (five million rupiah) for minor damages, IDR 10,000,000 (ten million rupiah) for moderate damages, and IDR 15,000,000 (fifteen million rupiah) for severe damages. The village government submitted the data to PT. MUTU on September 5, 2023. However, by November 2023, no compensation had been disbursed.

²² Expos Kalteng, "Diduga Terdampak Blasting 'Ledakan Lokasi Tambang' Di PT MUTU, Warga Desa Palu Rejo Barito Selatan Melakukan Demo," <https://exposkalteng.com/diduga-terdampak-blasting-ledakan-lokasi-tambang-di-pt-mutu-warga-desa-palu-rejo-barito-selatan-melakukan-demo/> (Palangka Raya, 07 Mei 2025).

This situation further heightened community unrest, particularly during the rainy season, when leaks emerged in many homes. For swiftlet nest farmers, the structural damage affected not only their physical property but also their livelihoods. The disruption of the buildings' internal environments – specifically changes in temperature and humidity – led to a significant decline in swiftlet nest production. This underscores the importance of state officials being cognizant of environmental protection responsibilities.²³

In response to the continued inaction, the residents of Palu Rejo Village took steps to demand accountability from the company. PT. MUTU appeared to disregard the claims, failing to provide clarification, conduct damage verification, or offer fair compensation. The lack of a formal response led to widespread frustration within the community. This frustration escalated into anger, culminating in a public protest. On November 18, 2023, the residents staged a road blockade, obstructing PT. MUTU's hauling road. This road serves as a critical route for transporting coal to processing and distribution facilities. The blockade was a strategic move by the community to exert economic pressure on the company.²⁴

By halting coal distribution, the residents aimed to compel the company to engage in negotiations and meet the compensation demands. The protest gained considerable public attention, prompting the local government of South Barito Regency to intervene, recognizing that the escalating dispute posed a threat to social stability and required immediate resolution.²⁵

During the mediation process, the local government encountered significant challenges, particularly due to the limitations imposed by Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government. This law transferred full regulatory authority over mining operations from

²³Eviarti Rosmaida, *Pelaksanaan Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan (AMDAL) Di Indonesia Dalam Rangka Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Hidup*, Jurnal Ilmiah Politik dan Hukum Indonesia Vol.1, No.2 April 2024 e-ISSN : 3032-5854; p-ISSN : 3032-5862, Hal 47-65

²⁴ Kartika Dewi Irianto and Radella Elfani, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Wanprestasi Pada Kontrak Jasa Konstruksi Di Pemerintahan Daerah Kota Bukittinggi," *Pagaruyuang Law Journal* 4, no. 1 (2020): 34–48, <https://doi.org/10.31869/plj.v4i1.2463>.

²⁵ Ahmad Khoirul Umam et al., "Tantangan Integritas Bisnis Tambang Di Indonesia," (2020), 23. [http://repository.paramadina.ac.id/151/%0Ahttp://repository.paramadina.ac.id/151/1/Tantangan Integritas Bisnis Tambang di Indonesia %28New Version%29.pdf](http://repository.paramadina.ac.id/151/%0Ahttp://repository.paramadina.ac.id/151/1/Tantangan%20Integritas%20Bisnis%20Tambang%20di%20Indonesia%20New%20Version%29.pdf).

regional to central government bodies. Despite these constraints, the local administration endeavored to facilitate dialogue between the community and PT. MUTU in hopes of reaching a mutually beneficial and peaceful settlement. Unfortunately, in the early stages of mediation, the company's response remained sluggish, thereby prolonging tensions within the affected community.²⁶

2. Regional Government's Response to the Blasting Dispute Involving PT. MUTU

In response to the dispute arising from the blasting activities conducted by PT. Multi Tambang Jaya Utama (PT. MUTU) in South Barito Regency, the regional government took a proactive initiative by establishing the Social Conflict Resolution Team (PKS). This team was tasked with facilitating dialogue between the company and the affected community. Through this team, the local government organized a formal mediation forum on 27 November 2023, which included representatives from the residents of Palu Rejo Village and delegates from PT. MUTU. A joint field investigation was also conducted to objectively assess the extent of building damage caused by the blasting activities.²⁷

The regional government aimed to ensure a fair compensation agreement, whereby PT. MUTU committed to providing reparations for damage to more than 327 buildings. The government supervised the signing of the agreement and emphasized the necessity for periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the company's commitments were fully met without disadvantaging any party.²⁸ Throughout this process, the regional government acted as a neutral facilitator, striving to balance investment interests with the protection of local community rights, thereby preserving social stability.²⁹

²⁶ S Hadi et al., "Penyelesaian Sengketa Tanah Ulayat Masyarakat Hukum Adat Suku Ngalum Dengan Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Pegunungan Bintang," *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu*, no.1 June (2024): 513-22, <https://ojs.daarulhuda.or.id/index.php/Socius/article/view/709%0Ahttps://ojs.daarulhuda.or.id/index.php/Socius/article/download/709/747>.

²⁷ Bagus Dimas, Adam Idris, and Nur Fitriyah, "Analisis Konflik Lahan Pertambangan Batubara (Studi Kasus Wilayah Pertambangan Di Kecamatan Marangkayu-Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara)," *Jurnal Administrative Reform* 2, no. 2 (2014): 22-38, <http://e-journals.unmul.ac.id/index.php/JAR/article/view/513/466>.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Derita Prapti Rahayu and Faisal Faisal, "Eksistensi Pertambangan Rakyat Pasca Pemberlakuan Perubahan Undang-Undang Tentang Pertambangan Mineral Dan Batubara," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 3, no. 3 (2021): 37-53, <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v3i3.337-353>.

3. The Role of the South Barito Regency Government in Handling the Blasting Dispute between PT. Multi Tambang Jaya Utama and the Community

According to South Barito Regent Regulation No. 20 of 2024 concerning the Regional Secretariat, the Secretariat serves as a staff element led by the Regional Secretary and is responsible to the Regent. The duties and authorities of provincial and regency/municipal governments are regulated by Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Governance.³⁰

The duties of regency/municipal governments include:

- a. Administering public affairs at the regency/municipal level, where the local government handles various matters related to the interests of the local community, such as public health, basic education, community aspirations, and the development of local infrastructure;³¹
- b. Providing public services, particularly in areas such as education, healthcare, and public transportation, as a core responsibility.³²

The authorities of regency/municipal governments include:³³

- a. Managing local administrative affairs, where the regency/municipality has the authority to regulate and manage matters not under the jurisdiction of the central or provincial governments, including market management, primary education, and business licensing;³⁴
- b. Collecting local taxes and levies, such as hotel taxes, restaurant taxes, and land and building taxes (PBB) for rural and urban areas.³⁵

³⁰ Muhammad Emil S Nugraha, "Pengaruh Kinerja Pegawai Terhadap Efektivitas Organisasi Pada Kantor Kecamatan Dusun Selatan Kabupaten Barito Selatan," *Restorica: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara Dan Ilmu Komunikasi* 6, no. 2 (2020): 82–90, <https://doi.org/10.33084/restorica.v6i2.1781>.

³¹ FIKRI JAMAL, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir," *Rechtsregel : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2019), 76.<https://doi.org/10.32493/rjih.v2i1.2981>.

³² Okparizan and Doni Septian, "KEWENANGAN KELURAHAN PASCA UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 23 TAHUN 2014 TENTANG PEMERINTAHAN DAERAH" *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan* 1, no. 2 (2017): 51–74.

³³ Peraturan Bupati Barito Selatan Nomor 20 Tahun 2024 Tentang Sekretariat Daerah Kabupaten Barito Selatan.

³⁴ Kurnia Nurma Aristawati et al., "Aspek Hukum Otonomi Daerah Dalam Kerangka Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia" 01, no. 1 (2024), 89.

³⁵ Evy Sriwati, Budi Setiawati, and Nurbiah Tahir, "Peran Pemerintah Daerah Dalam Pembangunan Infrastruktur," *Jurnal KIMAP: Kajian Ilmiah Mahasiswa Administrasi Publik* 5, no. 1 (2024): 1–16, <https://journal.unismuh.ac.id/index.php/kimap/article/view/14058>.

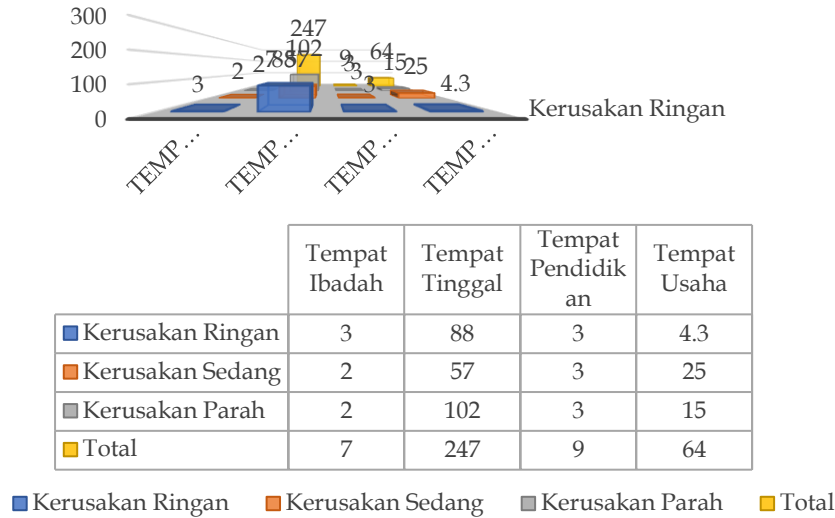
Following the completion of the field investigation in January 2024, the findings were presented at a follow-up meeting chaired by the Regional Secretary of South Barito. In this meeting, PT. MUTU acknowledged that its blasting activities had negatively affected residential structures. The company expressed its willingness to assume responsibility for the damage and committed to providing compensation to the affected residents. The regional government played a critical role in ensuring that the dispute resolution process was transparent, fair, and safeguarded the rights of the community.³⁶

In addressing the situation, the regional government acted as a mediator between the community and the company. A mediation forum was held on 27 January 2024 at the South Barito Regional Secretariat hall, attended by community representatives and PT. MUTU's public relations personnel to seek a resolution to the ongoing dispute. The government also conducted a field investigation to assess the degree of damage sustained by the community. Ultimately, an agreement was reached between the residents of Palu Rejo Village and PT. MUTU, whereby the company committed to compensating individuals whose homes were damaged by the blasting activities.³⁷ The local government, through the PKS team, facilitated the signing of the agreement. The agreement also included provisions for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of compensation to ensure that no party was disadvantaged.³⁸ A summary table of the building damages caused by the blasting activities conducted by PT. Multi Tambang Jaya Utama is attached below:

³⁶ Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemerintahan Daerah.

³⁷ Juju Jumadi Koko Mukti Wibowo, Indra Kanedi, "Sistem Informasi Geografis (Sig) Menentukan Lokasi Pertambangan Batu Bara Di Provinsi Bengkulu Berbasis Website," *Jurnal Media Infotama* 11, no. 1 (2021): 23–60.

³⁸ Adibah Mufidah Hariswan, Emrinaldi Nur, and Nanda Fito Mela, "Pengungkapan Emisi Karbon Perusahaan Pertambangan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Al-Iqtishad* 1, no. 18 (2022): 19–41.



Picture 1. Percentage of Damage Caused by Blasting Activities of PT. MUTU

The success of this dispute resolution process did not end with the signing of the agreement. The local government also made efforts to ensure that the implementation of the agreement would be evaluated periodically.³⁹

Findings from the study affirm that, although following the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014 the Barito Selatan Regional Government no longer holds attributive authority over mining affairs, it nonetheless played an active role in resolving the blasting dispute through structured mediation and facilitation. Within the framework of Nicholai's theory of authority, authority is defined as the capacity of an entity to carry out certain legal actions, which derives from three primary mechanisms: attribution, delegation, and mandate.⁴⁰

Accordingly, the proactive step taken by the Barito Selatan Regional Government to establish the Social Conflict Resolution Team (Tim PKS) and to facilitate dialogue between the community and the company illustrates the exercise of either delegated or mandated authority. This initiative can be understood as an exercise of delegated

³⁹ Ahmad Redi and Luthfi Marfungan, "Perkembangan Kebijakan Hukum Pertambangan Mineral Dan Batubara Di Indonesia," *Undang: Jurnal Hukum* 4, no. 2 (2021): 473-506, <https://doi.org/10.22437/ujh.4.2.473-506>; Putu Putra Pradiatmika, Ida Ayu Putu Widiati, and Ni Made Sukaryati Karma, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Masyarakat Di Daerah Pertambangan," *Jurnal Analogi Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2020): 45-57, <https://doi.org/10.22225/ah.2.2.1929.252-257>.

⁴⁰ Alieffatul Amri Maf'ulla and Ilmadira Izni Rachmawati, "Literature Review: Analisis Manfaat Penerapan Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) Terhadap Citra Perusahaan Pertambangan," *Journal of Management and Innovation Entrepreneurship (JMIE)* 1, no. 2 (2024): 62-75, <https://doi.org/10.59407/jmie.v1i2.313>.

authority, since the regional government was performing functions that were fundamentally transferred to the local level through regulation (delegation), and at the same time as a form of mandated authority, as it was implemented in the name of and for the protection of the public interest (mandate). Thus, although not based on formal attributive authority, the mediation and facilitation efforts conducted by the Barito Selatan Regional Government constitute a legitimate exercise of authority according to Nicholai's theory, as evidenced by the achievement of a fair compensation agreement between the affected community and the company.⁴¹

CONCLUSION

This study affirms that, although the enactment of Law No. 23 of 2014 transferred the majority of mining management authority to the central government, the Barito Selatan Regional Government continued to play a strategic role in resolving the blasting dispute. The local government took a proactive initiative by establishing the Social Conflict Resolution Team (PKS) to facilitate dialogue and mediation between PT. Mutu and the affected villagers. Through the mediation process and joint field investigation, a fair compensation agreement was reached, whereby residents of Palu Rejo Village received compensation for more than 327 damaged buildings resulting from the blasting activities, while PT. Mutu was allowed to continue its operations responsibly. The findings of this research demonstrate that the active involvement of the regional government was crucial in maintaining a balance between corporate investment interests and the protection of local community rights. The success of the dispute resolution was also strengthened by inter-agency synergy within the regional administration (for instance, cooperation between the Environmental Agency and the Energy and Mineral Resources Office), which jointly acted as facilitators within the PKS. Thus, the involvement of the local government in dispute resolution has proven to yield positive outcomes for the protection of affected communities and the preservation of social stability.

⁴¹ Theresia Septrina, Cris Kuntadi, and Rachmat Pramukty, "Strategi Industri Hijau, Pengungkapan Laporan Keberlanjutan Dan Pertumbuhan Penjualan Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan," *Jurnal Sosial Dan Sains* 3, no. 4 (2023): 20–31, <https://doi.org/10.59188/jurnalsosains.v3i4.736>.

Regional regulatory strengthening is necessary to review and reinforce local regulations concerning mining and environmental governance in order to effectively prevent and resolve local disputes. The study's findings underscore the importance of enhancing regional regulatory frameworks to achieve fair and inclusive dispute resolution mechanisms.

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