Rural Community Income from Rubber Farmers to Gold Miners in Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII Sijunjung District

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Abstract
Rural communities experienced a change in livelihood from rubber to gold mining. This results in disruption of income for the community. The focus of this research is to analyze the income of rural communities from rubber farmers to gold miners in Sijunjung. This research uses White’s theory about livelihoods. This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. The data collection method begins with participant observation, in-depth interviews and document study. Data analysis uses Milles Huberman, starting with data collection, data reduction and data presentation. The results of this research show that changes in livelihoods have an impact on the livelihoods of rural communities. These changes can be seen in economic life and lifestyle. In addition, the changes show an accumulation of additional gold mining vessels.

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INTRODUCTION
Social change occurs due to internal and external factors. There are internal factors that cause social change, including economic conditions, technology, science and religion. On the other hand, external factors cause social changes such as natural disasters, wars, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis (Satriani, 2023). There are internal factors (in society) and external factors (outside society) in society that cause social change. Internal factors include population size, new discoveries, conflict in society, and rebellion (revolution) in society. Meanwhile, external factors include natural factors that change in connection with society, war and the cultural influence of other commodities. Rubber was introduced to Indonesia in November 1876. Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest gold mining potential in
the world (Wicaksana & Rachman, 2018). West Sumatra is also one of the provinces with gold mining reserves and its population makes a living as gold miners (Javadikasgari et al., 2018); (Iwansyah, 2022).

West Sumatra, as a province with significant gold mining reserves, reflects the economic diversification of its society. Research as mentioned by Javadikasgari et al. (2018) and Iwansyah (2022) show that some residents of West Sumatra earn their living as gold miners. The economy of the people in this area not only depends on the agricultural sector, but is also related to gold mining activities. Examining the income of rural communities from rubber farmers to gold miners in Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII Sijunjung District, can provide an overview of the dynamics of the local economy. The shift in livelihoods from rubber farming to gold mining reflects community adaptation to the potential of diverse natural resources. The shift in livelihoods from rubber farming to gold mining reflects community adaptation to the potential of diverse natural resources (Zulkifli & Utari, 2022). For example, rural communities that previously depended on rubber farming for their living may respond to changes in economic and environmental conditions by switching to gold mining activities. These changes may be triggered by various factors, such as fluctuations in global rubber prices, weather uncertainty affecting agricultural output, or new knowledge about potential gold mines in their region.

First of all, this shift could create a significant impact on the income of rural communities. Rubber farmers who previously depended on rubber harvests may face economic uncertainty due to fluctuations in the price of the commodity. On the other hand, gold miners can have the opportunity to earn higher income through the sale of the gold they find (Rahmi, 2021). Although gold mining often involves its own risks and challenges, the potential for greater financial rewards can be a major motivation for rural people to switch professions. In addition to higher incomes, this shift may also reflect adaptation to changing environmental and economic conditions. Rural communities seeking new opportunities in gold mining may also gain access to new training and knowledge regarding more efficient mining techniques. This not only allows them to exploit the potential of diverse natural resources, but also improves their skills and reduces dependence on one particular economic sector.

Overall, the shift in livelihoods from rubber farmers to gold miners reflects rural communities' adaptation strategies to economic and environmental dynamics. This is not only about seeking a more stable income, but also creating new opportunities and increasing people's knowledge and skills in managing diverse natural resources. While this transition may pose challenges, it can also be a positive step in achieving economic sustainability and improving the well-being of rural communities. These changes can also have an impact on people's spending patterns and living standards, taking into account the risks and benefits of gold mining activities (Inggar Wardani, 2023). Therefore, it is important to assess the social and economic impacts of this shift in livelihoods, as well as encourage sustainability in the management of natural resources used by communities in the area. In this way, sustainable development strategies can be developed to improve community welfare and maintain the balance of the local ecosystem.

Sijunjung Regency in West Sumatra Province has great potential to change livelihoods from previously mostly working as rubber farmers to becoming gold miners, apart from relying on agriculture, they also work in other fields. Because Sijunjung is quite rich in natural
resources including land, water, forests and minerals (Hariyanto et al., 2021). One of these potential natural resources is coal, apart from Coal, Sijunjung is also known as a gold producer. Gold potential is divided into 5 sub-regions in Sijunjung Regency, including Kamang Baru, Kupitan, Nagari IV and Koto VII sub-districts. Nagari Padang Laweh is located in Koto VII sub-district. Out in Koto VII used to use traditional methods by local communities (Widiyanarti, n.d.); (Putri et al., 2022). By digging the ground and building a tunnel 1,535 meters deep. This requires additional oxygen and light when miners search for gold. However, along with the development of technology, they use more modern methods by using tools or machines as well as dopengs to make work easier and reduce risks (Irwan et al., 2022).

The changes occurring in villages are currently an interesting topic, especially in the context of globalization and the introduction of technology. Along with the times, villages have experienced significant transformations, both in daily life and in the community's livelihood system. Globalization has had a big impact, especially with changes in technology, transportation and communication. Increasing access and use of technology in villages is one important aspect of this change. As mentioned by Hatu (2011), the introduction of technology has influenced the way of life and work of village communities (Wiyono & Ramadhan, 2021). Although initially village people may still use traditional methods of farming or gardening, as time goes by, they begin to switch to modern technology. For example, the use of agricultural tools or machines and the use of masks to make work easier and reduce risks, as noted by (Irwan et al., 2022). This reflects the village community's efforts to adapt to global changes and increase efficiency in daily life. Apart from that, changes to the livelihood system are also a major concern. Village communities not only rely on traditional livelihoods such as agriculture, but they also adapt to current conditions. This shift can include diversification of livelihoods, where some village communities switch to other sectors that are more in line with economic and technological developments. Thus, technological developments in villages not only create changes in lifestyle, but also provide opportunities to increase the efficiency and sustainability of livelihood systems. This transformation reflects the adaptation of rural communities to globalization and illustrates their openness to innovation that can improve their quality of life and economic needs. The results of this research are that changes in livelihoods in the income of rural communities in Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII Sijunjung District have had a positive impact, namely in the form of community welfare from economic life and lifestyle.

**METHODS**

This method uses a qualitative approach with descriptive research type. The data collection method begins with participant observation, in-depth interviews and document study (Granovetter, 2017); (Irwan, 2015). The unit of analysis for this research is society. Data analysis uses Milles Huberman's thinking, starting with data collection, data reduction and data presentation and drawing conclusions.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conditions and Situation of Rural Communities Before Changes in Livelihoods in Koto VII Nagari Padang Laweh Sijunjung

Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII Sijunjung District, has a population of 32,383 people, with an area of 143.99 km. The number of families headed by men is 198 and 54 families are headed by women. People generally work as farmers, such as rice fields, farming and rubber farmers, because in Jorong Koto there is a lot of land that can be cultivated as agricultural land. Or having a home-based food business produced by Jorong Koto women, namely a jengkol cracker and galamai business, which makes the economy of Jorong Koto VII quite stable. Moreover, in 2008 the price of rubber was high enough so that people could buy it and meet their needs. The price of rubber in 2008 rose to Rp. 28,914 per kg in July 2008. In 2008 the price of rubber reached its highest level and in November 2008 the price of rubber continued to decline to Rp. 17,998 per kg. There continues to be a decline in the price of rubber until in 2022 it will be IDR. 9,300. If in 2008 the price of rubber was Rp. 28,914 per kg, if totaled in a week you only get an income of Rp. 500,000. With income or income of around Rp. 500,000 cannot cover all the needs of the community in Nagari Padang Laweh. Apart from that, working as a rubber farmer is also limited by the weather which often changes so that the harvest on an acre is smaller and does not meet the targets that have been set normally. Rubber stems must also be cared for by applying appropriate fertilizer, otherwise this will also have an impact on the rubber yield. Apart from that, due to the increasing costs of children's education and the lifestyle of people, people are starting to want to own assets such as televisions, motorbikes and even cars. So people start to think about how to have a job that can make more money quickly. It turns out that people chose to change professions or a new livelihood by working as gold miners who started operating in Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII District, Sijunjung Regency. Which makes the community's economic growth improve.

Livelihoods that Occur in the Community of Nagari Padang Laweh Koto VII Sijunjung After Becoming Gold Miners

After the entry of the gold mine into Nagari Padang Laweh Koto VII Sijunjung in 2008 until now. People in Koto VII District now prefer to become gold miners because gold miners' income is more promising and can improve the community's economy compared to remaining as rubber farmers, only getting wages that are few and far between. Miners receive a salary of Rp. 1,500,000 per week, the salary earned or earned and the price of gold each week. This income ranges from 2015 to 2023, while from 2008 to 2015 income increased because the price of gold at that time rose so that income was IDR. 1,800,000. Why is there a change in livelihood because when there were gold miners their income was higher, when they became rubber farmers in 2008 they earned an income of around Rp. 500,000 per week, while working as a gold miner since 2008 can earn around Rp. 1,000,000 per week.

From 2015 to 2022 the number of gold mining ships working in Nagari Padang Laweh began to decrease, where from 2015 to 2019 there were around 30 gold mining ships with only 6 workers per ship. This is because the gold in the Batang Ombilin River is starting to decrease. Previously, in 2008, there were many gold mining ships in Nagari Padang Laweh, and there were also many workers. From 2019 to 2022 there will be around 18 gold mining
ships with 8 workers per ship. The people of Nagari Padang Laweh continue to work as gold miners, because for them mining gold is a job that earns income more quickly than working as rubber farmers. Even though the gold is not as much as the previous year or the early years when there were gold miners in the Batang Ombilin River, at least their income is still more than rubber farmers because the price of gold rises every year. Gold mining activities which are used as a livelihood also have an impact on the people of Nagari Padang Laweh Koto VII, Sijunjung District, namely:

Gold mining activities as a livelihood in Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII, Sijunjung District, have a significant impact on the local community. The community's economy, which initially focused on rubber farming, is experiencing changes that can have an impact on their income. The transition from rubber farmers to gold miners creates variations in livelihood structures and can affect household economic conditions. Socioeconomic impacts can be reflected in changes in spending patterns, living standards and community welfare. Gold mining activities can also carry environmental and public health risks, they need to be managed wisely to minimize negative impacts. It is important to carry out further research related to these changes, including analysis of socio-economic and environmental impacts. Through a deep understanding of this shift in livelihoods, the government and related institutions can design policies that support the economic sustainability of society and maintain a balance between the use of natural resources and environmental conservation. In this way, sustainable development and improving the welfare of the community in Nagari Padang Laweh, Koto VII, Sijunjung can be achieved.

On economic life, the existence of gold mining provides an economic contribution to the community of Nagari Padang Laweh, namely as an alternative while working. Farmers do not make a profit. Gold mining opens up employment opportunities for local communities that cannot be achieved by people with the latest education, looking for better jobs than being farmers. After the existence of this gold mine, gold mining became a temporary economic opportunity for residents who did not have the skills to work in other fields. Since the existence of the gold mine in Nagari Padang Laweh, economic life has changed (Irwan Irwan, Shahreza et al., 2022); (Widya Kurnia, Irwan Irwan, 2022); (Irwan Irwan et al., 2022). Even though there are changes in the gold mining economy, they are not always flat, but they have shown changes for the better. Gold mining does not always benefit the people of Nagari Padang Laweh. But at least the existence of gold mining provides good changes in the economic sector to meet daily needs. Lifestyle, With the gold mine in Nagari Padang Laweh, people can buy goods that can be categorized as luxury, such as motorbikes, cars, home equipment and education. And can increase or develop capital to increase the number of gold mining vessels (Elvawati, 2022); (Siska & Supriatna, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The presence of a gold mine in Nagari Padang Laweh will bring changes to people's lives. Gold mining has an influence or impact on the economic life of the residents of Nagari Padang Laweh. Earlier people worked as farmers and gold mines changed the pattern, many people thought that to get a lot of money quickly, they would switch to jobs as gold miners. Although there are many who take part in work in the gold mining sector. However, in the desire to get a better income, they are willing to work hard for success and daily life.
As people's income increases, gold miners can also fulfill their lifestyle by purchasing all their necessities.

REFERENCES


