

# Social Conflict in the Construction of Cement Industry in Kendeng Mountains, Central Java Indonesia with A Human Security Approach

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**Abstract**—Village Community Resilience Development aims to maintain the survival and prosperity of the village community. Survival is defined as the ability to carry out various activities by rural communities by individuals and groups to continuously fulfill material and non-material needs. That in order to meet food needs as part of the material needs of rural communities, food crops industry is needed through sustainable agricultural development while maintaining the area and quality of land and the availability of water resources to ensure the continuity of the agricultural industry as the main pillar of food security in rural communities. The method of research is qualitative method. The research result is that the occurrence of social conflicts involving farmers around the Kendeng mountains of Central Java Indonesia, cement industry investors and the local government was motivated by a conflict of interests among the three. The farmers had the perception that exploration and exploitation by industrial cement over the mountainous Kendeng Karst region areas in addition to threatening natural and environmental sustainability also threatened the industry agriculture and living space and life of farmers in the region. With the exploration and exploitation of the Kendeng mountain for cement raw materials will have an impact on the maintenance of agricultural land, water resources, and disruption of ecosystems that directly or indirectly threaten the survival of the farming community. In the perspective of Human Security that the threat to the integrity of agricultural land and the maintenance of land for agriculture and air also the availability of water for agriculture is one of the threats to the resilience of rural communities as an agrarian society.

**Keywords**—Human security; Social conflict; Village Community Resilience

## I. INTRODUCTION

This paper was written based on the results of a study of the Samin community resistance movement as an indigenous community living around the North Kendeng Mountains in Central Java against the attempt to establish a cement factory that would exploit the karst from North Kendeng Mountains by PT Semen Indonesia (formerly Semen Gresik) and PT Sahabat Mulia Sakti PT

Indocement's subsidiary. This resistance by Samin Society caused a prolonged social conflict since 2005 to this day between the Samin community versus the Government of Rembang Regency and Pati Regency and the Central Java Provincial Government also against PT Semen Indonesia and PT Sahabat Mulia Sakti.

This intends to discuss the occurrence of social change and the background of the Samin community resistance movement based on the conflict theory and Ralf Dahrendorf's social integration and the New Social Movement.

The research questions that can be raised is whether the social factors of the Samin community can act as a factor of social conflict and integration; how the factors of conflict and integration can lead to social change in Samin society; whether it is true that the social system of Samin society can be united by the force, the role and position of authorization in the community; and how the factors of authority can play a decisive role in systematic social conflict and give rise to social change.

Thus, the aims of the reseach are to find out the social factors of the Samin community that play a role in conflict and social integration, explain how these conflict and integration factors can trigger social change in the Samin community, know whether the social system of the Samin community can be united by authorities outside the Samin community, and find out how the authority factors outside the samin community can determine conflicts that contribute to social change.

## II. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Social Context Movement of The Samin Community

Historically, Samin society has a very strong resistance tradition. [1]'s research shows that the Samin community resistance movement in the Dutch colonial period was a reaction to the economic pressure imposed by the Dutch colonial government in the form of taxation, labor services and regulations on forestry. The Samin resistance movement to the colonial policy that was

considered unsettling was also triggered because of the integration of the village head into the colonial bureaucracy in order to gain support for the Dutch colonial policy above.

The historical factor of Samin community resistance became one of the reinforcements and inspiration for the Samin community after the 1998 reforms to launch a resistance movement against the cement industry development policy in the North Kendeng Mountains. Their movements were relatively the same with different issues, namely by focusing on the development of the cement industry in the area of North Kendeng Mountain [2]. Exploration of karst rock from the northern Kendeng mountains by the Samin community is considered to damage the springs and the environment that are urgently needed for the farming of Samin communities and farmers in general. Therefore, they reject cement manufacturers by raising the issue of water crisis and environmental damage as the main issue, "Samin society needs water not cement", said the Samin community.

The collapse of the New Order opens the climate of foreign and freedom in expressing opinions and this is a new overseas face for the Samin community to express their attitude towards the misunderstands of natural resource management of the sight and expect a lot of people although it remains below the government control. The maintenance of the cement plant factory is well by private investment and by the government to explore the karst mountain considered by the Samin community threatening the existence of life and their lives that are eye-sourced from the farm and farmers.

The public resistance to the cement industry development by PT Semen Indonesia in Sukolilo Pati, in Gunem Rembang and PT Sahabat Mulia Sakti, a subsidiary of PT Indocement in Kayen and Tambakromo, Pati, Central Java, Indonesia, was based on their belief that the cement plant utilization would adversely affect agricultural and environmental economics. The Samin community is very dependent on a mindset that their agriculture supports themselves and their families. Samin people are farmers and if they are not farmers, they are not part of Samin community [2]. Agriculture is the foundation of people's livelihood, even though Kendeng Mountain fans are Mother Earth who provide water for agriculture. The spring from North Kendeng Mountains is the strength of their agricultural life. Destruction at the North Kendeng Mountains has become an exploration and exploitation. The development of the cement industry in Kendeng Mountains by the Samin community is seen to eliminate their living space and the source of their lives. Therefore, the plan to build a cement plant in the North Kendeng Mountains region should be opposed.

### *B. Ralf Dahrendorf's Thoughts*

There are two streams of social theory that are very influential on Ralf Dahrendorf's thought; they are the conflict theory in Karl Marx's view and the functional

structural theory of Talcott Parson. The phenomenon of the formation of new equilibrium and social mobility required the functional structural theory of Talcott Parson. Conflict for a social change should end with the formation of consensus so that a structured orderly and functional society is born as a result of social change [3]. Society has two faces; they are the face of conflict and the face of consensus and therefore the social theory used to examine and test the value of integration in society; and conflict theory is used to examine conflicts of interest and the use of violence that binds society together in the face of pressure. In fact, conflict is a requirement if conflict can lead to consensus and integration. For the purpose of sociological analysis of groups of conflict and group conflict is considered important to look at the structural orientation of the actions of the holder of a suspended position as a subjective interest or otherwise as an objective interest [3].

The type of social reality to be explored according to Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of conflict and consensus is social conflict with different interests and orientations and integration in social structures and social systems as a form of the functioning of social elements to create a new balance in social structures and systems so that social change occurs. In the thesis of Ralf Dahrendorf's theory of conflict and consensus, it was stated that the conflict became an instrument for integration through coercion by dominant authorities to form a new social structure balance. However, this thesis is difficult to find in conflict between the Samin community and the government of cement industry in the northern Kendeng mountain region has erupted for five years until today there has never been and there is a solution, in the sense that conflict is born of a new conflict without social integration. In this case as a holder of an authority that can force an integrated condition towards a new balance, in fact the government can play a role. That is fundamental because the protracted protraction and the more distant consensus is too excessive the difference between the interests of the Samin community and the farmers in which the interests of water conservation and agricultural land are absolute demands which cannot be exchanged with any policy. Especially in the community of Samin water earth and agricultural land, the problem is from the security system, by being a mother of the earth who complains and gives life to them. Water and earth which are agricultural land are believed to be living space and livelihood Samin which must be preserved.

### *C. Approach to Human Security*

The approach of Human Security is a relatively new approach in seeing aspects of threats to humanity. In view of the concept of traditional security the threat to humanity comes from war with all its implications such as nuclear radiation, threats from various weapons used in warfare and other phosphate threats are related to war. Mahbub'ul Haq man Director of the United Nations United Nations Development Program develops the

concept of a New security approach for humanity which is then better known as the conception of human security approaches [4].

The Human Security Approach is the essence of how to guarantee human security from the point of threat of war such as air and water pollution, water resources crisis, trafficking in children and women, drug abuse, threats from disease outbreaks and other threats to humans both at home, at school, work and in public. Water resources crisis is one of the threats on human security because water is needed by humans for both consumer and agricultural purposes. Community resistance to the construction of cement plants in the mountainous region of Kendeng Mountain because of their perception of the crisis of water resources for agriculture and consumption is a form of awareness of humanitarian threats originating from water resources. Because the exploration and exploitation of limestone mountain rocks will trigger a water crisis because the rainwater that falls in the area cannot be absorbed by the rocks of the carcasses and flows immediately wasted without being able to seep into groundwater sources.

In the perspective of human security approach, Samin community concerns about the existence of a crisis of water resources in the event of mining by cement factories, it is reasonable that they are threatened by the future of their agriculture as a backbone of life. They are very perceived as a serious threat to their lives as farmers.

Whereas the social factors that underlie the dual area of society in conflict and theoretical integration can be proposed as follows: that interest groups from various associations meet in several conflicts, then all the forces they use will be identified and interest-based conflicts begin. This study conflicts that occur between the Samin community and cement investors, the government province, and the district government because of the interests of the group that have not been manifested in a balanced manner.

How does the value of integration and conflict give rise to social change? The contribution of the theoretical response to this issue is that the lower the correlation between social status and status, the lower the intensity of class conflict or conflict and vice versa. Related to the construction of cement plants in the northern Kendeng mountain range is determined by the high and low social position and status, because of that the lower the position and social status, the lower the intensity of conflict or social conflict and vice versa.

Is it true that the social system is united by the freedom imposed by the role and position of authority? The theoretical proposition that can be built is that the distribution of authority is always a factor that determines the occurrence of a sustained social conflict. Cement factories occur because of the concentration of authority in the government bureaucracy that is not well distributed at the lowest level of government bureaucracy so that there is misunderstanding between the social groups

concerned and the cement industry in the northern Kendeng mountain region.

How can explaining the factors of authority can play a decisive role in a systematic social conflict and bring about social change? The answer is that the social conflict resources must and can be sought within the social role structures that manifest and have the potential to dominate dominated groups. the interests of cement industry investment and district, provincial and central government authorities can be sought in the social structure and social roles of the Samin community as well as the latent or manifest government bureaucratic structures that have the potential to dominate dominated groups so that social integration can be realized, and conflicts can be avoided.

That the model of the Samin community resistance movement in rejecting the establishment of a cement factory by using the model of the New Social Movement which reflects the characteristics of the urban middle society movement to reject the impact of the industrialization of modern capitalist society products. so far, Samin resistance has been historically passive, in the context of opposing the establishment of a cement factory, it turns out to be an active, open resistance and use modern methods such as demonstrations, legal advocacy and justice by suing opponents of their interests through court, dialogue and public hearings with representatives of the people and government. Having seen social change in the Samin community seen from the model of the resistance movement as a result of information and communication technology and the influence of education and non-governmental organizations.

### III. CONCLUSION

Movement of the Samin community resistance to the construction of cement factories in the northern Kendeng mountainous region set against a conflict of interest between the Samin community as farmers and investors of cement factories related to farmers' needs about water for agriculture and the threat of water crisis as the impact of exploitation and exploration of the Kendeng mountains.

Agricultural land and water resources are a source of life and livelihood of the Samin community as farmers. Damage to water resources and agricultural land poses a threat to the future security of farmers and becomes a factor of social conflict between the Samin community and stakeholders in the construction of the cement industry in the mountains of Kendeng north. That the collapse of water resources for agriculture and damage to agricultural land in addition to assimilating living space and sources of life also directly lead to the weakening of food security in the Samin community in particular and farmers generally around the Kendeng mountains.

## IV. REFERENCES

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