



**Study of The Impact of Beaching Coastal Area Mining on Social and Economic Aspects  
of the Community in Morotai Island District**

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**Abstract:**

The research objective was to determine the impact of coastal mining on the social and economy of the community. Sampling and determining the measurement point in the field by means of *stratified random sampling*. This research was conducted in locations that are affected by coastal mining, namely the lands of the Momujiu Village and New Sabatai and Old Sabatai in Morotai Selatan District, Morotai Island Regency. From the search results in the field, it is estimated that there are around 13 land owners in the coastal area which have been used as sand mining land. Changes that occur at the economic level include changes in the livelihood system of people in coastal areas, which initially moved in the agricultural sector as the main sector of society, turning into non-agricultural communities such as sand mining workers. The social impact is a change in the interaction in the community between land owners and miners.

**Keyword:** coastal mining, social, economy, community

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## INTRODUCTION

The need for building materials for the people of Morotai Island Regency is an absolute fact in realizing the pace of development on Morotai Island as one of the newly expanded districts. One of the building materials that has been a basic requirement for construction is sand. Sand mining is carried out by rural communities, who live in the coastal area. Sand mining does not use more sophisticated technology, as is usually done by mining companies that have large capital and use more modern technology.

The community or land owner mining the sand in the coastal area is to get needs and can increase their daily life cover. Sand mining in the coastal area is almost flat on agricultural land along the coast. The community carries out mining in a simple way, together doing such as mutual cooperation or group work using manual tools such as shovels, hoes and others.

Community mining is carried out by the people, meaning that it is carried out by people who live in the mining area on a small basis or in mutual cooperation with simple tools. Their goal is to improve everyday life. It is carried out simply and with simple tools, so it does not use sophisticated technology, as is the case with mining companies that have large capital and use sophisticated technology (Nur. 2007).

Minerals are generally defined as materials that are obtained by taking, turning, and transporting the material from the face and bowels of the earth. Minerals are materials found in the earth in the form of chemical elements, mineral or all kinds of rock. Rocks include gold, silver, limestone, liquid clay such as petroleum and uranium, as well as gaseous forms such as natural gas (Sukandarrumidi, 2009). The existence of sand mining in the coastal area, in this case the agricultural land of the people of Momujiu Village, Sabatai Baru Village, and Sabatai Tua, South Morotai District, is a form of community effort in maintaining its life through efforts to increase income.

The impact felt by the community at this time is that they are no longer able to manage agricultural land properly, as a result of sand mining, abrasion can also occur along the coast, then it can cause or eat the road body provided by public transportation roads so that road use is more careful when passing this road. Coastal sand mining activities carried out by the community who own the land in the coastal area have continued to this day, so there will be some areas that should be prohibited mining areas because besides physical damage to the environment has occurred, but the area is also a coastal area whose beauty value should be maintained. .

If uncontrolled, mining activities in the coastal areas will result in social problems such as conflicts that will arise between mining and land owners around the coast, where sand mining activities in the area are a social phenomenon that occurs continuously. This phenomenon concerns the interests of the wider community and its impact affects the social conditions of the community, especially those around the sand mining area. Environmental conditions around sand mining have become damaged from sand mining activities, resulting in many occurrences such as physical damage, namely holes from ex-mining which are then perhaps due to excessive sand mining processes, so there can also be changes in the coastline which later result in abrasion along the area. Coast.

Based on the explanation above, the author needs to conduct research with the problem formulated is Does sand mining have an impact on the socio-economic impact of the coastal area of the South Morotai District?

Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, article 1 paragraph (1) .27 Karunia Rohadhi, "Implementation of Article 2 of Regional Regulations According to the Ministry of Mining and Energy, minerals are classified into 3 groups, namely:

- a. Group A is a strategic mining material, which is meant by strategic is mining material which has a function to support the country's economy and national defense and security.
- b. Group B is a vital mineral used to ensure the livelihood of many people, such as iron, copper, gold and silver.
- c. Group C is mineral that is not included in strategic and vital minerals, for example marble, limestone, sand, clay. So sand mining is included in group C which is not included in strategic or vital mining materials.

According to Wayan (1990), there are several factors that can determine the level of socio-economic conditions of sand miners in the community, namely: education, type of work, income level, household condition, place of residence, ownership of wealth, position in organizations and economic activities. In the search for, development, control, processing, utilization and sale of mineral, coal, hot and natural gas, oil and gas, mining science is a branch of science that includes search work, feasibility studies, mining preparation, mining, processing and sales of minerals. or rocks that have economic meaning (valuable). Mining can also be defined as activities, technology

and business related to the mining industry, from prospecting, exploration, evaluation, mining, processing, refining, transportation to marketing.

Community mining is carried out by the people, meaning that it is carried out by people who live in the mining area on a small basis or in mutual cooperation with simple tools. Their goal is to improve everyday life. It is carried out simply and with simple tools, so it does not use sophisticated technology, as is the case with mining companies that have large capital and use sophisticated technology (Dyahwanti. 2007). Minerals are generally defined as materials that are obtained by taking, turning, and transporting the material from the face and bowels of the earth. Minerals are materials found in the earth in the form of chemical elements, mineral or all kinds of rock. Rocks include gold, silver, limestone, liquid clay such as petroleum and uranium, as well as gaseous forms such as natural gas (Sukandarrumidi. 2009).

A general explanation of the coastal area that includes the definition and characteristics of the area is very important, this is so that understanding of the coastal area can be understood and is the beginning of understanding of this study. The definition of coastal area is still a topic of discussion, especially an explanation of the scope of the coastal area, which is still unclear in boundaries. The following are definitions from several sources regarding coastal areas. Suprihayono (2007) states that the coastal area is the meeting area between land and sea towards the land of the coastal area covering parts of the land, both dry and submerged, which are still influenced by sea characteristics such as tides, sea breezes, and salt water seepage. Meanwhile, towards the sea, the coastal area includes parts of the sea that are still affected by natural processes that occur on land such as sedimentation and freshwater flows, as well as those caused by human activities on land such as deforestation and pollution.

From the above definitions, it can be concluded that the coastal area is a unique area because it is a place of mixing between land and sea, this affects the physical conditions where in general the area around the sea has relatively flat contours. The existence of such conditions is very supportive for the coastal area to be a potential area in the development of the whole area. This shows that the real border of the coastal area does not exist. The boundary of a coastal area is only an imaginary line whose location is determined by local conditions and situations. On gently sloping coastal areas with large rivers, this boundary line can be far from the coastline. On the other hand, in a place with steep coastline and directly adjacent to the deep sea, the coastal area will be narrow.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The type of research used is research, *concurrent mixed method* which is a procedure in which the researcher brings together or unites quantitative data and qualitative data to obtain a comprehensive analysis of research problems (Creswell, 2015). Sampling and determining the measurement point in the field by means of *stratified random sampling*. The strata used are the type of excavated material and the mining location of South Morotai District.

This research was conducted in locations that are affected by the impact of sand mining, namely the lands of the people of the village of Momujiu and Sabatai Baru and old sabatai in the coastal area of South Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency. The reason the researchers chose this location as the research location was because at that location there was environmental damage to the coastal area of South Morotai District.



**Figure 1.** Map of research locations Research

**variables**

- a. Social Impact in the coastal area of South Morotai District.
- b. Economic Impact in the coastal area of South Morotai District.

The population in this study consists of the regional population. The population of the area includes sand mining locations in two lands of the coastal area of Momujiu and Sabatai Village, Morotai Selatan District. The sample taken in this study consisted of two samples, namely.

- a. Territory. In this study, the sample was used as a sample area, namely the land of village communities affected by sand mining activities, which are the two villages sampled as the area for the location of the momujiu and sabatai land.
- b. Public. In determining the number of samples, there are no definite rules, but to determine whether it must be able to represent the population based on these limits, this study takes a sample of the population who owns the land.

**Table** land Population in Sample

<b>Village Villages</b>	<b>Total Population Community land owners in</b>
1.Number ofMumujiu Village	8
Sabatai Baru	4
Sabatai Tua	3
<b>Total Total</b>	<b>15</b>

Data source: processed, 2019

Seeing the above statement, sampling uses the formula from Slovin for an error rate of 10%. as follows.

n: Sample size

N: Population size

e: The desired critical value (accuracy limit) (percent allowance for inaccuracy due to sampling error) is 10% with a confidence level of 90%

Based on the above calculation results, the sample size is 13 land ownership. The tools and materials used in this research are:

- a. The indigenous map of scale 1 serves to see where the sand mining is located.

- b. Global Positioning System (GPS) to better determine the area used for sand mining due to damage to the coastal area of South Morotai District
- c. Questionnaire, functions for interviews with community owners of farmer lands which are used for sand mining.
- d. Camera, serves to document research objects in the field

## RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 General Description of Sand Mining Research Location in the coastal area of South Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency.

The location of sand mining activities is carried out in farmers' fields along the coastal areas of Momujiu Village, New Sabatai and Old Sabatai, South Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency. In general, this area is a solid coastal forest vegetation cover dominated by coconut, nutmeg, ketapang and other plants. This coastal sand mining activity has been going on for a long time, resulting in a socio-economic value impact. The people of the coastal area of South Morotai sub-district also supply sand for development in Morotai Island Regency. This is evidenced by the sight of the former excavation of the coastal area and the truck roads that still exist along this coast.

This coastal area is under the ownership of the original Morotai people who live in the villages of Momujiu, New Sabatai and Old Sabatai, South Morotai District. From the search results in the field, it is estimated that there are around 13 owners of sand lands or coastal areas that have been used as land for sand extraction. Generally, land that belongs to residents or local communities is used for plantations and then converted into sand mining land. Furthermore, the proceeds from the sale will be distributed equally to every family who has rights. However, some are privately owned, because they are inherited from their families. Every day they are able to sell about 2-5 dum of sand trucks to the dealers. Generally, the price that applies is Rp. 500,000 per truck dam. With the system the owner only sells the sand on their land, digging and transporting it is the buyer's business, so the one who provides the digging labor is the buyer.

From the results of direct observations and observations in the field, it is known that the average sale of sand per month is quite varied for each land owner in the coastal area of South Morotai District, which ranges from 2-4 dum trucks / day. So in one month, all people who own sand land are able to supply about five pulu two (52 m<sup>3</sup>) of thirteen sandy land issues for the development needs of Mororai Island Regency.

**Table 5.that the average sales of sand per month**

NO	Variables	Income Monthly	Number of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Economic Impacts</b>			<b>13</b>		
1	Incomeland owner	Average/ month IDR 2000,000-3000,000	13 land owners		
2	Income For labor / scoop hunting.	Rp3,000,000 1980,000scoopers	43from each of the sand mining areas.		

	<b>Social Impact of</b>	<b>Totan Responses to Questions</b>	<b>Total number of respondents' scores</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
3	Ownership and mining relations	Good YES 156	936	13	72%
		No 94	376	13	28%
<b>Total</b>					100%
	<b>Impact Physical impact</b>	<b>Total responses to questions</b>	<b>Total Total Respondent value</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
4	Severely damaged Damaged Ringaan	Good YES 156	924	13	71%
		No 94	388	13	29%
<b>Total</b>					100%

### 3.2. Before the existence of sand miners, the

People of Momuju Village, the new Sabatai and the old Sabatai were farmers and daily hunters. Prior to sand mining, many of the community, especially teenagers, dropped out of school and became unemployed. So they work as farmers and hunt daily. Most farmers are not too focused on their work because they are waiting for a long harvest season. Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the livelihoods of some sand mining land owners in the Momuju, new and old Sabatai communities, especially sand mining land owners, only depend on garden produce, so the community's economy is more dominant than the harvest from coconut plantations.

### 3.3 After the sand mining

With the presence of sand mining in the area along the coast, the community gets additional income from the results of hunting for scoops or transportation personnel. Some people say that sand mining activities are very helpful in fulfilling their household needs. This sand mining activity has an impact on the income of some people, this can be seen in the unemployed community admitting that sand mining activities provide enormous benefits so that they can meet their needs and there are also those who open small businesses at home so they can help a little.

Sand mining in South Morotai District has been very helpful for the community's economy since it was in 2014, by looking at the point of view of reducing the number of unemployed people in the people of Momuju Village, Sabatai Baru and Sabatai Tua, South Morotai District who work as sand mining, both teenagers and the elderly. Unemployment has decreased because they have worked in sand mining, especially in the village of Momuju where there are a lot of miners, which is more or less 40 workers from 13 mining areas as permanent workers and will increase according to the number of customer requests. As expressed by the community as a mining hunt in the coastal area of South Morotai District.

### 3.4 Impacts arising from sand mining in the coastal area of Kematan Morotai Selatan

#### 3.4.1. Economic Impact

Community who owns the land along the coastal area of Morotai Selatan Subdistrict, Mumujiu Sabatai Baru and Old Sabatai Villages get considerable benefits for their survival. The economic benefit that is felt is income in the form of money by means of cash. The benefit of economic income from the results of sand mining is that the community can save and buy daily necessities and then the money obtained from the sale of sand can be directly used to buy household building materials and other needs to cover the shortfall.

From the results of interviews with thirteen respondents in the field, the researcher obtained information that the average production of sand per day is 2-4 trucks and in one month it ranges from 60 - 120 dum tracks with an average price per dum track is Rp 500,000 and a month IDR 3,000,000 and some land owners even reach IDR 6,000,000. The dynamics of changes in landowner income are presented in the following table.

**Table 6.** Economic income of sand mining land owners

No	Number of respondents Land owner / one person	Income / Day	Income / month
1	Per person mining land owner	IDR 200,000	IDR 6,000,000
2	Per person mining land owner	IDR 200,000	IDR 6,000,000
3	Per land owner mining	IDR 200,000	IDR 6,000,000
4	Per person mining land owner	IDR 200,000	IDR 6,000,000
5	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
6	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
7	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3000,000
8	Per person land owner mining	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
9	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
10	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
11	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
12	Per person mining land owner	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
13	Per person land owner mining	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
Total	13 Owners of mining land	IDR 1,700,000	IDR 51,000 .000

Primary data sources processed in 2019

The results of the calculations in table 6. above show that the average result of extracting sand in one day is 2 damtruk, then one month is 60 damtrucks for 9 land owner locations. Whereas from 4 land owners produce an average of 4 damtruk in one day, the calculated average in one

month the total per dumtruk is 120 per damtruk with the selling price of sand per one truck is Rp. 50,000 given to the land owner per damtruk, the income of the community sand mining land owner will be obtained as in the table above. Where the results show that the income of the community each month depends on the demand for sand, which ranges from Rp. 3,000,000, up to Rp. 6,000,000 per month. So that this income is large enough to measure the income of the people who own agricultural land in the coastal areas of the villages of Momujiu, Old Sabatai and New Sabatai. So this is one of the driving forces why the people who own agricultural lands want to give their land to take sand. This is an economic value that is quite tempting for owners of sand land in coastal areas. By only capitalizing on sand land from the realm of the above benefits are the net benefits that the people who own the sand land get.

The income value above is a net opinion because in practice the owner does not dig directly, but the buyer will directly dig the farm. So in general, if there is a price agreement between the buyer and the seller of sand, the buyer will work on the damtruk for transporters and excavators or workers who are already in the sand mining area of the Ararael area, the owner of the sand land. So the owner of the sand / area only shows the location and controls the amount of sand that is observed to be in accordance with the transaction agreement. Excavators and trucks receive separate fees from the buyer or from the damtruk owner. So the payment goes directly to the sand mining area with payments to the land owner rights and sand miners in the coastal area of South Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency.

### 3.4.2. Labor income

From thirteen mines in the coastal research location of the Morotai Selatan sub-district, the results of interviews with field workers obtained information obtained by researchers that the average per load on the track, the wage of labor is Rp. 100,000. Almost an average of 3-4 people, the obtained in one land is almost 2 damtruk / day for 9 sand mining areas and 4 damtruk in 4 parts of the coastal area of each sand mining area. The average revenue or yield paid per day from 9 farmers' land locations is around IDR 33,000 per 3 people in one damtruk. Then almost an average of three workers are brought in in one 2 damtruk day up to Rp.66,000. Then from 4 locations of sand land an average of 4 workers in one day get 4 damtruks, so the money received is Rp 100,000 per person. Likewise, the average monthly income reaches Rp. 3,000,000. Some land owners even reach more than the income per person in one dum truck 3-4 people who work in the coastal areas of the villages of Momujiu, Sabatai Tua and Sabati Baru. The dynamics of change are presented in the following table.

**Table 7.** Sand Mining Revenue

No	Number of land owners	Number of workers or shovel hunting	Income / day	Income / month
1	Per one land	4 people hunting / shovel	IDR 100,000	IDR 3,000,000
2	Per one land	4 hunting workers / shovel	IDR 100,000	USD 3,000,000
3	Per oneland	4 personnelerush / spade	IDR 100,000	to IDR 3,000,000
4	per one land	rush 4 power / spade	IDR 100,000	to Rp 3,000,000

5	per one land	rush 3 power / scope of	IDR 66,000	to IDR 1.980,000
6	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
7	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
8	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
9	Per the land	3 power rush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
10	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
11	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
12	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
13	Per aland	3 personnelerush / spade	IDR 66,000	IDR 1.980.000
Total	13 Landowners	4 Rush 3 power shovel	IDR 994,000	to IDR 29.82 million

Primary data sources were processed in 2019

Based on the income of 13 land owners and 43 workers from each truck brought by three to four sand mining workers in the coastal area, the assessment and benefits of sand mining activities produce a monthly figure of Rp. 1,980,000 for 27 workers and 16 people workers with an income of Rp. 3,000,000. The income of the sand mining workers in the coastal area from interviews and field observations, the average profit of each is Rp.66,000 to Rp.100,000 per day.

Changes that occur at the economic level include changes in the livelihood system of people in coastal areas, which initially moved in the agricultural sector as the main sector of society, turning into non-agricultural communities such as sand mining workers. This is due to decreased land productivity due to damage to existing agricultural land and has an impact on decreasing community income. Meanwhile, at the environmental level, the occurrence of ecological damage, such as damage to farmers' land and the fall of plants around the coastal areas, has implications for a decrease in the productivity of agricultural land.

#### a. Increasing Employment Fields

From the results of interviews that the occurrence of changes in a coastal area of agricultural land in South Morotai Subdistrict in the locations of the villages of Momujuu, New Sabatai and Old Sabatai has had positive and negative impacts. The positive impact felt by the community is the emergence of new jobs that can help people who do not work so they can have a job that can meet their daily needs and other needs such as housing construction from the mining results. The conversion of agricultural land to sand mining in Momujuu and Sabatai Villages has had a real impact on the livelihoods of the people of the Coastal Coastal Zone.

b. Increase in Income

Some land owners, from the results of interviews, stated that changes in agricultural land can have a positive impact if the funds from the change in land are used by farmers to buy agricultural land that is more productive, broad at a lower price so that it will have an impact on increasing income from the sector agriculture. This also happened to the people of Momujiu and Sabatai Village, land changes had an impact on increasing income. This increase in income occurred for some land-owning farmers who then took the initiative to take advantage of the results of land conversion in order to buy other more productive agricultural land.

People who own sand mining land along the coastal area of South Morotai District get huge economic benefits for their survival. and family. The economic benefit that is felt is income in the form of cash. Another economic benefit is the community's ability to save and buy where the money earned from selling sand can be used directly to buy daily necessities. From the results of field interviews, it was found that the average monthly sand production of 9 coastal area farmers' land was between 60 per damtruk and 4 locations of coastal areas where 120 sand was taken per damtruk with an average price per ret of Rp. 500,000. So that from this information it can be predicted that the average monthly revenue from the people who own the area for which the sand is taken. The results of the prediction using the table above the average landowner community get a profit of 3000,000 - and the workforce gets 1 980 000 per month.

Seeing the large number of orders from various Districts in utilizing sand, mining workers have the opportunity to improve the economy because the large number of orders or trucks that enter is one of the advantages of mining workers who work as laborers because in seeing their income it depends on the number of orders that come in, and The system used in this sand mine is in groups and in turns, each group consisting of 3 people for 9 locations where the sand is loaded onto the truck and in 1 day it consists of 4 people from four locations who are active.

### 3.4.3 Social Impact Social

conditions are changes that occur in interactions in the community environment where social changes occur in the relationship between land owners and tree cutters. Social change includes changes in various things such as the behavior of people who own sand lands and the belief patterns for mining in coastal areas. The relationship between the community and sand mining can be determined by calculating the respondent's value, then the calculation is carried out to see the relationship between the perceptions of the land owner community and sand mining on the social impacts of sand mining activities in the coastal area. It can be seen from the results of interviews or the respondent is measured and then it is known whether the relationship of the landowner community with mining is good or not good. See

**Table 8:** Respondents' Responses to the Social Environmental Impact of Sand Mining on Damage in the Coastal Areas of Momojiu Village, Sabatai Baru and Sabatai Tua.

No.	Alternative Answers a	Number of questions	F	n	P	Total
		26 questions	Number of answers obtained (total score)	Number of respondents	Percentage X 100%	

1.	Yes (score 6)	Total score Yes 156	936	13	100%	72%
2.	No (score 4)	Todol Score No 94	376	13	100%	28%
Total Percentage Obtained						100%

Primary data sources were processed in 2019.

Table above shows that Most answers to landowners regarding the condition of the social environment around sand mining in the coastal area, namely responses with a score of the category Yes with a total score that has been calculated as much as 936 (nine hundred and three pulu six) with a total of 13 respondents, then the calculation results are stated in high category with the number of scores who answered as many as 13 respondents. If calculated the number of figures achieved is 72%. Furthermore, with the category of no value, 13 respondents with a total score of no answers with a value of 376 when compared with the perception classification above, the answers to these 13 respondents. High category if added with the calculation of kerteria Yes, it will be located angka reaching 72% Yes impact and 28% no impact so it can be concluded that the social environmental impact of coastal sand mining on the damage to the coastal area of South Morotai District, Morotai Island Regency is a bad impact seen from respondents to interview results.

#### **3.4.4. Community Relationship with sand mining**

Relationship between land owners and sand mining actors in coastal areas is seen from the respondents that it is found that almost the average land owner and sand mining are tenuous relationships because where the results of these respondents assess that most of the landowners with the miners are not good with emotions the land owner community is excused so that the land owner takes action against the mining actor by closing the main road access to the sand mining truck in the coastal area. The anger of the people who own the land in sand mining by taking sand without notifying the land owner to block sand mining trucks and land owners is carried out by the families who own the land until the conflict occurs and subsequently, this is triggered by the traffic activity of dozens of trucks carrying the results of sand mining which every day crossing the area of the farmer's land which has caused environmental damage. The large number of peasants who have been involved in the area of farmers' land with a background of damaged roads due to mining activities have caused considerable losses to road users and communities who own land in neighboring coastal areas along the coast.

#### **3.4.5 Change of Farmers' Land**

The various impacts from the conversion of agricultural land to sand mining above directly arise due to the phenomenon of social change in the land owners of the village of Momuju and Sabatai, which have land in the coastal area almost on average, have experienced a shift from the location of agricultural land because the land starts with crops. farming coconut trees where various kinds of annual and monthly crops have been transformed into sand mining land so that the land owner cannot manage the farming land again like that, so people who have agricultural land in coastal areas along the coast of Momuju and Sabatai can repeat and to utilize agricultural land that is will just be reprocessed again.

### 3.4.6. Changing Community Social Relations

After the sand mining, every day the activity of cars or trucks to deliver the sand mining products to the city of Daruba, South Morotai District. Sand mining is used to build housing infrastructure or individuals who order the sand. Then the road that is passed by the mining in the farmer's land to deliver the results of this sand mining, namely from the sand mining location of the mining area to the boundary of the road that is being traversed has begun to break down. With the impact caused by mining activities, the social relations of the community become tenuous because the impact of mining makes the community unusual, where people usually gather on a sitting or in front of the house terrace, but the existence of this mining community is lazy to gather or sit in place. tersebut because it can not stand the dust of the mining activities every day.

With the damaged road, it has caused problems where in the past the Mumuju and Sabatai people carried out routine activities once a month to carry out mutual cooperation with fellow coastal cleaners in the coastal area, but after the sand mining activity this rule was not implemented due to the impact. From this sand mining activity that has caused damage to the beauty of the sand in the coastal area, the agricultural roads are damaged so that people are lazy to carry out mutual cooperation to provide beach tourism in the coastal area of the coast.

## CONCLUSION

The impact of sand mining in the coastal area of Morotai Selatan District provides considerable economic benefits for land owners and sand mining communities where the benefits of land / sand owners can reach an average of IDR 3,000,000 to IDR 6,000,000 per month. Changes that occur at the economic level include changes in the livelihood system of people in coastal areas, which initially moved in the agricultural sector as the main sector of society, turning into non-agricultural communities such as sand mining workers.

Social impacts arise from the social value of a social interaction process in the results section and the discussion above shows that there has been a relationship between sand mining and agricultural land ownership that is not good. More respondents said yes in undergoing the relationship between buyers and sellers in order to be the same towards one goal, namely covering the needs of daily life and other needs.

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