

Implementation of Green Government by the Regional Government of East Kalimantan Province as a Form of Ecological Principles (Case Study of the Impact of the Implementation of Coal Mining Policy in Samarinda City)

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Abstract

This study raises the theme of implementing green government in Samarinda City in upholding the principles of ecology in the region. How is the relation between the capitalistic paradigm in the implementation of local government politics with the implementation of green government in realizing ecological principles? In analyzing the implementation of green government, it can be seen how the local government responds in responding to the impact of coal mining activities in the city of Samarinda in accordance with the principles of ecology. The method used is a documentation study with a descriptive approach the data sources come from journals, books and research reports. Based on the findings that the Regional Government is unable to implement green government in supporting the realization of the environmentally friendly Samarinda City, this can be seen from the rampant environmental damage caused by coal mining activities. The implementation of green government by the Regional Government in realizing the principles of ecology in Samarinda City is not working because the old paradigm used by the government is still strong in implementing regional development that relies on profit accumulation.

Keywords

green government; coal mining; ecology



I. Introduction

This study looks at how the prioritization of the capitalistic paradigm in the process of implementing local government politics is closely related to environmental degradation in Samarinda City. In the implementation of government politics in the regions, it is not possible to only prioritize one aspect (economics) but it is important to pay attention to other aspects, namely environmental sustainability so that the implementation of green government is very important in supporting environmental sustainability in the political process of government in the regions.

In the context of the Indonesian state, the use of natural resources is inseparable from the constitutional norms, namely the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) which is stated in Article 33 paragraph 3 which reads that the earth, water and the wealth contained therein are controlled by the state and used for mutual prosperity. . In the article it is clearly stated that the wealth contained in the earth including natural mineral wealth such as oil, natural gas, coal and so on is controlled by the state and can be used to increase mutual prosperity, even though the article reads that the activities of managing the earth's wealth must follow The

capitalist economic model is to provide opportunities for the private sector (capital) to manage the earth's wealth controlled by the state by granting certain permits.

In the current era of regional autonomy, the availability of natural resources owned by certain regions is an advantage that can be used to increase revenue for local governments in the form of Regional Original Revenue (PAD). However, the management business is not directly carried out by the local government, as explained earlier the government can provide opportunities for capital owners to open businesses/investments in utilizing the availability of natural resources owned by the region, Regional Original Income obtained from natural resource management activities (SDA) by the private sector/investor in the form of local taxes and user fees.

This is inseparable from the spirit of Good Governance in the economic field so that the government needs to provide space for participation in the private sector in the management of natural resources in the regions because the private sector can increase production and income in supporting economic growth (Asfar, 2001: 35). Governance approach, the role of government is getting smaller (Masoeed in Habodin, 2015: 77) including in the economic field, which means that the management of natural resources is based on the capitalist mode of production. Because the production mode of capitalism in the economy does not make decisions by the government in the production process (Marcus and Howard, 2016: 59) One of the natural resources contained in the bowels of the earth is coal, these mining goods can be used for power generation (PLTU) as well as foreign export commodities, and Indonesia itself is the fourth largest exporting country of thermal coal in the world. (www.Jatam.org). It can be said that coal is a prima donna natural resource for local governments to increase their income.

Public policy was action with intention determined by actor or several actors in overcoming a problem or task (Wu et al., 2017). Public policy was meant as state wisdom, a decision meant to overcome certain problem, to conduct certain activity, or to achieve certain activity, which was done by the authorized institution as part of implementation of state's task and development. (Syakur, A. et al. 2020)

The area that can be said to have abundant coal reserves is the island of Kalimantan, when compared to other islands in the archipelago, Kalimantan has the largest coal reserves and this can be seen from the mining activities themselves from exploration and exploitation, as shown in the activity distribution map. Coal mining in the territory of Indonesia:



Source: www.Jatam.org

Figure 1. Distribution Map of Coal Mining Activities in Indonesia

Based on the distribution of coal production, exploitation, construction and exploration activities, it can be seen that the island of Kalimantan is an area where many exploitation and coal production activities are carried out as indicated by the black color. The island of Kalimantan is an area with high coal mining activities, of the total area of Indonesia, 10% of the territory of Indonesia is given to be used for coal mining or an area of 17.5 hectares, which consists of the island of Kalimantan with 9.8 hectares of activity mining, 4.3 million hectares in Sumatra, and 3.1 million hectares in Papua (www.Jatam.org).

With the large number of coal mining activities in the East Kalimantan Province, this shows that the Provincial Government is trying to increase local revenue by opening coal mining activities, this can be seen from the extent of exploitation activities in the area as shown in the table data on the area of coal mining activities. Coal in Indonesia below:

Table 1. Area of Coal Mining Activities in Indonesia (per hectare)

Wilayah	Provinsi	Produksi/ Eksplorasi	Konstruksi	Eksplorasi	Kelayakan	Total
Jawa/Nusa Tenggara/Bali	Banten	2.125		5.8		7.925
	Jawa Barat	11		1.317		1.328
	Nusa Tenggara Timur	9.806				9.806
Total		11.942		7.117		19.059
Sumatra	Aceh	12.722		116.844		129.566
	Bengkulu	35.483		187.589		223.072
	Jambi	129.033	38.173	674.462	405	842.073
	Lampung	190.662				190.662
	Riau	88.172		208.265	18.832	315.269
	Sumatera Barat	12.869		40.14		53.009
	Sumatera Selatan	509.468	64.203	1.901.504	34.922	2.510.097
Sumatera Utara	1.092		42.895		43.987	
Total		979.501	102.376	3.171.699	54.159	4.307.735
Kalimantan	Kalimantan Barat	47.691		794.655	4.423	846.769
	Kalimantan Selatan	387.091	37.263	541.379	22.964	988.697
	Kalimantan Tengah	544.751	24.352	2.054.513	5.381	2.628.997
	Kalimantan Timur	1.242.856	55.212	3.148.398	56.669	4.503.135
	Kalimantan Utara	74.989	19.927	701.696		796.612
Total		2.297.378	136.754	7.240.641	89.437	9.764.210
Sulawesi/Maluku	Maluku Utara/Maluku	60.062		49.518		109.58
	Sulawesi Barat	10.397		49.761	60.158	120.316
	Sulawesi Selatan/Sulawesi Tenggara	4.74		9.339	12.624	26.703
	Sulawesi Tengah			9.751		9.751
Total		75.199		118.369	72.782	266.35
Papua	Papua			1.778.941		1.778.941
	Papua Barat	10.303		1.307.950		1.318.253
Total		10.303		3.086.891		3.097.194
Total Keseluruhan		3.374.32	239.13	13.624.717	216.378	17.454.548

Source: www.Jatam.org.

In the table, it can be seen that in East Kalimantan the area of coal production/exploitation is wider than other Kalimantan provinces, with an area of up to 1.2 million hectares. The Provincial Government of East Kalimantan knows very well that the availability of coal reserves in its territory can be used for the government to generate revenue, therefore the provincial government issues mining business permits (IUP) for mining entrepreneurs, at least in 2017 there were 1404 mining permits consisting of 665 Exploration IUP, 560 production IUP, 168 mining authorization permits and 11 foreign investment IUP (Airinda, 2019: 23).

With the permit as shown in the table, there are many coal mining activities in East Kalimantan Province, including in the City of Samarinda, which indeed has a lot of mining activities in its territory where at least based on data from the Mining Advocacy Network (JATAM) 71 percent of the Samarinda City area has been used as a mining area. coal mining granted to the private sector in the form of an IUP by the local government (Mulka, 2017: 4).

With the large number of coal mining activities in Samarinda City, apart from increasing capital for the private sector and the government, it has a negative impact on the environment and people's lives in general, such as damage to agricultural land and former mining excavations which are dangerous for residents.

As happened in the Makroman sub-district, Samarinda City, where when mining activities had not been carried out, farmers could produce 7 tons of rice per hectare but it was reduced to 4 tons of decreased productivity due to decreased water quality and quantity for rice fields due to mining activities (Airinda, 2019: 23) , JATAM said 4.5 million hectares of coal mining activities damaged agricultural areas as food suppliers for millions of residents of East Kalimantan Province (Airinda, 2019: 23). This is due to the deposition of waterways, heavy metal pollution and drying of ground water so that the land is not productive (www.Jatam.org.) It is also the cause of landslides that hit people's rice fields near Samarinda, www.Jatam.org)

Apart from the decrease in soil and water quality, the coal mining activities that have been completed leave many holes dug very deep and when it rains they fill up. with water where this is dangerous for residents around mining such as the case of the drowning of children from residents around ex-mining excavations, there were about 12 children in 2017 who became victims of ex-coal mine excavations in Samarinda City (Adi Rahman et al, 2018: 129).

Environmental damage caused by many mining activities cannot be separated from the many grants of mining business permits to the private sector by the government, both at the central and regional levels, on the central government side giving 5 Coal Entrepreneur Work Agreement permits (PKP2B), 1 IUP from the Provincial Government and 63 IUPs from the Samarinda City Government (Adi Rahman et al, 2018: 128), so this is evidence that the large number of mining business permits granted by the government is the cause of environmental damage in Samarinda City where open-pit mining activities cause problems in environmental conditions in Samarinda City. (Prasodjo, 2015: 122).

From these facts, it shows that local governments, both provincial and city, have not been able to implement the principles of green government in the implementation of government in the regions where green government can be understood as a government both at the central and regional levels that work to realize sustainable development in the community (Wasistiono, 2012: 162). Furthermore, green government in supporting a sustainable society is working by reducing environmental impacts by paying attention to energy use, water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions (<https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/>).

Based on the explanation above, this paper looks at how the interrelationships of the capitalistic paradigm that affect the process of implementing government politics in the East Kalimantan Province, especially in the economic field that manifests in coal mining activities have a relationship in influencing environmental damage in Samarinda City, the government should be able to organize green government in the city of Samarinda.

II. Research Methods

In writing this scientific paper, the author uses a documentation study method where the author in analyzing uses data sources from books, journals, as well as government and NGO reports in the field of environmental protection related to mining activities in Samarinda City that affect environmental damage in Samarinda City. As a result of the strong capitalistic paradigm in the administration of government politics, especially in the regional economy.

III. Result and Discussion

The implementation of the economy with a capitalistic paradigm is related to how there is individual freedom in carrying out economic activities (Marcus and Howard, 2016: 59) this is as expressed by Adam Smith in his book *Wealth of Nation* which says that in the production process in a society/state the government does not may interfere in these matters where only individuals have the right to regulate it all in pursuit of their own benefit, in the operation of this model a division of labor is required, the division of labor here is specialization in carrying out the production of different products, this is known as the principle of *laissez faire* (Fink , 2010 : 106).In organizing the economy with a capitalistic approach, it means that the government or the state gives freedom to the community/individual in carrying out economic activities starting from production and distribution.

Furthermore, according to Albercombrie said that the economic model of capitalism has five main characteristics (Adisusilo, 2013: 227), namely, first, there is individual ownership of the means of production, so the capitalistic economic model is closely related to the institution of property rights. individual ownership rights to and the means of production and capital so that the difference between the capitalistic model and those that are not, for example, socialism is whether the state maintains and maintains property rights institutions or not, if the state tries to protect the existence of individual property rights, it is clear that the economy is being run in a model of capitalistic, secondly in the capitalistic economic model, all economic activities from production to consumption are carried out to earn profits,or profit, the third in the capitalism model is that the market is required to work freely, meaning that the production process and the exchange process are not intervened and even controlled by the government, the fourth is that there is a tax system in cutting profits, the meaning is that in the process of accumulating profits the government can take profits from The process includes a tax system that must be paid by the private sector, fifth, there is a division of labor system with the availability of free workers who can choose to work or not.the point is that in the process of accumulating profits, the government can take advantage of the process by having a tax system that must be paid by the private sector, fifthly, there is a system of division of labor with the availability of free workers who can choose to work or not.the point is that in the process of accumulating profits, the government can take advantage of the process by having a tax system that must be paid by the private sector, fifthly, there is a system of division of labor with the availability of free workers who can choose to work or not.

Based on the opinion of Albercombrie, we can know that the capitalistic economic model is directed to accommodate individual interests to collect profits, which are generated from the work of workers by utilizing the availability of capital and production means that are individually owned as property rights by a capitalist/financier. Marx stated that in the capitalistic economic model there is known circulation of commodities (Ritzer & Goldman,

2016: 53) in which the existence of initial capital is intended to produce more capital. Return by selling commodities, so the sequence of capital produces goods, existing goods are sold and the proceeds from the sale (profit) are used as return capital which can later be reinvested in the production process where production is produced from the work of paid workers (Kristeva, 2015: 4).

The capitalistic production model developed very rapidly at the start of the industrial revolution in Europe where the old production mode of European society was replaced which was originally agrarian and its production relations were feudal, with the replacement of this model an industry developed which was supported by the existence of capital and means of production owned by individuals. rich but not from the nobility, they are the ones who regulate production and distribution activities in economic institutions in Europe. Considering that the capitalistic system or model requires the freedom of individual property rights to the means of production and market freedom from the intervention of political rulers, this perspective is closely related to the principle of freedom echoed by the spirit of liberalism.

Although the capitalist model brings progress to human civilization, there is a substantial problem, namely that the capitalistic model does not pay attention to the environmental dimension, which in its operation the system is more aimed at utilizing the natural environment in increasing profits or capital (capital) as previously described in this model. society is directed to work in generating maximum profit for each individual. Of course this is problematic from an ecological point of view

The view of ecology sees that nature is an interconnected whole (Heywood, 2016: 418), the relationship sees that humans are one part of the universe, this thinking is the core of ecology which certainly questions the claims of the anthropocentrism paradigm that is centered on humans. Heywood, 2016: 419).

Anthropocentrism itself can be understood as a view that assumes that humans are the center of everything and because humans themselves have intrinsic value. plato.stanford.edu, 2002 From the above understanding it can be understood that humans have their own privileges compared to something that is not human, because humans are considered more special, this privilege is because humans have rationality and morals, "humans are animals plus" (Bertens, 2007: 13)

With these privileges, it gave birth to the idea of humanism which can be understood that homo sapiens has its own uniqueness compared to other species so that human interests are the highest meaning (Harari, 2017: 276), thus the relationship between humans and nature is seen from the point of view of human interests themselves. .

One of the views of humanism that affects the development of the times is liberalism which prioritizes human freedom as a main interest which in subsequent developments has encouraged the development of the capitalist system in the economic realm,

In the capitalist system, nature is seen as an object that can be used as a part of production that can generate profits, this cannot be separated from the principle of instrumental rationality in the way of thinking in the capitalist system. As it is understood that practical rationality views that every activity of a worldly nature is measured according to the pragmatic and egoistic individual interests of the individual (Kalberg in Ritzer, 2014: 232-233). So it is natural that exploitation is carried out on the environment for the sake of achieving human interests.

The view of capitalism which only makes this nature as an object of human profit which contains the value of humanism is criticized in the view of ecology because it has a bad impact on nature, the view of ecology views humans as rulers of nature who can freely exploit nature for the pursuit of wealth indiscriminately. Blindness can endanger the ecosystem that supports human life itself (Heywood, 2016: 425), from this view two

ecological models were born, namely "deep" and "shallow" (Heywood, 2016: 427), Ecology in view that development carried out by humans is essentially detrimental to nature itself while shallow ecology or commonly referred to as environmentalism views that nature conservation as human responsibility is basically to provide benefits for human life itself (Heywood, 2014:).

The view of "shallow" ecology or environmentalism was chosen to be one of the principles in the implementation of development throughout the world, which is known as sustainable development, sustainable development. The criticism is that although development has been carried out with a very high level of productivity, it has an impact on the environment. on the depletion of natural resources and natural damage so that it has a negative impact on human life, but if we recall that the productivity process is the main factor for the growth of a country, then new indicators are also needed in looking at development that has been successfully implemented not only by assessing the success of a development in terms of productivity and equity but also aspects of environmental sustainability (Budiman, 1994: 8),

With the concept of sustainable development, the state is able to balance the industrialization program with aspects of environmental sustainability without the need to hinder the process of economic growth itself, therefore the government has an obligation to maintain the ecosystem in addition to realizing economic growth, thus encouraging the emergence of the concept *green government* which can be interpreted as "government agencies at state and local level are working to build sustainable communities (Wasistiono, 2012: 162) so green government can be understood as a government that seeks to create a sustainable society so that the community environment is maintained, then green government has a number of operations. Specifically, the EPA says that The work process of green government in protecting the environment is to reduce pollution, waste regulation of energy use and minimize the greenhouse effect (9january2017snapshot.epa.gov), which can indeed be said to be the impact of economic growth activities. The existence of demands on the government to protect the environment means that environmental problems become public because their impact is very broad for the community, so this is a government matter.

Related to the implementation of regional autonomy government affairs in the current reform era, it provides broad authority for regional governments in managing government affairs in their respective areas of authority, according to Smith (in Habodin: 2015: 149) saying that the implementation of autonomous regions has the authority delegated to determine and implement policies, so local governments have the authority to formulate a policy as a political decision as well as how to implement it.

Related to the implementation of government affairs tasks in the regions based on Law Number 32 of 2014 that in the regions of 32 affairs, one of which is taking care of the environment which includes:

1. Environmental Planning
2. Strategic Environmental Studies (KLHs)
3. Control of pollution and/or environmental damage
4. Biodiversity (Biodiversity)
5. Hazardous and toxic materials (B3), and hazardous and toxic waste (B3 waste)
6. Guidance and supervision of environmental permits and environmental protection and management permits (PPLH)
7. Recognition of the existence of indigenous peoples (Mha), local wisdom and Mha rights related to Pplh
8. Education, training, and outreach for the community
9. Environmental appreciation for the community
10. Environmental complaints

11. Garbage

(Suryanegara, 2017: 21)

Based on Law No. 32 of 2014 which states that local governments need to protect the environment where the people live, which means that the local government of East Kalimantan, both at the provincial and district/city levels, encourages the private sector, in this case coal mining businesses, to want to maintain environmental sustainability in their operations. In the context of implementing green government, there are at least three principles that need to be considered by the Regional Government (Pemda) of East Kalimantan Province in directing mining entrepreneurs in realizing environmental sustainability (Woolard in Wasistiono, 2012: 155), namely first: that the East Kalimantan Regional Government can encourage miners to maintain environmental sustainability which means reducing the impact of environmental damage that results in the lives of the surrounding community, secondly: namely encouraging the private sector to listen to various aspirations, demands from civil society related to environmental sustainability, third: the miners need to build a "green" area or rehabilitate the environment after undergoing coal mining activities.

In fact, the implementation of green government is not going well in East Kalimantan Province, this can be seen from the impact of damage that occurred after coal mining activities were carried out in Samarinda City in the form of heavy metal pollution which caused a decrease in the quality of soil and water needed for the continuity of community food production activities. Also due to the shift of land from food activities to coal mining, this of course has an impact on decreasing agricultural productivity in the East Kalimantan Region, this can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Total Decrease in Food Productivity Levels in East Kalimantan

Sistem perpadian dan hasil panen	Konsesi pertambahan (ha)	Produksi yang hilang akibat konsesi pertambahan (ton)	Konsesi eksplorasi (ha)	Produksi yang hilang akibat konsesi eksplorasi (ton)	Total luas sawah padi yang terdampak semua konsesi batu bara (ha)	Total produksi beras yang hilang dalam sistem perpadian yang ada (ton)
Sawah Padi - 4t/ha	48.212	192.848	274.609	1.098.436	322.821	1,291,284
Sawah Padi Kering 2,5t/ha	297.006	742.515	907.586	2.268.965	1.204.592	3,011,480
Sawah Padi Kering/Semak 0,5t/ha	1.458.527	729.264	5.398,923	2.699.462	6.857.450	3,428,725
Tanah yang mampu untuk cocok tanam beras menggunakan sistem cocok tanam padi kering 2,5t/ha	1.171.649	2.929.123	3.157.462	7.893.655	4.329.111	10.822,778
Total	2.975.394	4.593.749	9.738.580	13.960.518	12.713.974	18.554,267

Source: www.Jatam.org

Based on the table above, the total decrease in rice production can reach up to 18 tons more due to the impact of coal activities on rice fields of up to 12 million hectares. In addition, after the completion of new coal mining activities, it is worth paying attention to the existence of former excavations from mining activities and this is a problem apart from the aspect of sustainability as well as safety for local residents.

In the aspect of ecosystem sustainability where the presence of former coal mine excavations when there is rain runoff water will fill the former excavations which are quite large in size and deep with the water filled with acids and heavy metals will be absorbed in ground water (www.Jatam.org). Ex-mining excavations can also harm local residents where there are cases of the death of several children who live around the mine due to sinking into the ex-dug.

If you pay attention to the three main principles of carrying out environmental management as Woolard said that both the government and the private sector must be able to reduce the negative impact of environmental damage, where in the first principle the private sector must be willing to overcome the impact of the damage it does, this is related to the principle of sustainability. three, namely the private sector or coal mining company must create a "green" area around mining activities, which means that rehabilitation efforts are needed by mining companies for existing excavations so that they can maintain the continuity of the ecosystem in the environment, the environment becomes beautiful again. So mining companies are required to even be held accountable in order to maintain the survival of the environment itself because it is from the environment that they get it, so it is appropriate to maintain nature conservation.

The East Kalimantan Regional Government is also lacking in encouraging mining companies to carry out environmental rehabilitation after mining activities and even the government does not have the special planning and governance required before granting permits to increase mining investment in East Kalimantan (www.Jatam.org) even in the aspect of the availability of human resources in supervising mining activities, the assessment is still lacking which in the Samarinda area itself there are only five government mining inspectors (www.Jatam.org).

In addition, both the mining company and the government are not transparent, namely regarding the establishment of a mine in the Samarinda area, this is as stated by some civilians in Samarinda who said that the government did not consult or communicate with the residents beforehand regarding the establishment of a stone mine Which coal should be before setting up a mine in the area where residents live must be communicated first but in fact this is not done by the government and the community members only know about mining activities after knowing the impact of coal mining activities (Mulka, 2020: 219)

Next is the lack of respect for the forms of aspirations and demands that come from the civil society of the City of Samarinda related to demands for improving the quality of the community's environment. This can be seen by the continued priority of the government's own interests in terms of the accumulation of profits from the coal mining process which causes conflicts between the local government and the community (Mulka, 2020: 220), the government is still prioritizing how coal mining corporate interests can operate in the Samarinda City area, of course this is related to the increase in East Kalimantan PAD from the coal mining sector, the coal mining sector itself still dominates in contributed a figure of 46% in driving economic growth in East Kalimantan (East Kalimantan in Figures 2019).

From this, it is certain that the Regional Government of East Kalimantan is still prioritizing the aspect of profit accumulation in the administration of the economy in its area which does not pay much attention to aspects of the natural (ecological) environment. This is

closely related to the strong capitalistic paradigm in the administration of government politics in East Kalimantan, where the government tries to maintain The process of profit accumulation, which is represented by coal mining activities in Samarinda City, is certainly inseparable from East Kalimantan's natural potential for coal resources that can encourage economic growth as well as increase PAD for East Kalimantan Province (Siburian, 2015; Fitriadi, 2015).

That by increasing the amount of investment in the East Kalimantan area in the coal mining business, it can increase East Kalimantan's PAD through taxes, and vice versa if the investment rate decreases and is also followed by a decrease in coal mining business, it will result in a decrease in East Kalimantan's PAD level, with so profits from the process of profit accumulation by coal mining companies can increase regional profits. So if you look at the level of realization of investment in the East Kalimantan region in the mining sector, it is quite large when compared to other sectors as shown in the table below:

Table 3. Investment Realization by Economic Sector in East Kalimantan 2018

Business fields	Number of Projects	Investment Realization (Thousand US\$)
Food Crops & Plantation	98	63 157.80
Farm	8	956.30
Forestry	13	657.10
Fishery	3	135.50
Mining	109	188 763.00

Source: processed from East Kalimantan in Figures 2019

Based on the data above, we can see that the largest amount of investment is in the mining sector. With this investment, the East Kalimantan area is expected to increase productivity in utilizing its natural resources, of course, the mining products can bring in foreign exchange for the country by exporting coal mining products as a commodity. domestic to international markets, and from 2017 to 2018 there was an increase in the number of coal exports from East Kalimantan as illustrated in the table below:

Table 4. East Kalimantan's Export Volume and Value

Commodity Type	Volume		Mark	
	2017	2018	2017	2018
<i>Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated, other coal</i>	113 492 382	145 675 417	5 599 278 893	7 832 878 693
<i>Coal, whether or not pulverised, but not agglomerated, bituminous coal, coking coal</i>	59 837 278	33 086 961	4 088 184 114	2 831 141 096
<i>Liquefied, natural gas</i>	8 127 197	6 927 048	3 139 890 967	2 979 661 974

Source: processed from East Kalimantan in Figures

By opening up investment space, the government can take advantage of the resources it has, by exploiting coal as a local resource that can be used as a commodity in the international market, of course this is very profitable not only for coal mining companies but also local governments who benefit from taxes which is paid by mining entrepreneurs as a form of PAD. So in this way the regional government of East Kalimantan can increase revenue as a source of funding for the regional government, so the economic management carried out by the regional government is closely related to the capitalistic mechanism which gives mining companies the freedom to carry out coal exploitation activities which are expected to increase economic growth in the area.

This is inseparable from the relationship between the state and the structure of economic and social power in society, as described by Nicholas Poulantzas (Heywood, 2014: 109) in a structuralist Marxist perspective that sees that the state or government has limited autonomy in carrying out this function. because the state is limited by a capitalistic economic and social power structure, although the state has relative autonomy to the existing class power but not to the capitalistic economic structure because the state with a capitalistic society can survive if the process of profit accumulation continues, This means that if the accumulation process in the capitalistic system in a country is disrupted, it will affect the survival of the country, so the state has a function to maintain the stability of the profit accumulation process so that it continues to run.

Just as Poulantzas Fred Block said that in a capitalistic society, the state or government must be able to maintain the business life of the upper class (bourgeoisie) as much as possible in order to continue to carry out the process of accumulating profits so that the state can also get income from taxes that are drawn from the activities of the bourgeoisie. the bourgeoisie (Budiman, 1996:69) if it is associated with the phenomenon in East Kalimantan, it can be understood that by opening the tap for investment in the mining sector, it can increase the value of regional PAD because of the income from mining activities carried out by the private sector through taxes and this is the main concern considering PAD is one of the main sources of income. the funds needed by the local government to finance its programs and policies to keep it running as it should, especially if the local government is demanded to independently increase its PAD and not depend too much on central transfers, this is certainly what the East Kalimantan region wants in order to increase independence. in the context of implementing regional autonomy, Therefore, local governments are trying to make the process of profit accumulation (coal mining management) in their area run continuously and if necessary to be increased again, but if you focus too much on the process, the government will drown in environmental problems that have not been completed as happened in the region. The city of Samarinda is experiencing several environmental problems.

The government is not only how to increase the amount of PAD by providing space for mining capital investment but also to minimize the impact of damage that occurs due to the coal mining process, it must be remembered that in the implementation of the capitalistic economic model that prioritizes the principle of market freedom, it has a substantial weakness, namely related to the existence of "social costs" or "externalities" that arise due to the impact of corporate business activities (Hewyood, 2015; Magdof & Foster, 2018) but these social costs or externality costs are generally not included in the costs that must be paid by the private sector / corporations because they are outside of production financing and are considered unprofitable because the payment of social costs is a sacrifice as a moral responsibility for the impacts given when carrying out business activities. so that it is always borne by third parties or outside the corporation (William Kapp in Magdof & Foster, 2018: 40), therefore it is the role of the East Kalimantan Regional Government so that the private

sector is willing to finance "social costs" namely paying for losses from damage to the ecosystem caused by coal mining activities in the city of Samarinda.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the causes of the inability of the Regional Government of East Kalimantan to organize an environmentally friendly government or green government in realizing ecological principles because there is still a capitalistic paradigm in the process of implementing government politics in East Kalimantan where the government is massively focused on how to maintain and even increase the accumulation of profits in the represented area. in the form of coal mining activities without any more effort to overcome the negative impacts of coal mining this is because the East Kalimantan Regional Government expects increased income from mining activities in the form of PAD.

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