

The Impact of Illegal Mining toward Sand Miners' Society

Suwarno Suwarno and Pamadya Vitasmoro

Political and Social Science Faculty Kadiri University, Jalan Selomangleng no. 1 Kediri city, Indonesia
{suwarno, pamadyavitasmoro}@unik-kediri.ac.id

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to find out the change of sand miners because of the changes of job as the result of illegal mining policy. The research is qualitative research, especially using phenomenology perspective. The subject is the society of Brantas river's area, Semampir, Banjarnlami, and Jongbiru. The researcher uses participation observation and deep interview to collect the research' data. Triangulation data, such as check, recheck, and cross check, and then it analyze by using objectivity, neutralization, and externalization. The grand theory used to find out the research problem is the theory about Social Changes of Robert H Lauear and Usual theory of Pierre Bourdeau as the supported theory. The result of the research: First, there is a change of sand miners, from sand miners into sellers, home industries, etc. Second, a change of norm and job value, So, it can be concluded that the implementation of illegal mining policy is the right step to cover's area conserve the river's environment and also create a better job and life pattern.

1 INTRODUCTION

Mostly, the job of society in the Brantas River's area of Semampir, Jongbiru, and Banjarnlami Kediri is sand miners. In the early time, they get a job with *bojong* system. Bojong is a traditional sand miners, then develop into mechanic system. It causes the deeper of riverbed, riverbank, and the eroded of building foundation in the river. (Muhammad Fathurrohman, 2012).

Sand miners in Yangtze River makes the worries hole in the dumbbed and unstable riverbank widely. (Zhuo-fu WANG, Ji-yong DING, Gao-sheng YANG. 2012). The development mining in Afrika also makes the economy bigger improvement, but also makes bigger threatening for environment and biodiversity (Erasmus H. Owusu^a Benjamin Y. Ofori^{ab} Daniel K. Attuquayefio^a. 2017).

Basically, illegal mining is supposed as the causes of chaos and illegality as Nancy Lee Peluso. 2018 said that a While development practitioners, agrarian scholars, and government officials represent mining sites as chaotic and lacking institutional order. The environment damage is another effect of mining although the mining itself gives big contribution significantly. (Samuel Boadi^a Collins AyineNsor^b Osei Owusu Antobre^c Emmanuel Acquah^d, Journal of Sustainable Mining. 2016). The mining has the responsibility for the company and culture. (Angus

MacInnes, Marcus Colchester, Andrew Whitmore.2017). The lead mining makes supported coastal ecosystem such as mangrove cannot play the role normally (Suci Puspita Sari, Dwi Rosalina. 2015).

The condition of Brantas river got a serious damage and dangerous for river's infrastructure. (The agreement of KLH, Satpol PP dan Disperidatamben Kota Kediri, Iriani, Diniyya Bahtiar, Rizal.2013). Realizing this condition, Kediri Government issues the policy about *Illegal Mining. Every policy has its impact, positive and negative based on the social change* (Suwarno, 2012). The illegal mining policy makes many challenging because it related with the job's mastery and a habit. (Sadia Mohammed Banchirigah, 2007)

The purpose of this research is to find out the change of sand miners because of the changes of job as the result of illegal mining policy.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Sand miners is a job cause of the environment. The condition of Brantas river- water supply, so the society of Brantas River suppose the river as the life source. Pierre Bourdieu, a French sociologist has big influence in theory and research about the culture. That is why, Mudji Sutrisno and Hendar Putranto

(2005:180-183), explain the concept of usual from Pierre Bourdieu below: usual concept as :the empiric tendency for special life style, motivation, preference, likeness, emotion, culture, social skills and capability, the aspiration and hopes related with life style and career, the knowledge about ambition, motivation, knowledge, skills, routinely, and strategy to make the lower status (*inferior*), the statement of different aspect that the habit is a changeable disposition based on the situation.

Robert H. Lauer (2003) in his concept about social changes explain that: Government as the change supporter for doing all development to create the modern society, Government is the main source of changes and government plays the role to create the easier the economy development passively, for example issues the policy about the social stability and support all trade development and industries of private company.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

It is qualitative method, especially used phenomenology perspective. The subject is the society of Banjarmlati, Semampir, and Jongbiru (purposive). Participation observation and deep interview is done to find out the data. This research used qualitative approach, especially phenomenology perspective. The subject is the society in Banjarmlati village, Semampir, and Jongbiru Village, Kediri, Indonesia, (purposive). Triangulation is done to fulfill the accurately such as: check, re check, and cross check, and then it analyze by using interactive analyze technique.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Illegal mining in Brantas River makes some problems such as: worries, and anger. It caused of many things unfinished yet such as the credit of house, car, students school bank debt, etc. All the problem is caused their job as the sand miners is stopped. That is why the implementation of illegal mining policy has purpose to manage or stop the policy of illegal mining.

After many times getting demonstration finally the agreement is gotten:

The illegal mining policy is still done by government.

The government carries out the training of many skills, giving the venture capital and marketing strategies.

The government is giving the skills such as: trading the vegetables and many things, making the concrete brick, and fishery in the pond fish.

Based on this agreement, the sand miners start their new jobs with their new skills and the venture capital from the government, so they can still survive with their new jobs.

Getting a new job is the impact of illegal mining policy. Commonly, the social, economy and culture also changes because of job's changing. The government also help them to market their product. The phenomena changes as the result of society adaptation toward the job's changing and its impact also into the life style changes and norm and values changes of society.

The changing of job, life style, habit, value, norm in the sand miners 's society is not the society's wanted. But these changes happened because of the force and government's program. The government has the authority to manage tits area. It is based on the central change's theory (Robert H Lauear. 2003).

The job's changing in mining community of Andean meaning will create the serious changes of gender, race, and social class level. (Kelsey A.Brain, 2017 in *The Extractive Industries and Society* Volume 4, Issue 2, April 2017, Pages 410-418). The statement of Kelsey A Brian in his research strengthen the theory of Pierre Bourdieu. The kind of job makes the new habit, create new value and new norm as the result of the job is done. Besides creating work's motivation, behavior, skills, the government also cooperate with the society's public figure to create the peaceful and harmony in society.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Illegal mining makes an irregular and damage of the environment, so the decision of government for issuing the policy about Illegal Mining is suitable enough. Brantas River is getting better after many ways is done by the government such as the training, socialization, and development programs. The contradictive condition changes into jobs changing, life style, habit, and norm.

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