

Triple Helicx Conflict in Wadas Village, Bener District, Purworejo Regency

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ABSTRACT

Social conflicts in Indonesia are very complex and have various causes. Conflicts can be caused by agricultural problems, racial issues and conflicts of interest in society. The aim of this study is to analyze the chronology of the conflict, the factors causing the conflict, the forms of conflict and conflict resolution between the community, the government and the andesite mining companies in Wadas village, Bener district, Purworejo regency. The research methodology is qualitative-descriptive. The conflict that occurred in Wadas village was caused by minimal socialization, lack of openness of the village government towards the community and different interests due to the impact of mining activities. The forms of social conflict in Wadas Village were vertical and horizontal conflicts. Vertical conflicts occur between the community, the village government and the mining companies. Horizontal conflicts occur within the community itself between groups that are for or against mining due to different interests. Conflict resolution measures taken by the community, government and mining companies include negotiation, cooperation, mediation and arbitration

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has abundant natural resources, especially minerals and coal. These natural resources need to be extracted to drive development and provide for the prosperity of the people, as stated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the earth, water and the natural resources therein shall be controlled by the state and utilized for the maximum prosperity of the people. The process of extracting natural resources through the conduct of mining is a series of activities in the endeavor to find, mine (excavate), process, use and sell the extracted materials (minerals, coal, geothermal energy, and oil and gas). The mining sector is expected to improve the welfare of the community, but on the other hand, there are many mining activities that cause conflict in the community and damage the environment. Conflict is basically something that always exists and is difficult to separate from social life. A social conflict is a description of disputes, disagreements, tensions or conflicts as a result of differences that occur in the life of society, both individual differences and group differences. These include differences of opinion, views, interpretations, perceptions, interests or other, more general differences such as differences in religion, ethnicity, national. Conflicts don't arise spontaneously; there are underlying factors. Conflicts can arise at various levels, such as conflicts between government with community and the minning companies.

This is compounded by the fact that reports of protests by local residents against mining activities and the resulting impacts have not received a serious response from the local village government. Thus, the movement to oppose andesite mining in Wadas Village, Bener District, Purworejo Regency, emerged. This triggered a conflict between the community, the village government, and the Andesit company.



Figure 1. Demonstration by Wadas Village Residents to Demand Justice for Compensation for Andesite Mining Land (Doc. Purworejo Police)

If this conflict isn't addressed appropriately, it will lead to further escalation. Furthermore, slow resolution of the conflict will have various effects on people's lives, such as the destruction or breakdown of group unity, destruction of property, loss of life, and so on. Under these conditions, appropriate conflict management or resolution is necessary to reduce the conflict and prevent it from escalating and causing even greater consequences.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Conflict

The term "conflict" comes from the verb 'to configure,' which means "to strike at one another." Sociologically, conflict is defined as a social process between two or more people (or a group) in which one party attempts to eliminate the other by destroying or disabling them.

According to Soerjono Soekanto (2006), "social conflict is a social process in which individuals or groups attempt to achieve their goals by opposing the opposing party, accompanied by threats or violence."

According to Pritt and Rubbin in Syahril Ramadhan (2008), conflict means the perception of differences in interests (perceived interest divergence) or the belief that the aspirations of the parties involved are incompatible.

According to conflict theory, society is always in a process of change, characterized by constant conflict between its elements. Conflict theory assumes that each element contributes to social disintegration. Furthermore, conflict theory assumes that order in society only emerges through the pressure or coercion of the ruling class.

Conflict has become a part of human life. When people fight over territory, they are not just fighting over a piece of land, but also over natural resources such as water, gold, minerals, forests, and various natural resources contained therein. In every social group, there are always seeds of conflict between individuals and individuals, groups and groups, and individuals or groups with the government. These conflicts are usually not physical in nature. However, they can develop into physical clashes, violence, and non-violence. The conflicts that arise can be vertical conflicts, i.e., between governments, communities and the private sector, between central governments, city and village governments, and horizontal conflicts, i.e. conflicts between communities.

Conflict theory assumes that the elements of society are dynamic or frequently changing. It is assumed that every element of society has the potential for social disintegration. According to this conflict theory, order in society can only be attributed to the pressure or coercion of the power of the ruling class. The existence of role and status differences in society leads to the existence of ruling and dominated groups. The unequal distribution of power and authority is a factor in the systematic occurrence of social conflict (Ritzer, 2002).

Types of Conflict

Conflicts that occur among people come in different forms, shapes, and types. Soetopo (1999) classifies conflicts from a material perspective into four types, namely:

- a. Goal conflict, i.e., a conflict that occurs when there are two goals, competing goals, or even contradictory goals.
- b. Role conflict, i.e., conflicts that arise because people have more than one role, and each role does not always have the same interests.
- c. Value conflict, i.e., a conflict that arises because the values held by each individual in the organization are not the same, so conflicts can arise between individuals, between individuals and groups, or between groups and organizations.
- d. Policy conflict, i.e., a conflict that can arise because there are disagreements between individuals or groups regarding different policies held by one party and another.

According to Fisher (2001), the conflict is divided into three forms according to its pattern, namely

- a. Latent conflict is hidden and must be brought to the surface to be effectively addressed.
- b. Open conflict is a conflict that is deep-rooted and very real, requiring various measures to address its causes and various effects.
- c. Superficial conflicts have shallow or no roots and arise only from a misunderstanding about something that can be resolved through communication.

Furthermore, in Furkan Abdi (2009), Soerjono Soekanto divides social conflicts into five specific forms based on their level, namely:

- a. Personal conflict

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- b. Changing values, such as the values of mutual cooperation, are replaced by values of the employment contract, with wages adjusted according to the type of work. Kinship relationships transform into structural relationships organized in formal business organizations. The values of togetherness transform into individualism, and the values of time management, which are generally loose, transform into a strict time management, such as work and rest hours in the industrial world. These changes, when they occur quickly and suddenly, lead to disruptions in social processes in society, and there are even efforts to reject all forms of change because they are seen as a disruption of the existing order of community life.

Furthermore, according to Diana Francis (2006), the causes of conflict include:

- a. Communication
Misunderstandings regarding sentences, difficult-to-understand language, and incomplete information.
- b. Structure
Power struggles between competing interest groups or systems, competition for limited resources, or the interdependence of two or more work groups in achieving their goals.
- c. Personal.
Incompatibility of personal social goals or values with exhibited behavior and changes in perceived values.

METHODOLOGY

The research method used in this study is a qualitative, descriptive research method. This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. According to Cresswell (2014), qualitative research is a research method that uses assumptions and frames of thought as a starting point that inform the investigation of research problems related to the meaning individuals or groups give to a social or human problem. The informants in this study were the head of the Village Development Policy Advisory Board (BPD), the village chief and secretary, two fishermen, one mining company representative, and two other community leaders who were considered knowledgeable/experienced in andesite mining. The data types used in this study are primary data and secondary data. The data collection technique was observation.

DISCUSSION

Chronology of the Conflict

The conflict between the community, the village government, and the andesite mining company in Wadas Village, Bener District, Purworejo Regency, in 2017 led to the government designating the construction of the Bener Dam as a national strategic project (PSN) through Presidential Decree No. 58 of 2017. The dam is expected to irrigate 15,069 hectares of land and supply a raw water flow of 1.60 cubic meters per second. In addition, the Bener Dam will also be used as a power plant with an estimated capacity of 6 megawatts. The project will utilize andesite material from the hills of Wadas Village, which the community calls "batu lemosoh." Of the 4,391 plots of land that need to be cleared for the construction of the Bener Dam, 769 are in Wadas, where most of them work as farmers and are concerned about the company's mining activities. They are concerned about the impact of mining activities. On March 27, 2018, the residents of Wadas rejected the plan with a demonstration in front of the Serayu Opak River Basin Office.[10] The demonstration took place when 100 people affected by the land acquisition were being socialized by the BBWS. Several people who disagreed with the plan immediately left the socialization and joined the demonstration.

On June 7, 2021, the Governor of Central Java, Ganjar Pranowo, issued Decree of the Governor of Central Java No. 590/20 of 2021 on the Update of the Determination of land.



Figure 2. The Final Meeting of Wadas Village Residents for Approval of Compensation for Andesite Mining Land (31/8/2023). (Doc. Purworejo Police)

The conflict between the two parties escalated in April 2021 and February 2022. Several residents in the community reported experiencing violence at the hands of the military and police. In both incidents, at least 78 people from the Wadas village community were arrested by police. On August 31, 2023, the Central Java provincial government's website announced that the residents of Wadas had approved the land acquisition. According to Sumarsono, deputy chairman of the land acquisition implementation agency, 56 of the 59 residents whose land had not yet been acquired had signed and agreed to the amount of compensation received, and he was confident that the land acquisition could be completed in September. The announcement stated that Sudiman, the head of Gampadewa, had approved the land acquisition and would like further consultations to adjust the amount of compensation. However, the announcement was criticized for spreading fake news.

In his statement dated September 1, 2023, Sudirman stated that Wada residents who had previously refused compensation were threatened with transfer if they refused. The report that residents who were not present would be considered to have agreed to the amount and form of compensation was reported by Siswanto, one of the leaders of the Wada Youth, Gampadewa activist Talabudin, and the Wada Care Academics group. Siswanto also stated that the meeting only determined the form and amount of compensation, not the release of land.

Following the meeting on August 31, the handover of compensation funds to several Wada residents was scheduled for September 29. Andri Kristianto, head of the Purworejo Regional National Land Authority (BPN), stated that after the handover of the compensation, the land acquisition for the construction of the Bener Dam would be completed. However, on September 29, Wada residents simply submitted a letter of rejection to the BPN at the village community center. Siswanto, their representative, stated that they rejected the project because they believed it failed to take into account environmental impacts, safety guarantees, and guarantees for the economic well-being of the residents. Andri Kristianto

stated that the land dispute had been resolved, while Andi Arwik, head of the BBWS Serayu Opak Water Source Network Implementation Department, rejected the claim that there had been no agreement on the safety distance, saying that they had measured, made three adjustments, and established a safety distance in accordance with the agreement with the residents. Since the compensation payments were not made on time, the deadline was postponed to October.

Resolution of the Dispute

Conflict resolution is an attempt to formulate a solution to an existing conflict in order to reach a mutual agreement that can be accepted by the conflicting parties. Conflict resolution focuses on the root cause of the conflict between the two parties so that they can jointly identify the real issues.

Efforts to resolve the conflict between the community, the government, and the mining company in the mining exploitation case in Wadas Village include:

Negotiation

According to Nasikun (1993), negotiation is a negotiation process that seeks to reach a mutual agreement between one party and another. Negotiation is also a two-way communication that aims to reach an agreement when both parties have the same or different interests. The village government and the mining company conducted a negotiation phase with the community on Tuesday, July 20, 2016. The hearing took place at the Wadas village office and was attended by eight community representatives, the chairman of the BPD, the village head, the police chief, Babinsa and representatives of the mining company.

Conciliation

The next conflict resolution process is conciliation. Conflict resolution through conciliation is implemented through specific institutions that facilitate the development of discussion patterns and decision-making between the parties.

Mediation

In addition to negotiation and conciliation, the mediation process was also conducted by law enforcement officers (PTUN Semarang). The court facilitated mediation between the three parties to discuss the resolution of the issues that arose. In mediation, the conflicting parties agree to appoint a third party to advise them on the best way to resolve the conflict.

Conciliation

Conciliation is a form of conflict resolution in which the parties to the dispute agree to accept a third party who plays a role in decision-making, which must be accepted by both parties. Unlike mediation, in conciliation, the parties to the dispute must accept the conciliator's decision. Following the results of the conciliation process, the conciliator decided to dismiss the community's claim, arguing that it was not his job to hear the case, as it fell within the jurisdiction of the PTUN. Following the conflict, political communication between the community, the village government, and the mining companies has not been normal to this day.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The conflict in Wadas Village, Bener District, Purworejo Regency, was caused by various factors: a lack of socialization, a lack of openness of the village government to the community, and differing interests regarding the impact of mining activities. The conflict types that arose were vertical conflicts and horizontal conflicts. Vertical conflicts occurred between the community, the village government, and the mining companies. Horizontal conflicts occurred within the community itself between pro and con groups. Conflict resolution efforts undertaken by the community, the government, and the mining companies included negotiations, consultations, mediation, and, finally, arbitration. During the arbitration phase, the community's claim was dismissed by the PTUN Semarang.

FUTURE STUDY

Future research will focus more on conflict resolution, which favors a gentle approach that involves all stakeholders and the entire village community. Second, community leaders, religious leaders, academics, the media, and community institutions must be involved to resolve existing problems.

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