



PSYCHO-JURIDICAL OF THE TRADITIONAL OIL MINING OF WONOCOLO, KEDEWAN, BOJONEGORO, EAST JAVA

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Introduction

.Little Texas is a term used to describe the oil mining activities carried out by Wonocolo villagers. The term Little Texas is taken from the word Texas, a region known as the largest oil mining center operating in the United States. Furthermore, Little Texas is pinned on traditional oil mining which is carried out traditionally in the village of Wonocolo. Mining activities have been carried out since the Dutch colonial government in 1871 and carried out by Jan Reerink (Simamora, 2000). Since then, the area of the village of Wonocolo is known as an oil barn that is able to improve welfare on a national scale (Susanti & Trilaksana, 2015). Even the Netherlands is able to export oil abroad. The results can be used to run the government while governing the Dutch East Indies (before the name of Indonesia).20

Method

This study uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation. Interviews were conducted by researchers on relevant subjects who were mining actors as well as Wonocolo village government officials. Observations were made directly on the mining activities carried out by the mining actors at the mine site. In addition, documentation is taken from various sources such as journals, books, newspaper articles or online news.. (Ariah 20)

Result and Discussion

The uniqueness of the geographical area

The Wonocolo village area is a unique region. This area consists of hills covered with shady teak forests. But in the middle of the forest comes the source of oil that can be mined manually. The first oil discovery was by Adrian Stoob, a Dutchman who served in the Cepu region (Blora, Central Java) and Bojonegoro (East Java) (Fatimah, Wasino & Bain, 2016).

Customary law: oral culture and written evidence

With the involvement of the Wonocolo village community to mine oil managed by the Dutch colonialists since the 18th century, the people of the Wonocolo village have had the skills to mine oil. Oil mining habits have ingrained in the people of Wonocolo village. The habit was passed down from their ancestors. Thus, oil mining habits have become customs, or customary law in force in the village

Economic Motives

Economically, oil mining provides financial benefits that promise a future for Wonocolo villagers. During this time, oil mining products have been able to improve the people's standard of living. Thus, people who extract oil are based solely on economic motives. Economic motives are motives that encourage a person (a group of citizens) to carry out activities that produce products (goods) and sell them for money (Patrikha, 2015)

Conclusion

Wonocolo villagers conduct oil mining in their region for 3 reasons, namely the unique geographical nature, the enactment of customary law, and economic motives. Geographically, the nature of the village of Wonocolo is hilly, but it has oil content that can increase the prosperity and welfare of the community. Wonocolo villagers uphold and obey the rules of customary law (verbally or verbally) that apply in the community. In addition, Wonocolo villagers conduct oil mining because there is an economic impetus to meet their daily needs.

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