COMMUNITY’S MOTIVATION TO CARRY OUT ILLEGAL OIL MINING IN-INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This article intends to investigate in depth the justifications for illicit oil mining in Aceh. The information used in this article’s analysis was gathered through observation, interviews, and documentation studies.

Theoretical framework: Despite the dangers associated with illegal mining, the primary motivation is the simplicity with which the community’s illegal oil mining operations may generate surplus revenues.

Method: The type of research method taken is mixed method research. This research is a research step that combines two previously existing types of research, namely qualitative research and quantitative research. The following will describe and explain the meaning of quantitative.

Results and Conclusions: Based on an analysis of the available data, the conclusions of this article demonstrate that the primary motivator and reason for people to engage in illegal activities under the law is the ease of obtaining multiple profits.

Implications of the research: This article demonstrates that the community generally understands the motivation behind engaging in risky and illegal mining. Despite numerous potential risks, including life-threatening ones, that continue to be present, their desire to engage in their activities is unaffected by these alarming risks.

Originality/value: The discussion in this article is restricted to looking at issues related to the primary reasons why people engage in illegal activity and the effects of those activities. It indicates that many gaps still need to be filled, particularly in the state’s efforts to raise people’s awareness so they will not engage in illegal activity in the future.

Keywords: community’s motivation, oil mining, illegal.
MOTIVAÇÃO DA COMUNIDADE PARA REALIZAR EXTRAÇÃO ILEGAL DE PETRÓLEO NA INDONÉSIA

RESUMO

Objetivo: Este artigo pretende investigar em profundidade as justificações para a mineração ilícita de petróleo em Aceh. As informações usadas na análise deste artigo foram coletadas por meio de observação, entrevistas e estudos documentais.

Estrutura teórica: Apesar dos perigos associados à mineração ilegal, a principal motivação é a simplicidade com que as operações ilegais de mineração de petróleo da comunidade podem gerar receitas excedentes.

Método: O tipo de método de pesquisa utilizado é pesquisa de método misto. Esta pesquisa é uma etapa de pesquisa que combina dois tipos de pesquisa previamente existentes, ou seja, pesquisa qualitativa e pesquisa quantitativa. A seguir será descrito e explicado o significado de quantitativo.

Resultados e Conclusões: Com base em uma análise dos dados disponíveis, as conclusões deste artigo demonstram que o principal motivador e motivo para as pessoas se envolverem em atividades ilegais nos termos da lei é a facilidade de obter múltiplos lucros.

Implicações da pesquisa: Este artigo demonstra que a comunidade geralmente entende a motivação por trás de se envolver em mineração arriscada e ilegal. Apesar dos inúmeros riscos potenciais, incluindo os que ameaçam a vida, que continuam a existir, o seu desejo de participar nas suas atividades não é afetado por estes riscos alarmantes.

Originalidade/valor: A discussão neste artigo é restrita a analisar questões relacionadas às principais razões pelas quais as pessoas se envolvem em atividades ilegais e os efeitos dessas atividades. Indica que muitas lacunas ainda precisam ser preenchidas, particularmente nos esforços do Estado para conscientizar as pessoas para que não se envolvam em atividades ilegais no futuro.

Palavras-chave: motivação da comunidade, mineração de petróleo, ilegal.

1 INTRODUCTION

Even now, community members partake in dangerous and unlawful pursuits, although their participation is not exclusive. Despite its inherent dangers, this endeavor offers the potential for expeditious financial gain. For instance, a miner in Peureulak Aceh has the potential to produce a daily net revenue of 150,000 IDR on average per person. This considerable income is earned without needing specialized talents or abilities, instead relying only on shared resources and capabilities. According to Kompas Daily’s statistics published on October 14, 2022, 24 people died, and countless people were injured between 2013 and 2022. In this particular scenario, there is also the prospect of substantial losses occurring in conjunction with the oil mining activities. In essence, people are aware that the acts they choose carry a risk, yet they are motivated to take those actions by a strong desire to obtain various benefits.
According to expert studies, three tendencies explain why people engage in illegal activity. First, a study that sees the community’s motivation to carry out illegal mining is the community’s economic drive to fulfill their daily needs (Sunindyo, 2022). Second, studies that see that there is a life dependency factor (Daniel Chirot, 2000). Third, studies show that the motivation for people to carry out illegal activities comes from common knowledge, so people do something habitual based on their knowledge and experience (Yuliana, 2017). The conclusion from earlier studies, as seen in the trend above, is that economic motivations lead people to engage in illegal activity. This study focuses on the employment opportunities and convenience factors that drive people to engage in illegal mining.

In order to fill in the gaps left by the objectives of the prior study, the focus of this paper is on why people engage in illicit crude oil mining in the Rantau Peurelak Sub-District of the East Aceh Regency. Concerning this topic, this article will address three questions and provide answers. To begin, the authors wonder how the mining operation that the community of Ranto Peureulak has been carrying out is going. Second, what aspects of the community’s history contribute to its continued participation in illegal mining activities? Thirdly, what kinds of repercussions are brought on by activities related to illegal mining?

This essay assumes that groups and communities take up risky endeavors because they are part of a greater purpose to generate revenue. The Peureulak community still engages in illegal oil mining, but it is done straightforwardly and yields significant returns. The thought of easy financial gain entices those who partake in this criminal behavior. Many deaths are related to mining activities, yet that does not stop people from attempting.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 THEORY OF PEOPLE’S MOTIVATION

Everyone has needs, but the majority are not powerful enough to push someone to act in a certain way at a specific time. When the requirement looks to have reached a sufficient intensity level, it changes into a good drive. The impetus to fulfill requirements is consistently available. Put another way, motivation is utilized to define a state that develops within a person as a response to a requirement. The term “work motivation” is utilized rather frequently when referring to motivation in the workplace. Management
literature is often used to explain motivation related to work. Motivation is an activity that causes, distributes, and maintains human behavior; the most straightforward reflection of motivation can be seen from the behavioral aspect. Siagian (2016) defined motivation as a driving force that causes a member of an organization to be willing and willing to mobilize abilities in the form of expertise or skills of personnel and time to carry out various activities for which they are responsible and fulfill their obligations, in order to achieve the goals and various organizational predetermined goals set. According to Duncan (2012), motivation is any attempt to change someone’s behavior to advance organizational goals as much as possible. According to Robbins (2016), the motivation process accounts for an individual’s intensity, direction, and perseverance in pursuing his or her goals. Furthermore, Bettina (2006) defined people’s motivation as a group or a single person congregating in one location to accomplish a goal.

According to Handoko (1999), motivation can be defined as a state within a person’s personality and supports individual wants for particular actions to attain goals. According to Karl Marx’s (2008) definition of society, it is a structure subject to the organizational and developmental tensions that arise due to the competition between groups with different economic interests. M.J. Herskovits (1993) stated that society is an organized group of individuals who follow a particular way of life. Meanwhile JL. Gillin and J.P. Gillin (1947) said that society is the largest group with the same habits, traditions, attitudes, and feelings of unity. S.R. Steinmetz (2016) provides a limitation regarding society as the most prominent human group, including smaller ones with close and regular relationships. It is possible to draw the following conclusion based on the information presented above: community motivation is a group strength that can provide stimulation or encouragement and enthusiasm for work; this is done so that it can change the personal behavior of the individual or group, and it is used as a goal to increase work productivity so that they can work as desired.

The idea proposed by Maslow (2013) states that human needs can be categorized into a hierarchical structure. The most fundamental needs are those related to survival, while the most advanced are those that focus on achieving one’s full potential. Robbins and Judge (2008) have identified five fundamental requirements for human needs: 1). Physiological needs, including hunger, thirst, shelter, sexual and other physical needs. 2). The need for security and safety at work includes wanting to be protected from physical and emotional harm. 3). Social needs (Affiliation or acceptance needs), including
affection, belonging, acceptance and friendship. 4). Esteem needs to include internal rewards such as self-respect, autonomy, and achievement and external reward factors such as status recognition and attention. 5). The need for self-actualization, the urge to become someone according to their skills includes growth, achieving one’s potential, and self-fulfillment. In theory, Maslow (2013) assumed that people try to fulfill more basic (physiological) needs before directing behavior toward the highest needs (self-actualization). A person’s motivation to engage in behavior that satisfies his or her needs will be more robust if that person’s need (the employees) is urgently needed.

### 2.2 ILLEGAL CRUDE OIL MINING ACTIVITIES

Government rules define mining as including some or all stages of operations relating to research, management, refining, transportation, and sales, in addition to post-mining activities (Yustitia, 2010:2). Furthermore, Sukandarrumidi defined mining as any activity undertaken by a person, legal entity, or business entity to extract minerals to generate profits for the enterprise, the local community, and the government (regional and central) (Sukandarrumidi, 2016). According to Gillin, social changes are variations and ways of life that have become accepted due to alterations in the environment, material culture, population composition, ideologies, or diffusion of recent discoveries (Sukandarrumidi, 2016: 264).

According to law number 3 of 2020, these mining businesses operate under the following mining principles: 1) General investigation Mining is the process of conducting general geological or geophysical research, whether on land, in the water, or from the air, in order to load a geological map and look for indications of the presence of minerals, 2) Exploratory mining refers to all mining geological investigation efforts to determine the nature and location of minerals more thoroughly. 3) Exploitation mining is a mining business that produces mineral excavation and utilization, 4) Processing and refining mining business is work to improve the quality of minerals and to utilize them and obtain the elements contained in these minerals, 5) Transportation mining business is all efforts to move minerals from exploration areas, exploitation or from a place of processing or refining to another place, and 6) Selling mining business is all business selling the results of processing or refining minerals.

Illegal or unauthorized disfigurement, sometimes known as “disfiguration,” is the activity of a person, group of individuals or business that complies with national laws but
lacks the necessary permits or official oversight. Given the preceding, any advice, ideas, or other materials offered by the government to an individual, group of individuals, firm, or organization outside the purview of current laws and regulations might be deemed unlawful or unintended.

3 METHOD

People’s motivations for engaging in illicit oil mining in Ranto Peureulak Subdistrict, East Aceh Regency, are investigated using a qualitative research methodology. A qualitative method is employed based on the idea that the activities of the directly or indirectly involved actors are related to the conditions of community motivation as a motivating factor for the community to engage in illegal oil drilling to meet demands. As a result, the impact of community activities as a target object for community empowerment strategies is significant.

The type of research method taken is mixed method research. This research is a research step that combines two previously existing types of research, namely qualitative research and quantitative research. The following will describe and explain the meaning of quantitative According to Sugiyono (2015), the meaning of quantitative research methods is as follows: “The quantitative method is known as the positivistic method because it is based on the philosophy of positivism. This method is scientific because it adheres to scientific principles such as concrete/empirical, objective, measurable, rational, and systematic. This method is also known as the discovery method because it can be used to discover and develop new science and technology. This method is also known as the quantitative method because the research data is in the form of numbers and the analysis is based on statistics”. Then Kasiram (2008: 149) defines quantitative research methods as: “A process of discovering what knowledge uses data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze information about what is known.”

According to these two definitions, the quantitative research method is defined as using research data in the form of numbers as a tool to analyze information. Based on the understanding of the research object, according to Sugiyono (2012), namely: “…is an attribute or trait or value of a person, object or activity that has certain variations determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions”. Additionally, Made (2006) claims that the research object’s significance: “…are certain characteristics
that have different values, scores or sizes for different units or individuals or are concepts that are given more than one value”.

Based on the preceding, it is feasible to conclude that the study object consists of certain features with distinct values, scores, or sizes for units or individuals with specific changes defined by the researcher and that conclusions are reached. The economic condition of society, which determines the quality of human resources, is the object of research as a free or independent variable, and the application of an internal control system, which is not independent or dependent, is the quality of government policies, and the impact of these variables as factors causing the occurrence of oil mining in an independent manner. In the Ranto Peureulak District, East Aceh Regency, it is illegal.

This study employs a case study approach. A case study is used as a research approach for “how” or “why” research questions, where the research is focused on current (present) phenomena in the context of the real world, and the researcher has limited influence over the events being researched (Yin, 2015). Then, using related theories, we solve the phenomena by using this paradigm as a lens through which to view reality in the study and as a means of achieving economic equity and preserving natural ecosystems in the Ranto Peureulak Sub-District of the East Aceh Regency.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The only concern associated with the community’s illegal mining is the occurrence of fatal fires. This mining is conducted by drilling oil wells at specific depths with equipment that does not correspond to established norms or illegally refining oil. This illicit activity affects both the local populace and the national economy.

Since the Dutch colonial era hundreds of years ago, illegal mining has existed. Until one day, these wells were opened and dredged to extract oil as it is today, it became a legend passed down through society. The residents of East Aceh privately own these mines; some have attracted outside investment, including from foreigners, and they now employ locals. If the government decides to stop this activity, it will create new issues that will endanger the local economy and lead to unemployment.

4.1 ILLEGAL OIL MINING PRACTICES

Illegal oil mining operations are ones the local population engages in to fulfill daily needs, much like other employees typically engage in their activities to earn money.
The workday for oil miners typically begins early in the morning and continues far into the night, except for specific days, such as Fridays and certain other holidays. Oil extraction is accomplished using a device tool called a “Rek.”

Each day the community can produce 5 to 20 large drums, each drum containing about 200 liters, from the activity of extracting oil by drilling boreholes with a pipe that has at least 50 to 70 rods to release crude oil for one drilling location, while the number of illegal mining is roughly 519 wells as the data below shows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Well Location in the Village (Gampong)</th>
<th>Management Status</th>
<th>Number of Mines</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gampong Buket Pala</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gampong Pertamina</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>292</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gampong Mata la</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gampong Seuneubok Dalam</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gampong Blang Barom</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Gampong Pasi Puteh</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gampong Alue Udep</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Gampong Pulo Blang</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gampong Alue Dua</td>
<td>Group and Personal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gampong Beurandang</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Gampong Bhom Lama</td>
<td>Personal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Oil Wells/Mine: 519


Oil from the community’s mining operations is sold to the reservoir, which then resells to asphalt processing businesses in the area or outside it, in places like North Sumatra, for IDR 1,000,000 per drum. The following are some images of illegal mining in action.

Fig 1. Illegal Mining

The government forbids illegal mining as stipulated in articles 158 and 160 of Law Number 3 of 2020, which states that people who carry out mining without a permit are subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 years and a fine of up to IDR 100,000,000,000 and everyone who has an IUP at the stage Exploration conducts production operations activities shall be punished with imprisonment.

4.2 FACTORS SUPPORTING ILLEGAL MINING ACTIVITIES

4.2.1 High income

Every day, the community’s illegal miners produce 5 to 20 large drums for one drilling location, then sell them to collectors or agents at a price per drum of Rp. 1,000,000.-. Interview results with Mahdi (illegal miners) revealed that:

“The rate of change in economic growth, which was previously quite low, is now rising. Even if there was a lack of commitment on the part of the administration, the mining nonetheless went ahead. The total income found in one drum is slightly more than Rp. 100,000.” As said by Zulfadli (Illegal miner), “In terms of the community’s economic growth as a result of this drilling, satisfactory results have been obtained, but there are also examples of other communities experiencing instability depending on the sustenance of each individual that has been identified in Gampong Pasir Putih, the majority of the population sees positive economic changes after mining operations begin.”

The community engages in illegal mining and receives monthly income as shown in the chart below taken from the 360 community statements:

![Chart showing income distribution](image-url)
A total of 52 people answered with income ≥ 2,500,000 per month, and as many as 144 people with income ≥ 2,000,000 to 2,499,999 per month. Nasir, as one of the community members, stated:

“[I] work as a rain-fed farmer daily and have no other jobs. [I] earns 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 per month from oil mining, and [I] also works as a melter (used oil collector), earning Rp. 60,000. - per day. -Nasir”.

Expectations are essential to the ability of communities to provide for their day-to-day necessities and to get employment. According to the conversation before, the community is encouraged to engage in illicit oil mining to provide for their daily needs.

4.2.2 Employment opportunity

According to the analysis of the questionnaire, as many as 360 individuals indicated that they would keep engaging in mining operations due to various circumstances. The outcome can be seen in the graph that is presented below:

![Graph showing factors that motivate people to do logging](source: Prepared by Authors. August 2021)

The highest factor, with a percentage of 58%, is that people engage in illegal mining because there are no other options, and the lowest factor, with a percentage of 2%, is being able to finance children’s education.
4.2.3 Affordable job location

The illegal oil mining community is a local domicile, as shown in the figure below:

![Fig 4. Domicile](image)

Although locals make up the majority of illegal miners, some come from outside Aceh Province. The percentage of workers obtained from the number of workers based on their domicile is as follows: 92% of the workers come from the Ranto Peureulak Sub-District, 7% of the workers come from outside Ranto Peureulak but still live in the East Aceh District, and 1% of the workers come from outside Aceh Province.

4.3 IMPACT OF ILLEGAL MINING ACTIVITIES

4.3.1 Environmental damage

Illegal oil mining activities people know that illegal mining can have an impact on environmental damage. In line with this, Fadli SKM. M. Kes. (Aceh Disaster Management Agency) revealed

“Illegal mining activities positively impact the community by increasing job opportunities and decreasing unemployment. The negative impact resulted in an explosion resulting in fatalities and environmental pollution. As a result, increased capacity is required through efforts in disaster risk reduction (DRR)”.

The results of the analysis and field research show that the environmental conditions around illegal mining, in general, are still well maintained, as shown in the figure below:
According to the data presented in the preceding figure, 282 individuals believe that illicit mining activities are responsible for preserving the existing natural conditions. However, responses from as many as 46 persons suggested that illegal mining was helping to improve environmental conditions. However, at least two community members said that environmental conditions were getting worse due to illegal mining activity.

4.3.2 Material loss

Illegal mining activities not only have an impact on environmental conditions or pollution, but they also have a significant impact on the form of state losses. There is no deposit of retribution or income from the Regional Budget Revenue (PAD) for the East Aceh District Government, especially the Rantau Peureulak District. In line with the above, the results of interviews with Mukhtardin, S.Sos., M.AP, Rantau Peureulak Sub-District Head, explained that:

“Oil mining, According to the law, is illegal; however, in terms of the social conditions of the surrounding community, they have been carrying out activities for generations in order to fulfill their daily needs because there are no other jobs, and as a result of the management of oil mining carried out by the community, there is no deposit of retribution or PAD income; therefore, in my opinion, there is a need for a review by all related parties so that good and official management can be achieved.”.
4.3.3 Social Impact

According to the responses of 360 people who were asked questions about the Ranto Peureulak community’s involvement in oil mining activities, the impact of illegal mining has a significant impact on the social conditions of the community, and members of the community themselves have a low desire to continue their education to a higher level. This information was gleaned from the Ranto Peureulak community’s involvement in oil mining activities.

It can be seen that 38% of respondents have a junior high school education level/equivalent, 29% of respondents have a primary school education level/equivalent, 24% of respondents have a high school/equivalent education level, then 2% of respondents have a bachelor’s degree/graduate education level. Kaslim justified this by saying:

“Most of those working have completed elementary, middle, and high school. Most of them work as miners because not many jobs available to these graduates pay enough to cover their basic needs. [People with] Bachelor degree rarely want to work as miners because they would rather work elsewhere - Kaslim”.

Furthermore, the results of the interview with Mr. Mahdi (an illegal mining worker),

“The presence of this drilling promotes social change by encouraging interpersonal interaction among workers, visitors, and people involved in oil
drilling activities, as well as fostering friendship with the underprivileged majority.”

It is possible to conclude that there is a positive impact on the community due to illegal oil mining. The benefits of increasing the community’s socio-economic status and increasing the number of people engaged in drilling activities are enjoyed not only by people within and outside the community.

5 DISCUSSION

Illegal oil mining is carried out by the community using equipment that does not meet oil drilling standards and is simple and capable of producing adequate products, indicating that the community has a strong desire to maximize income and profits. Oil miners’ earnings symbolize family well-being, as evidenced by their ability to meet their physical, psychological, social, and spiritual needs. Work, income, food, education, housing, and health are all ways for people to achieve welfare (Boediono, 2002). The community’s high income from the business is a total income desired by illegal miners and other communities.

The ultimate objective of those who engage in illegal oil mining is to make a good living, live decently, and have a reliable job that provides them with their primary source of income. According to W.J.S. Poewodarminto (Adi, 2015), welfare is seen as a gauge of success in life because it provides for all basic needs. Welfare also drives people to engage in certain activities to generate income reduce community-wide poverty, and strengthen the local economy (Fahruddin, 2022).

Regardless of their socio-economic status, the community engages in mining since there are no alternative employment opportunities, they are accustomed to these high-paying positions, and the work is close to their homes. The provision of a driving force that sparks someone’s interest in their work and inspires them to want to collaborate and work as efficiently as possible in order to achieve satisfaction is known as motivation (Amin, 1997). So it can be understood that the encouragement or motivation from the community is since to get a job opportunity is the number of people that can be accommodated to work for a company, this job opportunity will accommodate the entire workforce if the available job opportunities are sufficient or balanced with the number of existing workers. At the same time, employment is the business activity or agency where a person works or has worked. Illegal mining work carried out by the general public has
the same goal, in groups based on domi or place of residence, to complete coordinated mining activities. According to Pearce II and Robinson (2013), coordination refers to combining various activities and units into a single collaborative effort with the aim of achieving a common objective (Silalahi, 2013). In contrast, Stoner (Sugandha, 2011) defines coordination as bringing together the objectives and operations of various units. As mentioned earlier, it is clear that work locations that are accessible based on residence are the result of activities that are implemented with a common goal, which is a coordinated target.

The environment is getting more volatile due to illegal oil mining activities; state losses due to these activities threaten the state carried out by the community, and there is no receipt of retribution or PAD. Article 1 paragraph (2) of Law Number 22 of 2001 Concerning Oil and Gas explains that natural gas is the authority of the state to be managed as regulated in the 1945 Constitution article 2 paragraph 3, which reads, “the state controls earth, water and the natural resources contained therein to be used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people” because the state has an obligation to make efforts that can prosper the people. Muhammad Ridwan (2020) explained that losses from illegal mining practices are results that are not recorded as ready-to-sell oil production or national lifting. Since there is no record of these outcomes, the government does not receive any income from this activity. Illegal mining is also more hazardous from a safety standpoint and has poor environmental effects. Due to the requirement for a combination of persuasion and decisiveness, a case-by-case approach is required. “Maybe we need to formulate a special business and regulatory scheme to reach an optimal solution.”

Illegal oil mining activities carried out by the community have positive and negative impacts. On the one hand, the positive impact is that the community has hope in fulfilling their daily needs and job opportunities that exist only through illegal mining so that they can have a steady income. All people who are intelligent and can usually think in life must have hopes, one of which is for those who are prosperous and have adequate income (Sutarto, 2012). From the perspective of time (time horizon), the hopes of illegal oil miners orient themselves in the future, something that will be achieved in the future. People who carry out illegal activities continuously need empowerment (Marwansyah, 2016). Community Empowerment, written by Dedeh Maryani and Ruth Roselin E. Nainggolan (2019: 8), community empowerment is a development process that makes people take the initiative to start social activities to improve their situation and condition.
Without retribution or PAD revenue, the government incurs a loss. Communities disregard some licenses and conduct illegal mining. In order to promote, regulate, control, and supervise activities, use of space, and utilization of natural resources, goods, infrastructure, facilities, or specific facilities, certain permits are certain actions taken by the regional government in the context of issuing permits to private individuals or Entities. Communities still engage in unauthorized/illegal oil mining because of the benefits that come from public perception of such activity. These advantages include a growth in the Rantau Peurelak sub-district’s economy and a rise in the number of illegal mining communities within the region and in areas outside Gampong Pasir Putih. Despite some drawbacks, it is believed that illegal mining can help the local economy grow. The problems mentioned above address economic issues and foreshadow social change for the residents of Gampong Pasir Putih, increasing their perception of their superiority over other residents in the surrounding area. The development concept with a community empowerment model seeks alternatives for local economic growth rather than simply meeting the community’s basic needs. Community empowerment has emerged as an alternative strategy in development literature and thought but has not been implemented optimally in practice. People talk a lot about community development and empowerment because they are related to this nation’s future progress and change, especially if it is related to people’s skills that are still lacking, which will greatly hinder economic growth. (Noor, Juli, 2011:95).

6 CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the preceding discussion, illegal mining is an activity carried out by the community for generations to meet the daily needs of oil miners every day, beginning with the routine activities of drilling the drilled wells to extracting crude oil for one drilling location every day. From the number of illegal mines of approximately 519 wells/mines, the community can produce 5 to 20 large drums, or each drum contains approximately 200 liters.

Community activities carry out illegal mining activities due to high income. They earn Rp. 2,500,000 to Rp. 3,500,000 per month compared to other jobs and have become an alternative to work, accustomed to high-income jobs so that people of good or low socio-economic status can still work in locations close to where they live. In addition, Illegal mining activities have become a driving force that generates great excitement at
work carried out by the general public in groups with the same goal, based on domicile or place of residence, so that coordinated mining activities can be completed.

Illegal oil mining carried out by the community, either individually or in groups, has a negative impact on the environment, such as fires that kill employees, changes in the air, pollution, poor health, soil levels, and garbage, making plantations society infertile. Regarding socio-economic situations, people are less willing to continue their education to a higher degree. The beneficial impact of illegal mining can bring benefits to the community, provide economic growth that makes people prosperous in meeting their daily necessities, and create jobs.
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