

## **Company and Community Conflict Management at Mining Sites**

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### **Abstract**

This study discusses similar cases in various regions in Indonesia. Discussions about these cases generally see conflicts of interest as the main cause of the emergence of resistance or mining conflicts. because they think that the mining process causes environmental damage, socio-cultural changes, and various other negative impacts, and persistent (supportive) groups from the government and their staff sometimes support this mining process because mining can be used for economic progress. And this paper also aims to identify whether the resistance carried out by this community is a form of social movement or not. Land has an important role for human life, the need for land from day to day continues to increase so that it is vulnerable to land problems. The purpose of this study is to find out the forms of conflict, the causes of conflict and how the government's role in resolving conflicts that occur. It is hoped that by doing this research it can be seen how the forms of conflict that occur between the community and the company.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Society, Company, Mining, Organization, Resistance, Resolution

### **Introduction**

Social conflicts always occur between communities (horizontally) and communities with bureaucratic elites (vertical) as if it is a potential that continues to haunt and threaten social order, which in turn does not rule out the possibility of threatening the integration of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Massive social violence in any form, is actually a representation of humans without conscience and common sense and far from civilization. The selfishness and arrogance of the truth in the name of the group, the truth of the majority, is often the only way to legitimize violence. It should be observed that anarchist social conflicts with the background of differences in religion, culture, and/or beliefs are never finished with dialogue, even in dialogue often leaves various potential conflicts, domination and justification by a group who feel the majority, so that the truth becomes false according to the eyes of the majority, and This condition often appears in dialogue, not existing solutions, but gives birth to new problems (Sumartias & Rahmat, 2013).

Various relations between humans, between groups, and between countries have never been clean of interests, domination, hostility, and oppression. This is the social nature in the history of human society. Love and empathy are like a thin layer that is not able to maintain a harmonious relationship permanently. So that humans build a variety of knowledge (values) and social rules (norms) to maintain a society that is structured by the vulnerability of these social relations. However, social values and norms have a static nature. In critical situations, they may not be able to open problem solving opportunities, because social relations are heated by hostile interests and behavior that are independent of the procedures for social norms and values (Susan, 2014).

The increasing intensity and breadth of social conflict since the reform era in Indonesia has undeniably taken many people by surprise. This astonishment is of course very understandable, because the stereotypical history of the Indonesian nation so far has been marked by the characteristics of a “friendly nation”, “a tolerant nation”, but after the ORBA, it turned out that the Indonesian people actually showed a violent character with a degree of violence that penetrates "the boundaries of humanity" (Dharmawan, 2006). In the current reform era, local governments are given a bigger role in carrying out development. The transfer of some power, from the central government to local government, is carried out in order to make it easier for the government to respond to all the needs of the people at the local level. From 2002 to 2011, there were at least 1271 mining permits in East Kalimantan which made it the number 1 coal producer in Indonesia, with almost 61% of coal produced.

### **Conflict Theory and Analysis of its Causes**

Sociology is a discipline that emphasizes the discussion of conflict and its relationship to social conditions as the main part that is usually the main cause of conflict. Therefore, the definition of conflict in science is still directly related to the social conditions around the individual. Sociologist and conflict expert, Richard B. Felson explains conflict as a social aspect that is commonly found as well as a major source of aggression and violence (Felson, 2009). Felson's thinking shows that conflict is a condition that directly or indirectly causes other behaviors related to aggression and violence. This makes Felson's view of conflict no different from the views given by other conflict experts. Kenneth Fox basically agrees with Felson, even though Fox himself explains conflict as an important part of social change, because it is an important part of social change, because every attempt to interrupt conflict always produces consequences that go beyond all parties and the surrounding situation. Simply put, Felson and Fox want to change the social conditions of society, and even encourage the emergence of social change. For the two scientists, all attempts to interfere with conflicts with certain interests always result in the emergence of new consequences that further disrupt the situation and the parties involved in the conflict. This clearly shows that Felson and Fox's thinking is in a mutually reinforcing position, and shows that conflict can produce a variety of new consequences, including changes in the situation around individuals to social changes. Therefore, for the discipline of sociology, conflict is often considered as an agent of social change that is able to change the existing social order to a new social order (Fajar, 2016; O'Brien, 2018; Orazani & Leidner, 2019).

Conflict applies in all aspects of social relations, in the form of relationships between individuals, relationships between individuals and groups, or between groups and groups (Garna et al., 1996). However, only objective and structural conflicting relations are the focus of attention in the sociological analysis of conflict. Meanwhile, subjective feelings such as anger, hatred, antipathy, desire for revenge, and so on, are not objective and structural conflicting relations, so they are not a concern of conflict theory analysis. For example, people can be friends with one another, even though there are objective things that separate them. On the other hand, people also antagonize each other, even though there is no objective basis that separates them (Veeger et al., 1993).

Conflict theory is a theory that views that social change does not occur through a process of adjusting values that bring about change, but occurs as a result of conflicts that result in compromises that are different from the original conditions. This theory is based on the ownership of the means of production as the main element of class separation in society. Differences between individuals basically each individual has a different stance and feeling that might give birth to clashes between individuals, especially in addressing mining issues. There are groups of individuals who feel aggrieved because they feel that their environment

has been damaged by sand mining, but there are also groups of individuals who do not feel disadvantaged.

### Structure, Dynamics and Conflict Management

The systems approach is recognized in many fields as a planning and problem-solving tool. As has been described, seen from various perspectives, it is still in the shackles of problems that have not been resolved until now. By using the conflict structure then criticizing and mapping the problem and how it relates to our social reality. As the function and purpose of this approach is to provide awareness and sensitivity for us as children of the nation for our powerlessness in voicing our aspirations to the government. If a system is not functioning properly, then conflicts occur within the system, namely the "society". The media are expected to be able to provide in this approach by using existing systems and functions, meaning by using the media in a functional structure approach then the media criticizes and provides what solutions are expected in social change in society (Usman, 2001).

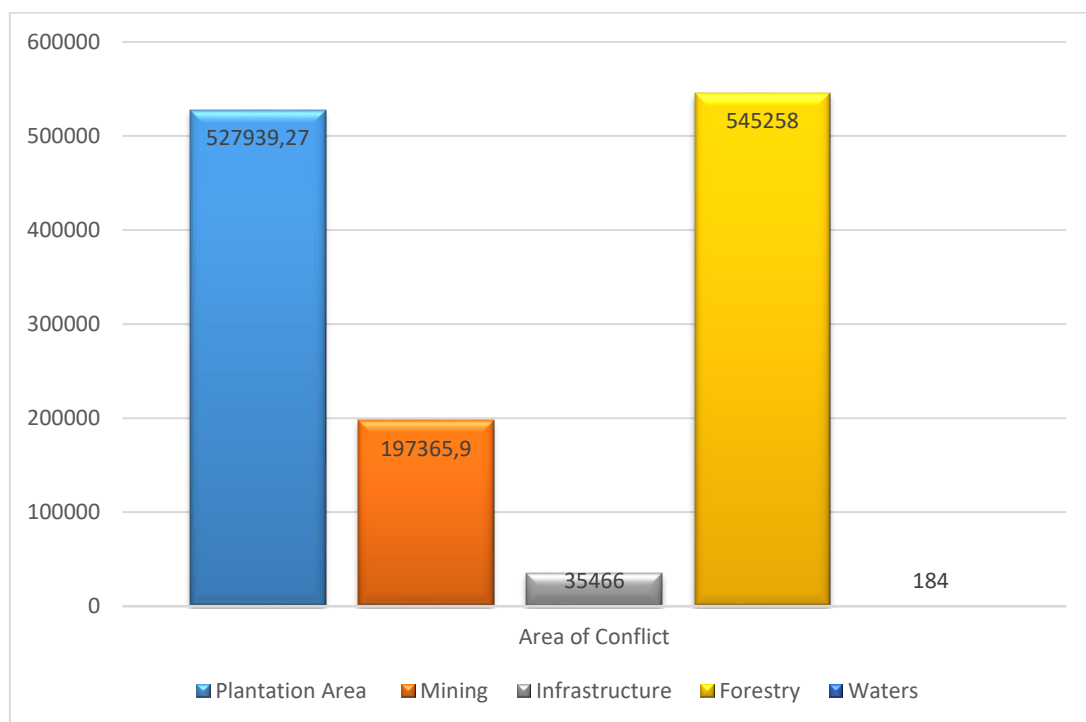


Figure 1. The area of conflict by sector

Source: Consortium for Agrarian Renewal

All want others to be recognized for their dignity and appreciate us and the work we give. That's why the award! It is a powerful motivational tool. We love to be commended for a job well done, and to be appreciated for the contribution we give. If we feel unappreciated or we are considered to be treated at will, or can be used for their interests, this means that our desire to be respected has been violated. Violation triggers a reaction from us, in the form of fear and anger. Being in control is everyone's desire and in some people this desire can be overwhelming. People who have a very excessive desire to be in control have basically no self-confidence. The greater the self-confidence, the less desire to control others. Always keep this in mind when in the future that we will be faced with people who always want to control everything. A high sense of self-worth is a solid foundation for dealing with all kinds of situations. Self-esteem is key to our ability to give answers, not to react. Answering a problem is a positive, constrained and problem-solving oriented approach. While the reaction is a negative step, and often inappropriate, full of emotion and without a long thought.

In essence, conflict is a fight to win or lose between groups or individuals who have different interests in the organization. Or in other words, conflict is any kind of conflicting or antagonistic interaction between two or more parties. This conflict of interest differs in intensity depending on the means used. Each wants to defend the values they have deemed right, and force the other to acknowledge those values both subtly and loudly.

Aspects of interpersonal conflict (interpersonal) or between individuals is an important dynamic of organizational behavior. The types of inter-role conflict discussed earlier of course have interpersonal implications, and organizational conflict which will be discussed later. But this section deals specifically with analyzing the conflict engendered by two or more people interacting with each other. One of the analytical countermeasures of interpersonal conflict can be obtained by studying the different ways that a "person" interacts with other individuals. Conflict in society, is something that is dissociative, however, if managed properly it can also have a positive impact on development. The phenomenon of conflict in mining activities is not something new, even when mining activities are opened in various regions in Indonesia, it often causes conflicts, both conflicts between the community and the government and companies as well as between fellow communities who are pro and contra towards the existence of mining activities.

### **Impact of Mining Policy on Society**

The history of mining regulation since the Dutch colonial period until the issuance of Law No. 4 of 2009, did not have a welfare impact on the socio-economic life of the community. During the Dutch colonial era, all the products of Indonesia's natural wealth, which were managed and controlled by the colonialists, were brought to the Netherlands to build their own country. The same thing has happened until now, that the natural wealth that has been controlled by the state since the independence of Indonesia has been dredged out which is more profitable for private and foreign capital owners and ignores the socio-economic life of the people who live above the exploited mining areas after obtaining permits from the government. policy as a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals.

Table 1. Production of Mineral Mining 2018-2020

Mineral Mining	Production of Mineral Mining		
	2018	2019	2020
Silver	-	-	-
Iron Sand	6 988 688,00	2 507 786,00	-
Nickel	-	-	-
Tin Concentrate	82 809,00	86 947,00	65 127,00
Copper Concentrate	2 309 262,00	1 697 725,00	2 273 456,00
Granite	-	-	-
Gold	132 734,00	108 977,00	65 890,00
Nickel Ore	38 329 146,00	60 948 143,00	48 040 003,00
Bauxite	5 693 640,00	16 592 187,00	25 859 895,00
Coal	557 983 706,00	616 154 054,00	565 640 928,00

Source: Publication of Non-Oil and Gas Mining Statistics

Policy impact is the overall effect caused by a policy in real life conditions (Dye, 1981). According to Dye (1981) and Anderson (1984), all forms of policy benefits and costs, both direct and future, must be measured in terms of symbolic effects or real effects. Based on

various definitions of experts, it can be concluded that the impact of mining policy is a change that occurs as a result of government decisions that are made consciously and planned, to manage coal minerals and other natural products in the earth's crust. Mining activities directly have a negative impact on the preservation of nature and the environment because it changes the topography, the formation of large holes, hydrological disturbances, decreased air quality and loss of natural ecosystems. Changes in environmental quality can be approached by estimating the value of changes in rubber production, increased health costs and loss of community acceptance. The negative impact of mining activities carried out by PT MBA is a decrease in rubber production, suffering from respiratory diseases and loss of income due to not being able to work. This will certainly have an impact on the welfare of the community around the coal mining area. Coal mining activities have a negative impact because they damage the physical environment such as roads, pollute air, water and cause noise. Thus, it can be said that coal mining activities make a significant contribution to changes in environmental quality.

### **Resistance, Alternative and Resolution**

The process of resistance and the outcome of conflict is a process that runs as long as the conflict occurs. First of all, people who don't know how to fight against the company that has damaged it by exploiting the material are constantly looking for ways to fight the company, from the search process several people gathered to discuss the damage and losses experienced by the village community, from meeting several people These meetings are held regularly by inviting people who are considered concerned with the problems being faced.

Conflict resolution is the best solution to the conflict that occurs and is in accordance with the interests of each. This conflict resolution can be mapped into a social contract that is fair and equitable for local communities. The form of resolution used as a solution.

The end of a conflict is largely determined by the role of the government. conflicting parties avoid each other and hope the conflict can be resolved by itself. when the conflict continues, the parties to the conflict need to negotiate, which means finding a way out and formally solving the problem. Mediation is the emergence of a third party that is accepted by both parties because it is seen as being able to assist the conflicting parties in resolving the conflict peacefully. It is not easy to determine the right choice of social conflict resolution actions for a social system in a particular area. The solution to social conflict cannot be "generic", in the sense that a formula that applies to a social system of a community will also apply to other social systems of a community. In general, a conflict resolution strategy should start with sufficient knowledge of the map or profile of social conflicts that occur in an area. Armed with this map, all possibilities and opportunities for conflict resolution are carefully calculated, so that each benefit and loss can be calculated properly.

### **Conclusion**

The government's role in the process of resolving conflicts between companies and the community is very important in carrying out conciliation efforts and forming a conflict resolution verification team. In this conciliation process, the local government acts as a conciliator who provides opinions and assists the disputing parties by presenting a list of alternative steps that can be chosen to resolve the conflict. The agreement as a result of the conciliation is to guarantee to the community that they will not grant an extension permit on land claimed by the community based on natural evidence and certificates before the conflict. This contribution is related to corporate social responsibility to the community and tax issues to the regions which are considered not to have a significant positive impact.

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