



## **DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL CONFLICT IN BENER DAM AND MINING PLAN DEVELOPMENT IN WADAS VILLAGE: KARL MARX'S CONFLICT THEORY PERSPECTIVE**

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### **Abstract**

The majority of people in Wadas Village work as farmers who use natural resource to support their daily life. The commodities of the Wadas Village area are able to encourage their economic welfare. By the time, the welfare of the community has been disturbed by the planning of building the Bener Dam which exploits andesite stones from Wadas Village. This condition triggers conflict between the local community, the government and also the police. The purpose of this discussion is to review the development plan and the dynamics of social conflict in the plan for the construction of the Bener Dam and andesite stones mining in Wadas Village which is viewed from the conflict theory of Karl Marx. The method of this research is a qualitative descriptive method with a literature study approach. The results of the study found that the people of Wadas Village refused andesite mining as a material for the Bener Dam because it threatens water sources and erodes agricultural land which is used as an economic source. From the perspective of Karl Marx, the conflict was seen government as the bourgeoisie and the people of Wadas Village as the proletariat. The conclusion from the results of this discussion is that the construction of the Bener Dam creates pros and cons between the community and the government, as well as the opportunity for the formation of social classes that can be studied through Karl Marx's theory of conflict.

**Key words:** *Dam, Wadas Village, Development, Conflict Theory*

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## INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, farmers has been a general profession. Because Indonesia has a bunch of activities in land, Indonesia is also known as an agricultural country (Salasa, 2021). The role of farmers as one of the actors in maintaining the country's food, is often less known and realized by the Indonesian people themselves. Many people relates farmers with rice and paddy land. In fact, there are abundance of commodities developed by farmers such as cloves, cardamom, cubeb, durian, chili, coconut, sengon, banana, sugar palm, petai, vanilla, rubber, teak, rivet, acacia, mahogany, ect. The income obtained from agricultural products is quite large, especially if the marketing process is carried out in various regions. One of the advantages of being a farmer is that there is no time bond like in a company, so that farmers have the flexibility to care and manage their agricultural products.

By the time, social conflicts happens between farmers and those who do expansion by using agricultural areas. Developments that are predicted to prosper the surrounding community frequently dominate the land of them and the result, their commodity will be decreased. Similar to the phenomenon in Wadas Village, Purworejo, Central Java, agricultural land belonging to the community are threatened by the presence of mining areas near farmers' land. At the first, the mining promised that it would give some advantages, so the people agreed. The mining project that is said would carried out some advantage for the community, so that at first the residents agreed to it. Mining is only the first step. The next plan is to build a dam called Bener Dam, which is located in Guntur Village, Bener District, about 10 km from Wadas Village.

The construction of the Bener Dam aims to irrigate the rice fields and power plant. The government categorizes the construction of the Bener Dam into the National Strategic Project . This is because development will provide benefits to the community. Over time, the community feel doubtful and shaky, because the development required mining in Wadas Village, where andesite was needed as construction material. Rejections from mass groups comes up. The community refuse the existence of mining activities because the supply of clean water and water sources is distracted. According to community exposure, the planned mining will disrupt at least 27 springs and cause damage to agricultural land which is commonly functioned as economic income (Absori et al., 2022). In

addition, mining will cause landslides in the villages, so the local community filed a lawsuit in prosecuting mining cancellations to the State Administrative Court (PTUN) of Semarang City. The compensation provided by the dam project for the conversion of agricultural land to mining site has not cleared yet. The compensation offered is also very low, valued at Rp. 50,000 to Rp. 60,000/meter, which so far has been received by 180 communities who are directly affected by the construction of the dam. So this is another reason why the community refuses the development (Heksantoro, 2020, dalam Mahadika & Purnomo, 2021).

There is one thing that should be studied in every developmen. The various projects is expected to distribute development in every corner of Indonesia and improve the economy. The construction of the Bener Dam is projected to be able to flow 1,500 liters/second second; 300 liters/second to the Kebumen area, 500 liters/second to the Purworejo area, and 700 liters/second to the Kulon Progo area (Adriansa et al., 2020). But Wadas Village as the source of mining for the main material for the dam, is unable to get the results of the dam, because about 75% of the water is supplied for Yogyakarta International Airport. If mining activities have been completed, The only remains is damage in land areas that are usually functioned as community farming. The loss of fertility will certainly make agricultural activities no longer able to run as usual. Various agricultural commodities will get a significant decline. The farmers will lose their livelihoods. At the end, the phenomenon will cause the local people become the proletarian class or workers who work for the bourgeoisie.

Karl Marx said that the bourgeoisie as the owner of capital in businesses founded by employing workers belonging to the proletarian class (Erni et al., 2020). There are exploitations by the bourgeoisie, such as the division of working hours and wages given are not appropriate. Various planned developments should prioritize humans in various aspects so all tha community can get the benefits, Not only certain parties. Humans must be positioned as something that receives benefits, not just objects of development or target groups, or in other words humans must be the main center of a development plan (people centered development) (Hendrijanto & Soelistijono, 2018). In the development design it must be prepared openly "for whom" the development is, as well as by providing a sequence of how the implementation mechanism is. By those process, public can understands the

development plan that will be carried out by the government. Furthermore, can the construction of the dam in Wadas Village really benefit the surrounding community? And how is the dynamics of social conflict in the plan for the construction of the Bener Dam and mining in Wadas Village if viewed from the perspective of Karl Marx's conflict theory? Thus, what is to be achieved in this discussion is to find out the review of development plans and the dynamics of social conflict in the plans for the construction of the Bener Dam and mining in Wadas Village in terms of Karl Marx's theory of conflict.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach used descriptive qualitative. The data is in the form of a description of the results of video analysis which is then compared with a literature study on related topics. The subjects of this research are the people of Wadas Village, with the object of research being the Bener Dam development plan and mining in Wadas Village. The source of the research data was taken through a video entitled "Wadas Waras" on the Watchdoc Documentary youtube channel. The purpose of the research is to develop the concept of sensitivity to the problems, explaining the reality based on theoretical exploration and developing an understanding of one or more of the occurred phenomena (Gunawan, 2013).

The limitation will focus on the study in the Bener Dam construction plan and mining in Wadas Village and to determine relevant data for similar problems related to development, mining, and also the conflict theory from Karl Marx. This qualitative research is focused on a level of importance of the problems encountered in the research. The focus of this research is "The Dynamics of Social Conflict in the Bener Dam Development Plan and Mining in Wadas Village: The Perspective of Karl Marx's Conflict Theory" with the main subject being Wadas Village residents.

The research occurred in Wadas Village, Purwerejo, Central Java. Meanwhile, the Bener Dam construction plan will be carried out in Guntur Village, Bener District, which is approximately 10 km from Wadas Village. The reason the author chose this location is because the polemic that occurred in Wadas Village is currently under the spotlight of media. In addition, conflicts between Wadas Village residents and government officials related to development and mining are still ongoing.

The data collection technique used in this study is secondary data with documentation, which means that researchers obtain data based on available sources (Ahyar et al., 2020). The second data collection technique is through literature study, by analyzing previous research articles that are relevant to the focus of the problem. The first data are video observations and transcripts of data from video observations. The following steps are used in the study, namely: (1) determining the title of the video to be observed; (2) observing the video and transcribing the contents of the video; and (3) writing a report with a predetermined format. The second data collection is literature study approach by utilizing sites and access to references that can be used such as books, journals, articles and ect. The instrument in the research is the researcher himself. Researchers become human instruments that function to determine the focus of research, collect data, assess data quality, interpret data, and conclude data (Ahyar et al., 2020).

The validity test used in this study used a triangulation approach. This means that the researcher compares the validity of the sources used through the "Wadas Waras" video on the Watchdoc Documentary youtube channel and other reference sources such as in previous research journals. Based on the information in the video explaining the problems of Wadas Village regarding the construction of the Bener Dam and andesite stone mining in Wadas Village, similar information was also obtained through articles and previous research journals so that the sources used in this paper can be tested for validity.

The data analysis technique proposed by (Miles, M. B, Huberman, A.M, Saldana, 2014) consists of three activities: (1) data reduction, in this activity the researcher combines and homogenizes the data obtained through the video "Wadas Waras" on Watchdoc Documentary youtube channel and other references such as articles and journals; (2) data presentation, after collecting data through data reduction, the next activity is the researcher categorize and compile similar data so that it is easier to draw conclusions; (3) draw conclusions, the data collected through the video "Wadas Waras" as well as previous articles and journals are compared so that conclusions can be drawn based on the available data.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Bener Dam Development Plan

Based on the Presidential Decree Number 56 of 2013, as well as the Decree of the Governor of Central Java Number 660.1/20 of 2018 about the licensing for the construction plan of the Bener Dam, the Bener Dam is included in a national-scale development program. The national-scale development program is a development program design that is focused on improving the economy and equitable development in Indonesia. The area of the Bener Dam is 500 hectares or equivalent to 4,300 plots. The Bener Dam area is located including to two areas, 3,096 belonging to the Purworejo Regency and the rest belonging to the Wonosobo Regency.

There are 7 villages in the Purworejo Regency area, precisely in the Bener District area which will later be directly affected by the construction of the Bener Dam. The village areas Wadas Village, Bener Village, Kedung Loteng Village, Laris Village, Guntur Village, Karangasari Village, and Kemiri Village. The Bener Dam area will be allocated as a tourism, fisheries and conservation destination. Meanwhile, the water produced by the Bener Dam will be used to irrigate 15,500 hectares of rice fields, supply raw water for the daily needs of the people of Purworejo, Kebumen, and Kulon Progo Regencies, as well as a hydroelectric power plant (PLTA) of 6 megawatts. The Bener Dam is projected to produce 1,500 liters of water per second. 300 liters/second flows into the Kebumen, 500 liters/second flows into the Purworejo, and 700 liters/second flows into the Kulon Progo. For the implementation of the construction of the Bener Dam, the government has prepared funds of 3.8 trillion since 2017.

In order to expedite the development process, dams projects need land, materials, and human resources. The True Dam requires a land area of approximately 462.22 hectares (4,622.170.50 m<sup>2</sup>) consisting of 3,483 plots of land. The process of implementing the construction of the Bener Dam is estimated to take approximately 5 years (Mahadika & Purnomo, 2021a). To fulfill the need of land for the construction of the Bener Dam, the government must purchase and take over the lands of the people living in the vicinity of the construction site of the Bener Dam. The process of transferring land carried out by the government by buying it from the community can be called a land doubling system. The land

doubling system for the construction of the Bener Dam has been regulated in Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 27 of 2017 which discusses the spatial management plan of Purworejo Regency for 2011-2031.

The Bener Dam construction program has also passed the geological test, the Environmental Impact Analysis test and the Land Question And Resettlement Action Pla test. Currently, the Bener Dam construction program has reached the construction stage. The land office of Purworejo Regency as the implementing team has gradually carried out land measurements. In addition, land assessments in the first and second stages have also been carried out by the land appraisal team. However, in order to speed up the work of the program, in starting the construction of the dam, soil dredging is carried out.

### Andesite Stone Mining In Wadas Village

Wadas Village will be a mining area which started with drilling activities in Wadas Village. The stone mining carried out in Wadas Village was actually used for the construction of the Bener Dam, which is located in Guntur Village, Bener District, approximately 10 km from Wadas Village. Its dimension is 159 meters in height and 543 meters in length, the Bener Dam requires a lot of material such as andesite rock that will be mined from Wadas Village for the fill material for the Bener Dam. According to BBWSOS (Balai Besar Opak Serayu River Region) as the initiator of the construction of the Bener Dam, the material to be taken from Wadas Village is 8.5 million cubic meters. From an area of 400 hectares of Wadas Village, BBWSOS will free 114 hectares which includes 7 hamlets. Of the 300 residents in 7 hamlets, the majority of residents reject the mining of andesite for the construction of the Bener Dam.

The people of Wadas Village got strong reasons to reject andesite mining, one is water sources. In the mining area, there are around 27 springs. In addition, because to protect the environment, agriculture, plantations, and the preservation of flora and fauna in Wadas Village (Hidajat, 2021). Another concern is that their area will be threatedened by landslides like the disaster in 1988. Due to the disaster, Wadas Village was later designated a disaster-prone area. If a place has been mined, then the place will lose its fertility and can no longer be developed for agricultural activities. Another impact that will be obtained by the people of Wadas Village is losing their

livelihood.

### **Dynamics Of Social Conflict In Wadas Village View From The Perspective Of Karl Marx's Conflict Theory**

The word conflict derived from English word "conflict", Means disput and squabble (Safa & Dwi, 2017). When viewed from Latin, conflict is divided into *con* which means together and *fligere* which means friction or collision (Sanjani, 2021). Therefore, conflict is a friction that can occur between two or several parties in the life of society which cannot be avoided. The conflict is caused by differences in something to be achieved, interests, movements, and so on. Elly M. Setiadi & Usman Kolip (2015) stated that in the conflict occurred when there were efforts to dominate each other, get rid of, and also have power. A conflict can also be said as a process and social dynamics in which there are both individuals and groups who are determined to achieve their desires through ways that do not agree with other parties such as threats and even acts of violence (Subiyanto, 2004). Meanwhile, according to the anthropological side, conflict is competition from at least two camps which can be composed of individuals, families, relatives, communities, political party support groups, ethnicities and social classes (Sanjani, 2021).

To understand the conflicts that occur in people's lives, Sociologists try to view them from the perspective of conflict theory, one of which is Karl Marx. Conflict theory emerged as a response to the existence of functionalism theory which emphasized that society is formed from a consensus that forms order. It is undeniable society must have experienced conflict, because society does not always live in order. The concept in conflict theory related with coercion, or more familiarly known as force. In order in society, it is inseparable from the relationship between coercion and power or power possessed by certain parties.

The assumptions of conflict theory criticize this and view that the existence of conflict in society indirectly affects change as well as disintegration that comes from disputes and conflicts (George Ritzer & Douglas J. Goodman, 2012). Conflict theory discusses different authorities and results in superordination and subordination. The existence of these differences has an impact on the emergence of conflict because there are some differences in interests between communities. Marx saw the social life of society into several

parts: (1) a society consisting of an association of individual groups giving rise to various forms of disputes; (2) the state becomes a part that plays a role in supporting strong groups; (3) the emergence of coercion which is believed to be the maintenance of social institutions, a capitalist system that creates gaps in the ownership of rights and opportunities; (4) the means of oppression used are the state and the law and are carried out by the dominant group; and (5) the number of classes makes the emergence of different desires and interests, so that conflicts are formed (Elly M. Setiadi & Usman Kolip, 2015). Karl Marx explained that the problems occur in society stem from the opposition of two classes of society; the bourgeoisie and the proletariat which tend to focus on economic problems. The two different classes form a hierarchy in which the bourgeoisie acts by exploiting the proletariat in the form of productive forces and giving wages that are not commensurate with what they do (Sanjani, 2021).

Karl Marx expressed his opinion on capital, the capitalists, and also the proletariat. This case related with the conflict theory of Karl Marx's perspective. It believes that conflict theory was born from several concepts, the first is about social class, social change, power, and the last is related to the state. Karl Marx's thoughts on conflict theory related each other with theoretical concepts and events in the field. As is the case with the people of Wadas Village, who have their main source of livelihood as farmers, of course, they cannot escape their own conflicts. Not from natural Conflicts nor a planned change.

The position of the residents of Wadas Village is bourgeois, residents who have their own land. The others are also people who become the proletariat, or people who peddle their labor and do not have the tools for production or agricultural land. Those who give wages to the proletariat are the bourgeoisie or the capitalists who own capital. In this explanation, there are actually conflicts that occur internally between land owners and workers, for example, such as the distribution of working hours and wages that are not appropriate. Moreover, there is a conflict with the government who eager to the construction of the Bener Dam in Wadas Village.

The conflict in Wadas Village occurred because of differences in social class. Land owners and farmers had to compete with the rulers, the government who wanted to build a dam. At the first the community supported the development carried out by the government, because they

received information on the benefits. Conflicts began to arise when the village government did not convey information clearly. So that the community is misinformed about the actual development plan using andesite stone material from Wadas Village. After seeing and hearing about stone mining, there was resistance from the residents of Wadas Village. This is because of andesite rock will be the filling material for the Bener Dam. The existence of this refusal gave rise to various groups of the Wadas Village community to voice that they rejected andesite mining.

This incident is also part of the analysis of conflict theory proposed by Karl Marx. Society can become a proletarian class that sells its energy and there is a bourgeoisie who owns capital who exploits people's energy to work in their business fields. This happens if the community's livelihood land is lost due to mining carried out. The basis for mining in Wadas Village comes from the Location Determination Permit which was issued by the Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo on June 8, 2018. Armed with the Location Determination Permit, on April 23, 2021, socialization and land determination were carried out in Wadas Village. At the time, the police came, while the people only stopped by blocking the road. The purpose is to the determination of the mining area will not be carried out, but that's when the chaos began. The police even fired lachrymator and various forms of violence.

To cancel the mining, the Wadas Village community has filed a lawsuit with the State Administrative Court of Semarang. The demand that the IPL made by the Governor of Central Java be canceled. Furthermore, on September 2, 2021, the Semarang City Administrative Court rejected the Wadas Village community's claim. The most important hope from the community is that Wadas Village will remain sustainable, so that the community in the future can still continue their activities.

## **CONCLUSION**

The majority of the people of Wadas Village work in the agricultural sector. Various daily needs can be obtained through agricultural activities. The agricultural commodities produced are able to support the welfare of their lives. However, this condition was disturbed because of the government's plan to build the Bener Dam. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there was a conflict

between the community and the government and the police as a result of the development.

The background of the conflict is because the material to be used for construction takes material in the form of andesite stone from Wadas Village. The exploitation of the stone is opposed by the community because it gives a negative impact on future survival. In addition to the community losing the fertility of their livelihoods, they also lose water sources for their daily life. The problems with the construction of the Bener Dam above can be analyzed using the conflict theory of Karl Marx. Where as a result of development, it is possible to create social classes, such as the proletariat or labor class and the bourgeoisie or the owners of capital.

Suggestions given are by opening a good communication network between the government, mining parties and the local community. In addition, the community should also be involved in the process of constructing the Bener Dam. It is necessary to make an agreement, deal and description which contains matters related to development and mining activities on the social, economic and cultural conditions of the Wadas Village community. When andesite mining will indeed disturb agricultural land, springs, residential areas and so on, the government must be able to provide quality and transparent guarantees for residents. For example, such as clear land compensation and the replacement of all residents' agricultural land in other locations with the availability of fertile agricultural land and the same job opportunities as in the previous location. So there is no economic decline and it can minimize the benefit losing.

In addition, the government as the organizer of the construction of the Bener Dam on a national scale, must at least provide an Environmental Impact Analysis which explains that that development will have positive and negative impacts on the community. If there is still resistance from the community, the government cannot simply force development. The government must not act and make arbitrary policies. That is why dialogues need to be carried out by involving leaders, experts and other social institutions. This can be a starting point in providing understanding to elements of the community who do not agree with the design for the construction of the Bener Dam in Wadas Village.

As for villages affected by mining, they should be able to form an alliance or group in which used as a forum for complaints, aspirations

and demands from the community so the discussion can be represented more systematic. This is also an effort to minimize demonstrations that can trigger riots, violence, anarchic actions and other unpleasant situation.

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