

Livelihood Strategy of the Riding Panjang Post-Tin Village Community (Study of Riding Panjang Village Community, Merawang District, Bangka Regency)

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Abstract–This research is one of the studies that refers to the socio-economic conditions of the Bangka community, especially in the village of Riding Panjang. The purpose of this study was to explain the livelihood strategies applied by the community of Riding Panjang Village post tin. This is based on a variety of natural potential that is owned by the community and can be utilized in the life of post-tin. Post tin conditions encourage people to be more active and creative in managing nature wisely and wisely. The condition of assets owned by the community varies from natural, physical, financial, social and human capital. This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods and purposive sampling data collection techniques. Based on the results of the research, the community diversified the work of the various natural potentials it possessed. Livelihood diversification is one of the post-tin community survival strategies. Some diversification activities carried out by the community include utilizing ex-tin as freshwater aquaculture. This aims to minimize mining activities, community empowerment is carried out by PKK village women, among others by processing freshwater fish into high-economic processed foods.

Keywords–*Livelihood strategies, Diversification, Post-tin*

I. INTRODUCTION

Bangka Belitung is a province that has a variety of extraordinary natural potential to be developed. Various resources that can be developed in this province are in accordance with the needs of the community. In addition, Bangka Belitung is a province known as the largest tin producer in Indonesia. The majority of rural communities have livelihood resources in the mining sector. However, different conditions occur in rural communities, especially the Riding Panjang community, which is the focus of research studies. When tin becomes a threat to the community because it will run out if managed continuously. However, the villagers carried out a mobility towards their livelihood activities in making a living. As a result, the community must be able to develop livelihoods in other sectors, especially the agricultural and plantation sectors. In line with its development and needs, the livelihood of a

person or community often changes. This is caused by factors from within, outside, and a combination of both. According Supriyadi (2007: 20) explains that livelihood is the main source of work done by individuals to carry out life by utilizing various types of livelihood assets available in the neighborhood. In simple terms, it can be understood that changes in livelihood activities are defined as changes experienced by the community in determining and influencing subsequent socio-economic actions.

Riding Panjang Village is one of the villages that is undergoing livelihood transformation in order to realize prosperity. Efforts made by the village community include quitting mining activities and switching to agricultural and plantation activities and fish ponds. The effort that is done certainly requires a long process and steps in realizing it. This requires a livelihood strategy in realizing post-tin community welfare. Livelihood strategies are important in achieving this prosperity to improve people's living standards. The livelihood strategy is a method or approach that is very comprehensive and relates to the implementation of ideas, actions and executions in an activity within a certain period of time. Sajogyo (in Dharmawan; 2007), explained that livelihoods in rural communities are divided into two sectors, namely the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Therefore the livelihood strategy is a strategy that can be used by rural communities, especially the people of Riding Panjang. In achieving a good strategy, of course, coordination or work team is needed and has a theme to be able to identify the supporting factors that are in line with the principle of carrying out very rational opinions or in order to achieve effective goals in realizing post-tin community welfare. The dynamics that occurred in Riding Panjang Village made researchers interested in conducting research, including wanting to describe the livelihood strategies carried out by the local community in maintaining post-tin survival. This research attempts to formulate the post-tin community livelihood strategies carried out by the people of Riding Panjang Village, Merawang District, Bangka Regency?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Livelihood Strategy

This research is a research that tries to describe the role of social capital in changing livelihood activities as a post-tin livelihood strategy. Therefore, it is important to associate with previous research that discusses livelihood systems. The research that discusses the same thing is, among others, Thesis Dyah Ita Mardiyarningsih (2012) on Social Change in the Javanese Agricultural Village, related to the livelihood system of the farming community, Thesis Anton Martopo (2012) on the Study of Sustainable Livelihood in the Dieng Area (Case in Buntu Village and Tambi Kecamatan Kejajar Wonosobo Regency), and Research by Febroza Belda and Joko Christanto, 2012 concerning Fisheries Livelihood Strategies in Improving Community Economy in Sasak District, Pasisie and Beremas Rivers. These three studies discuss the livelihood systems of each of the different regions, but these three studies have the same goal of livelihood strategies for assets owned and have the same research method, namely qualitative research methods and case study research strategies. Furthermore, Martopo (2012) wrote about Sustainable Livelihoods Studies. This study examines two villages in the village of Kejajar Subdistrict, Wonosobo District. In this village there are problems especially regarding land damage. The damage has a criterion of moderate and severe coverage from the broad and narrow, Buntu and Tambi Villages. This study shows that the livelihood assets in this village such as human capital, natural capital, social and physical and financial categories are categorized as unsustainable livelihood assets or do not have the potential benefits for the Buntu Village community. But the different conditions that occur in Tambi Village are related to their livelihood assets. Livelihood assets such as human capital are categorized as unsustainable assets, then natural and physical capital are categorized as sustainable assets. Meanwhile, social and financial capital is categorized as less sustainable.

Referring to some of the research above, the researcher tries to map the differences and similarities of each research with research that will be studied by researchers. Each of the above studies which is a reference for previous research explains the forms of assets owned by the community in sustaining life, the same thing with this study that the forms of assets that exist in Riding Panjang Village community become a benchmark against the potential utilization of each asset. Furthermore, it relates to the concepts of each of his researches above and also and also this research combines social capital theory as a knife of analysis in answering the formulation of the problem that becomes the focus of the study. However, the difference between the several studies above does not explain the strategy of sustainable livelihoods in utilizing the potential

assets owned by using the concept of livelihood diversification. Diversification is an important alternative in increasing the stability of household or community income in sustaining livelihoods.

B. Theoretical Framework

Social Capital is one theory that is very relevant in the discipline of social science. Social capital is a theory that attracts the attention of social scientists in applying it to social science studies. Various characters have different concepts in assessing social capital. One of the famous social capital figures besides Pierre Bourdieu is Putnam. Putnam is one of the figures who have a very important influence on the development of the concept of social capital. Thailand defines social capital as a set of horizontal relationships within individuals, communities and communities. This means that the relationship formed consists of "networks of civic engagements" mutually binding relationships are governed by norms as a form of community and community productivity. In his research Putnam concluded that social capital is one embodiment of mutually binding norms and networks. The basic assumption of social capital according to Putnam (Field: 2010) there are two things, namely the existence of a network of relations with mutually binding norms and both support each other as an effort to succeed for the people included in the network. An important point why Putnam said such a thing is that in a social network must be accompanied first, the existence of coordination and communication as a form of fostering mutual trust between fellow members of the community and the community. Second, trust (trust) has positive implications in community life. This is evidenced by the fact that the relationship between people who have mutual trust in a social network strengthens the norms regarding the need to help each other. Third, cooperation is a success obtained due to the existence of norms and mutual trust. formed between community members and the community. The success of the cooperation that has taken place at this time is a measure of success in encouraging further collaboration. Putnam should explain that social capital as a set of social life networks, norms and beliefs which are access for individuals, communities and communities to act together is more effective in achieving goals together. In addition, Putnam distinguishes social capital into two forms, namely exclusive (internal) and inclusive (external). The concept of social capital used by researchers in this study uses focus on one character from the concept of social capital above, Putnam. The concept of social capital is one concept that is currently rife studied by researchers, especially in assessing the social life of the community. Social capital is believed to be one of the social resources whose existence is beneficial to people's lives. Social capital has a very close relationship with people's lives. The role of social capital in society is very important especially in maintaining the local cultural values

of the community itself. This is realized by way of mutual cooperation between citizens in maintaining local cultural values in society. In addition, social capital plays a role in helping people to trust each other and cooperate in an effort to maintain local culture in order to remain in the midst of the challenges of globalization today. Communities that trust each other will produce a reciprocal relationship and exchange goodness. This is a factor in the formation of strong emotional ties from within the community and from outside the community.

This research is a descriptive research, which aims to describe in detail about the phenomenon of livelihood strategies of the Riding Panjang Village, Merawang District, Bangka Regency. This research method uses descriptive qualitative research. According to Bailey in Mukhtar (2013: 110) descriptive qualitative research in addition to discussing various general cases about various social phenomena found, must also describe specific things that are observed from the point of view of comprehension and wisdom towards a reality that occurs both found on the surface of the social layer, it can also be hidden behind a behavior that is shown. Through this approach, researchers try to explore as much information as possible, namely data on what strategies are carried out by the Riding Panjang Village community in the face of post-tin conditions. In addition, this approach also outlines the various forms of government intervention in promoting economic change in post-tin village communities. The data collected in this study is primary data. This data is collected directly from the field, which is obtained by conducting in-depth interviews. The researcher will give direct questions with a set of questions based on the purposive sampling technique for the local community to local community leaders, communities / communities. This study uses data collection techniques through interviews, namely collecting information and information about the various of Riding Panjang Village. The interview was conducted to Community leaders, namely village heads and village officials who know the development of people's lives, the kelatat and pepper fish farmer groups are people who have authority or have an important role in the village area that is able to influence the community in making a decision and Bangka Regency Government Apparatus.

The interview technique used in this study was in-depth interviews and using interview guidelines, in the form of questions that guided the variety of local knowledge or local culture that was directed at the local community. The interviews used were in-depth interviews, especially in terms of asking certain things, such as about Livelihood Strategy of Riding Panjang Village. The interview is conducted first with community leaders / farmer/ stakeholders (Bangka Regency Government Apparatus).

C. Discussion

In realizing the welfare of the community, the

community strives to carry out various strategies including diversifying livelihoods to carry out their lives. Livelihood diversification is a form of survival carried out by the community through various strategies (Ellis 1999) in Chapman and Tripp, (2006: 1). It is important to diversify livelihoods in people's lives. This aims to improve the welfare of life in socio-economic life towards a change. Similarly, according to Niehof (2004) diversification of livelihoods is done not to meet the needs of life, but also to develop a better life. Therefore, researchers are interested in describing what strategies the community is doing in improving its economy. Based on the findings in the field, it was found that in developing livelihood strategies through diversification, the community has sufficient social capital in developing the post-tin economy by implementing a livelihood diversification strategy.

1. Livelihood Diversification Strategy

The post-tin condition is a condition in which the Riding Panjang community is able to carry out various livelihood strategies in order to carry on life without relying on mining activities. Based on the village data sources obtained in the field of agricultural and plantation activities carried out at this time accumulated to approximately 90%, this statement was supported by one of the informants namely the Riding Panjang Village Chief who explained that the internal community of the village itself did not conduct mining activities, as for the conduct mining activities, namely other parties from outside such as PT Timah and other partners on a large scale based on procedures that have been carried out. The post-tin condition attracted the attention of the Bangka Regency Government towards the shift in livelihoods that occurred with various strategies carried out by the people of Riding Panjang Village. In addition to focusing on sources of livelihood in the agriculture and plantation sectors, communities make efforts or alternative livelihood strategies in addition to farming and gardening. This condition is referred to as a livelihood diversification strategy. Livelihood diversification strategy is one of the activities carried out by relying on more than one source of income as an effort to improve people's living standards. Livelihood diversification strategies undertaken by the Riding Panjang Village community is one of the strategies that aims to be an effort to separate or depend on mining activities. Mining activities are considered an activity that will gradually damage the environment and other natural ecosystems. Therefore, the livelihood diversification strategy undertaken by the community does not just happen immediately, but through various steps and efforts. The efforts and steps taken by the local community by utilizing the under-under the former mining land that was used as fish ponds. However, these steps and efforts are not done directly but need a long process and time. One of the processes carried out by presenting assistance from various students, especially from

students of Bangka Belitung University, majoring in fisheries. This is done in order to provide direction and solutions to the use of ex-mining land that is used as fish ponds regarding the impact on the fish ecosystem that is cultivated and its sustainability. There are several abandoned mines that can be used by the community as fish farms. This vacant land owned by one of the people of Riding Panjang Village voluntarily gives the community the opportunity to use the land as fish ponds. Ex-mining land given by donors to be managed by the community amounted to six vacant lands. One of them is used because the land has not been contaminated by tin activity. The land that has become a fish farm is managed jointly by the kelimpat fish farmer group in collaboration with the Bangka Regency Fisheries Agency.

The aquatic fish farmer group, chaired by Edi Iskandar and his colleagues, conducts aquaculture activities such as tilapia, sabil, cangk, gourami, and others. This aims to improve the economy of the Riding Panjang Village community. Efforts and efforts that have been made have produced results for the community. In 2017, precisely on April 11, the community harvested freshwater fish culture, especially sabil fish, which was carried out so far, reached approximately 1 ton. Harvesting of freshwater fish can be estimated in three times a year. Harvesting activities were attended by the Bangka Regency Government, the Director General of KKP Cultivation Hatchery and teams from various media. One of the Fisheries Head of Bangka Regency explained that freshwater fish business is a good prospect to be developed in the business world and become a business as a substitute for mining activities. In addition to managing fish cultivation, community empowerment also continues to be carried out by managing fish into processed foods that have selling value. PKK mothers are involved in marketing fish processing products processed by residents. One of the preparations made from these fresh fish products is used as animal feed and shredded fish. In addition to being processed which has economic value, the freshwater fish harvest is in great demand by various restaurants from Pangkalpinang, Koba, and also Muntok as a menu, because freshwater fish are in great demand by the public. In addition, if marketed the sabil fish reaches a price of 50,000 / kg, this condition is quite promising for the welfare of our people in the face of these post-tin conditions. Based on this condition, the village government continues to activate it constantly and support from the Government of Bangka Regency in realizing the welfare of the Riding Panjang Village community.

In addition, the development of fish ponds from the former mining land is carried out by diversifying livelihoods, including utilizing the natural potential possessed. One of the natural potentials developed into local community MSMEs is processing banana heart from its natural potential into banana heart chips. In addition, the natural potential used by some housewives is jackfruit

which is processed into jackfruit chips. Based on the findings in the field and the resource person, the Village Head of Riding Panjang, the local community explained that it was not all the people doing the MSME activities, but the Village Apparatus tried to develop the business together with the village cadets. This information is supported by one of the informants, namely Karang Taruna who explained that Karang Taruna Desa is trying to develop MSMEs in the village through the natural potential of the village community. The activities being carried out by the village are gathering citizens and disseminating the village's potentials that can be developed and used as a source of livelihood for the community and developing creative economic activities that have been carried out by several residents to the village community and continuing the activities of the water fish farm bargaining that has taken place.

2. Social Capital

The social capital in Riding Panjang Village is quite high from various indicators such as building relationships with village officials, residents and farmer groups both from fish farms and pepper farmer groups. The synergy of freshwater fish and pepper farmer groups is mutually binding. Both of them build cooperation and relations in realizing a prosperous life in Riding Panjang Village. This is supported by the involvement of each group in developing fish and pepper ponds. Each farmer group is given the trust of the village apparatus and the community to manage the potential of the natural resources they possess which then the results are divided based on the initial agreement determined and following the agreed procedure. The reality that occurs in the field can be analyzed theoretically that Putnam's social capital is relevant to be used in answering the problem formulation which is the research focus of the researcher. Putnam's social capital is divided into two categories, namely exclusive and inclusive. Referring to the exclusive form of Putnam's thought that the condition of the community is community and mutually binding between one another. This can be seen from the appreciation and support of village officials with the community providing opportunities to develop business in the face of post-tin conditions. The use of land given voluntarily to function as land that is useful in realizing public welfare is a form of trust which, according to Putnam, trust is one indicator of the most important social capital in binding cooperative relationships between individuals and groups. The level of trust between the people of Riding Panjang Village is a benchmark that the community is able to intervene in collaboration with how to conduct a diversification strategy for post-tin livelihoods. Livelihood diversification strategies carried out as described include freshwater fish farming that utilizes ex-mining land, of course, has adequate physical capital, namely the land or under the land itself which is given trust by one of the

donors to be managed in groups. Furthermore, the creative economy that was started to be developed by PKK mothers was based on instructions from the village apparatus and farmer groups and the Karangtaruna group. The creative economy that is built between processed freshwater fish that has a selling value in the market. In addition, the use of natural resources is a natural capital that is used by PKK mothers and other residents. Natural capital that is utilized is certainly driven by adequate human capital. Human capital in the village is sufficient to develop alternative businesses or diversification of livelihoods. Human capital will certainly not function if it is not supported by the same goals to be achieved. The community has the same fate so that they realize the importance of a sense of togetherness and trust to be built in realizing the welfare of the Riding Panjang Village community. This also relates to the physical and financial capital of rural communities in conducting livelihood diversification strategies. Physical and financial capital are two interconnected indicators. Physical capital is one of the capital which includes adequate facilities or facilities which are indicators in the development of the economic resources of the community. Based on the findings in the field, the physical capital owned by the village community is sufficient with the existence of ex-mining land, the community easily modifies the land into freshwater fishpond land. Whereas financial capital is categorized as low, but with the development of freshwater fish ponds that have been harvested approximately one ton in one year, the community begins to save the budget from the sale of fish to the village treasury so that at certain times or urgency the village has cash village as a reserve.

Furthermore, from the Inklusive side, of course, exclusive will not be able to develop if the exclusive is not able to function in the life of the Riding Panjang Village community. Referring to the findings in the field, it was found that several indicators of social capital were inclusive including network development which would require high collaboration and trust between various stakeholders and the Bangka Regency Government. Social capital owned by the community is a proactive attitude in building relationships with various stakeholders including the village apparatus, the district government and between communities, the level of public trust in the village apparatus and the Bangka Regency Government is quite high, this is supported by the involvement of the Bangka Regency Government in providing 1000 support Pepper seeds and freshwater fish seeds to the people of Riding Panjang Village. This condition is a form of cooperation built between the village community and various stakeholders from outside. Of course cooperation is built through relationships that have been formed from the beginning such as a sense of trust. Trust does not necessarily grow without any process in it. Trust that grows and forms because of the same goals to be achieved. The Bangka Regency Government certainly has high hopes to build the economy of the Riding Panjang

Village community, given the post-tin conditions that require people to be more creative in developing the economy of the Riding Panjang Village community. Villagers are quite creative, especially in utilizing and developing asset potentials owned by rural communities. The potential of rural communities is quite diverse to be developed, one of which is the development of natural resource potential such as the use of ex-mining land which is used as freshwater fish ponds. The utilization and management of freshwater fish ponds cannot be said to be an instant process run by the kelimpas fish farmer groups. The community must face a variety of processes in it, including building cooperation with the Bangka Regency Government, especially the Fisheries Department, which is a stakeholder who has provided solutions and assisting in the provision of diverse fish seeds to be cultivated in the freshwater fishpond community of Riding Panjang Village.

III. CONCLUSION

Post-tin conditions indirectly present a new spirit and open the mind for the people of Riding Panjang Village. This is supported by a shift in livelihoods from mining activities in the agricultural and plantation sectors. Considering the history before mining activities, the community carried out agricultural activities and cultivation. However, because of the increasing economic demands and accompanied by the process of economic acquisition from mining activities that are very instant, it encourages the community to follow the mining sector. However, this condition does not last long because people are increasingly open minded and realize that mining activities are not always a source of livelihood for the community. The community began to return to the fields of agriculture and plantations. Community sources of livelihood are currently engaged in agriculture and plantations which are the main priority of the community. In addition to farming and gardening, with the proactive attitude possessed by the people of Riding Panjang Village, the community is creative and innovative about the conditions they face. This proactive attitude presents a variety of opportunities and solutions that can help the community in overcoming the economic conditions of the village community. One of them was able to build a livelihood strategy by diversifying. Livelihood diversification strategies carried out by villagers include developing ex-mining land which is used as a freshwater fish farm. Freshwater fish ponds managed by fish farmer groups are one of the businesses that are said to be successful because various stakeholders always provide full support for the village community. In addition to receiving pepper seeds, the community received assistance from freshwater fish seeds provided by the Bangka Regency Fisheries Office. This condition is proof that social capital, both inclusive and exclusive owned by the village community is said to be quite high. Kelimpas fish farmer

groups are able to produce freshwater fish about 1 ton in one year. Then the yields produced are distributed to residents, used as animal feed, and processed food economically like fish abon. In addition to the use of ex-mining land that is used as fish ponds, people do alternative business as a source of income, although only a few residents do these activities, the PKK mothers try to develop the natural potential that exists so that housewives can utilize and manage to be a creative economy that has selling value on the market. One of the creative economies carried out by some residents is processing the banana heart into banana chips, jackfruit into jackfruit chips. Although it has not been exposed on the market, the community has the desire and effort to exploit the existing natural potential. PKK's mother strives to build a creative economy in the village, while the efforts carried out by PKK mothers are supported by youth

organizations and village officials by conducting socialization to housewives to be able to innovate and develop their natural potential in realizing the economic welfare of the community. The dynamics that occur in Riding Panjang Village are certainly inseparable from the social capital possessed by people who are open-minded about the challenges and opportunities that must be developed in the face of post-tin conditions. Village communities are able to build relationships or networks with various parties. The network built starts from the growing sense of trust which is then formed through collaboration both internally and externally from various stakeholders. Therefore, more effective monitoring is needed in order to control and simultaneously develop creative activities currently carried out by the people of Riding Panjang.

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