

Environmental Movement Against Mining Exploration in Bojonegara Serang Banten

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Abstract—This research describes a social movement conducted by KMBPL (Komunitas Masyarakat Bojonegara Peduli Lingkungan), this movement (KMBPL) against the mining activity of excavation C in Bojonegara, Serang regency. This movement was born from the phenomenon of environmental destruction caused by mining excavation C in Bojonegara. The impact of this industrial activity is destruction of mountain in Bojonegara area, this study using social movement theory through phenomenological approach, the result of this research shows that environmental movement by KMBPL actively against mining activity. For several times they are try to stopped the mining activity and blocking the area. The result from this research shows that Banten as emerging province in Indonesia must engage the civil society movement especially in environment issues and KMBPL in this studies succeed to defense their commitment for better environment, it could be a model to organize movement in environmental issues in Banten.

Keywords: Social movement, Environment, Mining exploration

I. INTRODUCTION

Geographically Banten Province has an diplomatic location, as connection between the islands of Java and Sumatra, and also neighboring the State Capital (Jakarta) and the Province of West Java, the potential market for products from Banten [1]. In addition to the potential for marine, Banten also have potential in mining, plantation, agriculture, tourism and industry. The prospect to invest in Banten is very large, supported by excellent infrastructure, such as the availability of Soekarno-Hatta International Airport, the Port of Merak, Jakarta – Merak Toll Road Access, Railway station of Merak up to Jakarta. Serang District is one of six districts/cities in Banten province, located off the western tip of Java island, its northern part is the main gateway that connects the island of Sumatra to Java, with a distance around ± 70 km from Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.

FIGURE 1. BANTEN MAP



Mine goods are items excavated from the ground. In Indonesia there are many kinds of mine goods. Some of them even become a very important necessities for human life, such as petroleum, coal, stone dust, stone sides, stone seplit, or coal. Excavated material is the material found in the form of chemicals, minerals, or any kinds of stones. The mine goods were partly used to meet the domestic demand and partly sold abroad or exported. From the results of exporting mining products, state earn a lot of money. The money is being used for the needs of the state and to finance the construction. In this country, development currently being conducted in all fields, construction of roads, bridges, school buildings, government office buildings, and so on.

All minerals that found inside the territory of the Indonesia in controlled by the State. Every person should not do as they wish in extracting those minerals. People who happened to find the source of the minerals must report their finding to the government. Likewise, people or institutions who want to pursue or explore the mines also must obtain permission from the State. Each region has the natural potential of each minerals. The utilization of natural potential may be for anything and anyone, but still there are rules and norms that have to be adhered to and "agreed upon". In this case the potential of natural resources that exist in Banten region, in particular is Bojonegara village Serang District, is a stretch of mountain that contains stone (gravel) which can be used for infrastructure development such as private, public, or government buildings.

Minerals Group C as one of the natural resources, is the natural potential that have an important role, even enough to affect the pace of development. Scarcity in supply, can cause problems in the process of industrialization and physical development. Mining activities resulted in various changes in the environment, such as changes in the landscape, changes in flora and fauna habitat, changes in soil structure, changes in flow patterns of water surface and groundwater, and so on. Such changes have an impact, varying in the intensity in nature. In addition to changes in the physical environment, mining also resulted in changes in the social, cultural and economic. The impact of mining activities on the environment does not only come from sewage, but also because of changes to the environmental components or eliminate environmental functions. The greater scale mining activities, the greater the impact area [2].

Changes in the environment due to mining activities can be permanent. Changes in topography of the land, including the changes of the flow of a river, lake or hill shape during the mining, is hard to be returned to its original condition. Mining activities also lead to changes in the social, economic and cultural aspect. Therefore the results of these mining is the emerging of a social movement, which is suing the company causing environmental damage as an impact of the actions of employers. As social movements born from the urge of society, anything lacking in the government is being the center of attention [3].

II. THEORETICAL

A. Social Movement

In tracing the phenomenon of social movements and mining conflicts (environment), this research uses Anthony Giddens' conception of social movements. Giddens interpret social movements as the linkage between "Agency" and "structure" [4]. For him, a collective action is always based on voluntary action from a group of people to create their living environment. In understanding social movements specifically explore how a group can make a movement based on their concern for the environment. At the very least, Giddens divides the typology of social movements into several segments which become the reference and collective effort in seeking change. At least, there are four things that are the focus Giddens defines social movement in modern society: *First*, the democratic movements that work for political rights. In this movement the community moves because of demands for their political rights; *Second*, labor movements that work for control of the workplace. Where workers associate to secure all interests of their identity as workers; *Third*, ecological movements that are concerned with the environment. This movement was formed on the basis of community concern for the environment. This movement fights for a better environment and places nature as something that is directly connected to human life; *Fourth*, peace movements that work toward peace. This movement brings the issue of peace over existing conflicts, solidarity becomes the basis for the creation of peace.

B. Conception of Agent and Agency

Structuration by Giddens that emphasizes the interrelation between "agent-structure" is due to the emphasis of agents as 'actors in social practice' [5]. In social practice, the agent needs an important factor when acting socially namely rationalization and motivation. Rationalization is a reason for someone to develop daily habits that provide a sense of security and allow agents to deal with social life. While motivation is the desire that drives social practice. Furthermore, individual consciousness (agent) and its treatment by Giddens can be divided into three internal dimensions: *First*, unconscious motivation concerns needs that have the potential to direct action but not the action itself; *Second*, discursive awareness refers to the capacity to reflect and give rational reasons for our actions; *Third*, practical consciousness refers to parts of practical knowledge that cannot always be deciphered. This

part of practical knowledge provides ontological security, which helps us understand the process of social action and practice.

C. Literature Review

As for searches related to previous studies as follows. Research conducted by Hikmawan, Indriyany and Hamid in 2018 in Pandeglang Banten reviews an environmental movement that occurred in Pandeglang [6]. The movement attracted him not only to focus on environmental issues which were the capital, but there was also a religious structure that influenced the movement in shaping its movement for mobilization. In addition, Saras Dewi's research entitled "Ecophenomenology: Unraveling the Disequilibrium of Human Relations with Nature 2015" defines the environment (ecology) and until now only limited to the relations of subjects and objects [7]. In the sense that the environment is only limited to the objects that must be utilized for human life. Furthermore, as a logical consequence, the imbalance that occurs between human life and nature causes dis-equilibrium which results in environmental damage that has a large impact on human life.

This is also the focus of Giddens in his article "Politics of Climate Change, 2009" explaining how the environment is the most important study of this century because of the various consequences for the survival of human civilization [8]. Therefore, this research focuses on how the environment which is the big theme is now the basis of a movement. The movement in this case is a social movement that has become a Bojonegara Community Care for the Environment (KMBPL). In addition, the context of this study also seeks to explain how a social movement based on its concern for the environment can become a new issue in Banten and can be organized in a sustainable manner so that the sustainability of this movement produces what is aspired to be a balance of human activities with nature.

The emergence of a social movements usually synonymous with social changes taking place in society. Social changes can not be underestimated because the changes may lead to changes in other sectors. Symptoms of these changes can be seen from the system of values and norms that once valid but at other times do not apply. Social changes is always defined by progress, but in fact a social changes may also mean a setback. Although social dynamics is always directed at the symptoms of transformation (shift) that are linear. Social changes itself consists of two types of changes, one is changes that are planned such as program development, and unplanned changes such as natural disasters and wars [9].

This study will describe the subject of a social movement that is performed by KMBPL (Bojonegara Environmental Care Communities), concerning their rejection of the mining activity of Excavation C, in the Bojonegara Village of Serang District. The movement was born as an effect from the phenomenon of environmental damage in the Bojonegara Village, especially in Bojonegara Mountain, which was getting bare as a result of mining activity. It happened as as the result of activity Excavation C dredging, digging into the mountain's contents in

rock grab and soil. People in Bojonegara are furious due to excessive mining activities caused the environment becomes damaged, and it leads them to fight for environmental sustainability again by closing the mine and stopped the mining activities Excavation C in the Bojonegara Village Serang District of Banten. Thus, as explained above, the authors take the following research questions: What Threats Are Perceived by The Bojonegara Community Due To Mining Excavation C Activities In Bojonegara Village, Serang District? And what kind of Resistance did KMBPL (Bojonegara Environmental Care Communities) do Against Mining Excavation C in Bojonegara Village of Serang District?

III. METHODS

The study in this paper uses qualitative methods with a phenomenological approach. As a qualitative study, this research tries to make a deeper sense of the meaning that some people consider to come from social, humanitarian and environmental problems [10]. In order to obtain valid and accurate data, this research will also open as much as possible to various possibilities. The Phenomenology Approach will be used as an approach to be able to better understand how the possibility of understanding all the actors involved in the issues examined in this study is revealed and reveals itself so that the understanding obtained becomes comprehensive. That approach allows researchers and those being investigated to be the same subject so the inter subjectivity that occurs can present in-depth data and information [11]

IV. DISCUSSION

A. Collective Challenge

Collective challenge is often characterized by disturbing action, blocking, or create uncertainty towards the activities of other parties. In a repressive system, the collective challenge is symbolized through the slogan, style clothing and music, or new naming familiar objects with different symbols or new. Collective challenge is the most common characteristic of social movements. This is due to the fact that social movements generally less stable resources (funding, organization, access to state). In order to reach a new constituency and assert their claims, the opposition (contention) may be the only resource that can be controlled motion. Therefore, the movement uses the collective challenge to be a focal point for the supporters, gaining the attention of the camp who been fought and third parties, and creating a constituency to be represented [12]. There are many reasons that can be put forward about why people join a social movement (it might be booing the authority or mob instincts that are pointless). However, if there is the most obvious reason why people are bound together in the movement is to establish a joint claim against the opposing party, authority, or the elite. Not all such conflicts arise from the interests of the class, but the value of common interests and overlapping the basis of joint actions.

B. Solidarity and Collective Identity

Something that move together (common denominator) of social movement is participants consideration of common

interest which then mediates a change of a potential movement into action. Social movement happens by moving the consensus as the designer. Movement plays an important role in stimulating the emergence of such consensus [13]. However, leaders can only create a social movement as they dig deeper into the feelings of solidarity or identity, which is usually sourced from nationalism, ethnicity, or religious. Only by maintaining a collective action against the enemy, an episode of resistance could be a social movement.

The purpose of collective, shared identity, and challenges that can be identified as helping to preserve the movement's political opposition. Conversely, if they are not able to maintain a common challenge, then their movement will evaporate into a kind of hatred or anger people, or turned into a religious sector, or may withdraw into isolation. Therefore, maintaining a collective action in interaction with a strong opponent marks a shift point where an opposition (contention) turns into a social movement. Thus, social movements need to be distinguished by the collective actions. At least the social movements have four basic properties offered by Tarrow above.

C. Impact of Mining Activities in Bojonegoro Village

Bojonegara Village administratively is a very strategic area in industry sector, where there are many sizeable industry, ranging from mining, chemical, metallurgical industry and so on. In the village there is also a Bojonegara international port width of 1100 hectares with a beach that leads to the sea at 113 km distance. International port located in this village is one of chances for the Banten provincial government to foster economic growth significantly in this province, just as in the Port of Merak. Mining is always depicted with efforts to bring prosperity. Prosperity is a sense of ease the lives of people for the fulfillment of the inner and outer.

When the mining investment into the region, are believed to bring wealth to the region in the form of: a donation of income for the local government and employment for the local population in the mining areas Bojonegara, in some cases mining is always accompanied by a rejection of the people whose land will be used as mining sites, for example is the problem of mining Excavation C in Bojonegara Village Serang District. "Excavation C" is a common mineral that is used for infrastructure development, both private buildings such as houses, and private and government such as roads and bridges. The quarry materials are obtained by dredging mountain. It is causing the environmental damage around the Bojonegara Village and do harm for the surrounding community.

FIGURE 2. EXPLORATION IN BOJONEGORO



One of the environmental damage caused by mining Excavation C is the damage to form of mountains around Bojonegara. Impact interpreted as a clash between two different interests, i.e the interests of development with the business interests of preserving the quality of a good environment. In later development, people analyzed not only the negative impact but also the positive impact and the analysis of the same weight. It further defined, that the impact is any change occurring in the environment due to human activity. Here is no mention for their project, as the project is often interpreted as a physical building, while the physical building many projects are relatively small or non-existent, but the impact is huge. So the object of discussion is not only the impact of the project on the environment, but also the environmental impact of the project. each development activity in the mining sector must give rise to a positive or negative impact. The positive impact of development activities in the mining sector are:

TABLE I. POSITIVE IMPACTS

No	Positive Impacts
1	To provide real added value to the national economy.
2	Increase revenue (PAD)
3	Accommodating labor, particularly community around the mine.
4	Improving the economic community around the mine.
5	Increase the micro business community around the mine.
6	Improve the quality of human resources community around the mine.
7	Improving the health status of communities around the mine.

TABLE II. NEGATIVE IMPACTS

No	Negative Impacts
1	Environmental destruction
2	Plight of indigenous peoples
3	The degradation in the quality of life of local residents
4	Violence against women increased
5	Ecological destruction, mountains and islands
6	The occurrence of human rights violations in mining authority (Chalid Muhammad, 2000)

D. The Role of the Agency: KMBPL on Environmental Care

Environmental problems can not be abandoned and ignored, and therefore KMBPL is formed, based on the phenomenon of environmental damage in the Bojonegara Village. KMBPL in the Bojonegara village involved in it because it is a collective action or social movements constituted by suffering deprivation due to the impact of mining activity Excavation C, which resulted in damage to the environment. KMBPL is an environment-oriented movement and their concern is when environmental damage happened and causing a major impact to the lives of humans or other living creatures.

FIGURE 3. DEMONSTRATION BY KMBPL ON 25/01/2016



(Source: Radar Banten)

The first threat, especially for people in Bojonegara Village due to the activities of the Mining Quarrying C, is the destruction of mountains in the area around Bojonegara, because the mountain was used as mining excavation C by means of dredging the contents of the mountain and take the stone for a company. So that the mountain is getting bare. As for the impact of a bare hill due to dredging is then generated in the area Bojonegara i.e residential land became hot and barren, the air around Bojonegara not cool and fresh anymore but filled with air pollution and dust of stone which is derived from the backfill stone inside the mountain, the irrigation of agricultural fields become damaged so that the residents of agricultural land becomes barren and unable to grow rice again, as well as plants in wilt and die.

The second threat particular to the people Bojonegara as the result of Mining Excavation C i.e People in Bojonegara Village health problems that cause respiratory problems or pneumoconiosis due to air pollution, dust and gravel so that they infected by the disease such as: Shortness of breath, cough, asthma, impaired lungs, tuberculosis, respiratory infections, skin, eye infections and so on. The third threat is the there are lot of holes in highway and it damaged by large vehicles transporting rocks and sand of Mining Excavation C so that the road becomes broken and hollow.

E. Forms of Resistance: Society on Damage

In 2016 at Countryside Bojonegara Serang District has been held a massive social movement by comparing the public access or highway which was badly damaged due to the large-laden car transport of mining Excavation C. The conflict occurred in the Bojonegara Village of Serang District. The conflict is a problem that arises from the mining process such as: *First*: Damaged access roads to Bojonegara Village. *Second*: Number of Casualties caused by potholes caused by large vehicles of mining companies such as Excavation C. These facts lead to the community of Bojonegara Village to take an action and demands for improvement of the environment and public access to the village in 2016.

Action made by villagers in Bojonegara is a form of social movements. Especially KMBPL (Bojonegara Environmental Care Communities) as well as youth community around the Bojonegara village namely LPB (*Laskar Pemuda Bojonegara*)

in which the organization was formed to unite the youth in Bojonegara in terms to defense of all the rights of Bojonagara Villagers that violated by Mining company. There is also an organization called IPPK (Association of Youth Care Work) Bojonegara Village in which the organization was formed to take care of the community from a massive unemployment (especially the youth), and helping Bojonegara Villagers who experience oppression such as felt by the victim and the family from the tragedy that killed one person as a result of damage to public roads. Residents Bojonegara close the access to highway with burning tires and blocking the road as a demand to the local government and mining company owner to fix potholes and damage caused by large-laden transport of the mining company.

FIGURE 4. SOCIETY AND THE SIX HEAD OF VILLAGE IN BOJONEGORO DISTRICT SERANG BLOCK THE STREET (14/04/2016)



Source: Radar Banten

Social movements initiated to unite young people by: *First*, Closing the road access points around the mining Excavation C so that mining activity did not go well; *Second*: Closing road Excavation C Mining company operations and the actions of giving mask to every pedestrian; *Third*: Holding a confrontation with the excavation company C in the presence of local *muspika*. As for their community demands to Government to close mining excavation C as follows:

1. Send a letter to the local Muspika about the state and condition of the mobility environment through excavation c and in mining areas.
2. Request that the C excavation company in cap permissions

V. CONCLUSION

Bojonegara social-movement, particularly is KMBPL actively play a role in closing mining excavation C activities in Bojonegara Village of Serang District. The movement is form on the basis of environmental damage as a result from mining activities Excavation C. The threat perceived by the public on the activities of mining excavation C is such : *First*: Damage to the mountains in Bojonegara that one moment of barren mountains will lead to disasters such as floods and landslides. *Second*: Healthy rural communities Bojonegara is interrupted by dirty air, causing shortness of breath disease, asthma,

respiratory infections, tuberculosis, lung disorders, and eye irritation caused by air mixed gravel.

Third: Damage to public access, in this case is highway, as a result from mining activity by a large cargo transportation which often pass through these roads so the highway is broken and hollow. The damaged highway is causing many victims on road-accidents due to the potholes. Mining activities are necessarily have an impact on environmental degradation and therefore the action taken by KMBL. It aims is provide a warning to workers and owners of mining excavation C that is not too excessively take, excavate and dredge the mountains in the area Bojonegara because the more mountainous been dug, the climate in Bojonegara village will be hotter, dirtier environment, it will even lead to disaster. It makes people in Bojonegara are anxious on these mining activities will be detrimental to society. Because the activity of the mining excavation C in Bojonegara village, the whole society is now suffered permanently from environmental damage that caused by the activity of the mining industry and can not back to normal condition again

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