



Transforming Land Conflicts in Building Peace in Urut Sewu, Kebumen Regency, Central Java

Bambang Wahyudi

(Universitas Pertahanan Republik Indonesia)

*E-mail: bambang.wahyudi@idu.ac.id

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang upaya transformasi pasca konflik lahan antara Dislitbang AD dengan masyarakat di Urut Sewu. Konflik agraria merupakan konflik yang sering terjadi di Indonesia. Kepemilikan lahan yang belum jelas inilah mengakibatkan timbulnya permasalahan antara TNI dalam hal ini Dislitbangad dengan masyarakat petani, TNI menggunakan lahan tersebut sebagai latihan dan uji coba senjata berat, sedangkan masyarakat menggunakan lahan tersebut untuk berkebun Palawija. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dimana hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan dinamika konflik lahan di Urutsewu serta upaya transformasi konflik menuju perdamaian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Dinamika konflik antara Dislitbangad Urut Sewu Kabupaten Kebumen dapat dilihat dari faktor penyebab konflik yang dilatari oleh aspek sosial-ekonomi berupa kebutuhan dan ketergantungan masyarakat akan lahan pertanian sebagai kebutuhan hidup mereka yang membuat masyarakat Urutsewu melakukan segala cara termasuk kekerasan guna mempertahankan lahan pertaniannya. Sementara transformasi konflik merupakan proses perdamaian jangka panjang yang di dalamnya mencakup berbagai usaha untuk merekonstruksi hubungan baru, membangun trust, empati dan kerjasama melalui rekonsiliasi dan penguatan ketahanan sosial baik pada level personal, relasional, struktural maupun kultural.

Kata Kunci: Transaformasi, Konflik Lahan, Resolusi, Urut Sewu

Abstract

This research discusses post-land conflict transformation efforts between the AD Dislitbang and the community in Urut Sewu. Agrarian conflict is a conflict that often occurs in Indonesia. This unclear land ownership has resulted in problems between the TNI, in this case Dislitbangad, and the farming community; the TNI uses the land for training and testing heavy weapons, while the community uses the land to cultivate secondary crops. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, where the research results show the dynamics of land conflicts in Urutsewu and efforts to transform the conflict towards peace. The results of the research show that the dynamics of conflict between the Urut Sewu Dislitbangad, Kebumen Regency can be seen from the factors causing the conflict, which are based on socio-economic aspects in the form of the community's need and dependence on agricultural land as a necessity for their life which makes the Urutsewu community use all means, including violence, to defend their agricultural land. Meanwhile, conflict transformation is a long-term peace process that includes various efforts to reconstruct new

relationships, build trust, empathy and cooperation through reconciliation, and strengthen social resilience at the personal, relational, structural and cultural levels.

Keywords: Transformation, Land Conflict, Resolution, Urut Sewu

Introduction

In social life, every relationship between individuals and groups and groups and groups always wants happiness, peace and harmony in their lives. However, many conflict events are present in our lives. Baskoro (2002) explains that conflict has a fairly broad scope, including conflict or clashes, competition or disturbance by physical groups or between forces that are difficult to reconcile, or conflict at the level of qualities such as ideas, interests or desires. Will. Discourse about conflict often involves relations of interests between actors or institutions that are not in line, both at the local and national interest levels (Hamid et al., 2021, 2023). Thus, when discussing conflict, we do not just talk about the perpetrators of the conflict. However, studies regarding several other aspects must also be discussed, such as the causes of conflict or what are also called conflict issues.

Sociologically, social life cannot be understood as a harmonious living system without conflict. Conflict is a social phenomenon that always occurs in every aspect of life; differences and diversity combined with the desire to fulfil basic needs are usually one of the reasons latent conflict escalates into open conflict. One type of conflict that recurs is land disputes (agrarian conflicts). Conflicts will recur, especially if land values increase (Hamid et al., 2023). Agrarian conflict also occurs when there is a clash between customary land and personal ownership.

In the context of handling it, if you handle the conflict incorrectly, it can escalate the conflict, which increases. According to Law No. 7 of 2012 concerning Social Conflict Management, conflict

management is a series of activities carried out systematically and planned in situations and events before, during and after a conflict occurs, including conflict prevention, conflict termination and post-conflict recovery. If this series of treatments is carried out optimally, conflict as an unavoidable life entity can be managed well for community solidarity.

One of the agrarian conflicts that has lasted for a long period occurred in the Urut Sewu area. The conflict that occurred in Urut Sewu involved groups of farmers and the Indonesian Army. However, in subsequent developments, the conflict also brought in stakeholders such as NGOs, capital owners and other parties who have power. The land dispute in Urut Sewu started in 2007, developed until 2011, and reappeared in 2013. In the same case, recurrence of conflict often occurs in resolving agrarian conflicts, especially if the land in dispute has an increased selling value than before.

The fundamental thing about the conflict in Urut Sewu is that there are mutual claims to land along the coast. The argument from the TNI explained that the community looted and occupied land that had been controlled since independence. In contrast, the community accused the TNI of confiscating their cultivated land (Bastian, 2018)

The conflict resolution process is the first step to prevent an outbreak of violent incidents when a conflict occurs (Hamid et al., 2023). Both conflict resolution and transformation lead to an effort to achieve sustainable peace or peace in a positive sense. The conflict resolution effort carried out in the Urut Sewu case was with a policy implementation approach. For example, in

the period April – May 2011, when the residents of Urut Sewu rejected the implementation of weapons testing training activities by the TNI, dispute resolution was carried out at the stage of cessation of violence. Repairing relations after the violence that occurred during the land dispute has not been carried out, as evidenced by the following year there were demonstrations again which expressed the residents' rejection of regional government policy making (structural transformation factors) that accommodated the wishes of both parties which had not occurred.

What happened in Urut Sewu is interesting for further research; in this context, it is not just about conflict resolution using a conflict resolution approach but also about the analysis of conflict transformation. The end of the conflict resolution in the Urut Sewu case is building new relationships between the conflicting parties.

Method

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method as an in-depth investigation strategy at the research location (Creswell & Poth, 2016). The research locus was conducted in Urut Sewu, Kebumen Regency, Central Java. Meanwhile, the research subjects are the actors involved in the conflict at the research location. Data was collected using in-depth interviews and supported by extensive observations and document studies. After the data is collected, a data analysis is done according to each data type. The results of in-depth interviews were processed in a matrix and visual flow chart. With this technique, patterns or trends can be compared between the information of one informant and another.

Meanwhile, the results of observational data analysis (in the form of photos and field notes) are needed to

complement primary data (results of in-depth interviews) and secondary data. The results of observational data analysis also function as a test of the validity of data from primary and secondary sources. These various research procedures are a series to find a map of problems related to conflict dynamics in Urut Sewu, conflict transformation that has occurred, and projections of conflict resolution that can be carried out quickly and accurately.

Results and Discussion

A. Development of Land Conflict in Urut Sewu

According to several sources interviewed by researchers, the conflict dynamics in the Urutsewu case ebbed and flowed because each party claimed ownership of the land in Urutsewu. This will only reach an agreement if the community and the TNI are willing to budge. Looking at the problems that occurred gave rise to very complicated conflict dynamics, the conflict that occurred had very complex dynamics and involved several elements such as community members and the TNI, community members and PT MNC (Iron et al.), as well as between community members and other community members. Who supports the TNI? This gives rise to open and closed conflicts.

The potential for conflict in the Urutsewu region includes several factors that continue to escalate existing tensions. Factors that emerge include structural, push/accelerator, trigger, and cultural factors, usually called SAT plus cultural factors.

a. Factor Structural

Structurally, the potential for conflict about the impact of land fencing by the TNI-AD has given rise to agitation of rejection in the Urutsewu community; this is due to differences in interests between the TNI-AD and the community,

where the community wants the land to be able to be cultivated by farmers as agricultural land. However, the TNI-AD still insists that this land is state land, which is used for weapons training and testing, so the TNI-AD can use it at any time and not compensate for the impact of damage caused by weapons training and testing. The absence of comprehensive outreach to the community about the importance of training grounds for the TNI-AD to train its professionalism has led to conflict.

b. Factorpusher/Accelerator

The driving factor that could potentially lead to conflict in Urutsewu is poverty because the people only depend on agriculture and livestock, and some of them sell in the south coast tourist area, so they are very vulnerable to incitement and provocation from people or NGOs who have interests in the area. Urutsewu. Incitement and provocation against the land along the south coast quickly led to turmoil and community demonstrations against the TNI-AD, who used the land in Urutsewu for training and weapons testing.

c. FactorTrigger/Trigger

The triggering factors that can lead to vertical conflict in the Urutsewu area are the construction of the Southern Cross Road (JJLS), the TNI-AD's unilateral designation as a safe training area, plans for iron sand mining and the fencing of land boundaries between the community and the TNI-AD. This fencing is intended so that people know the boundaries of their respective sectors so that if the TNI-AD conducts weapons training and testing and damage is caused, they will not be compensated for any further losses. The above is a trigger for conflict in Urutsewu. If it is allowed to continue, then security in the area will not be achieved properly. At any time when the TNI-AD holds training activities, it will

always be rejected by the people of Urutsewu.

d. Factor Cultural

The TNI-AD's cultural factors are inherited from the atmosphere of war during the period against colonialism, both during the phase of fighting for or defending independence, which is a social-historical context. This forms the TNI-AD's culture, which is tough and brutal, wants to win in everything, and is above the law. It is this TNI-AD culture that the public does not like, so they are antipathetic to the training and weapons testing carried out by the TNI-AD.

The land dispute in Urutsewu is a chronic and classic problem that has lasted for a long time and has surfaced sporadically. This is a complex and multi-dimensional problem. Prevention, treatment and resolution efforts must take into account various aspects, both legal and non-legal. Handling and resolution are often faced with dilemmas between various interests that are equally important. Finding a win-win solution to the conflict in Urutsewu requires an understanding of the roots of the conflict and the factors that trigger it. Through efforts to resolve the root of the problem, land disputes and conflicts in Urutsewu can be suppressed, and an atmosphere can be created to realize legal ce, certainty, and agrarian justice.

The root of land conflict is the fundamental factor that causes conflict to arise. In general, the roots of the land conflict in Urutsewu can be caused by the following: The existence of a conflict of interest, namely the existence of competing interests related to substantive interests, procedural interests and psychological interests The TNI pays little attention to land administration. There has been a change in land conditions in Urutsewu from marginal to having high productivity value. Increasing public awareness to express aspirations and demands

According to data from a legal and legal perspective, the TNI-AD, in this case, the Army Research and Development Service, has the right to use state land as a training ground for shooting heavy weapons. However, in reality, there are still people supported by parties with interests who are still trying to take the land in the name of the people. Efforts made include:

- a. There are still many residents who remain opposed to the continuation of the TNI land boundary fencing program.
- b. The increasing number of forms of activities which the district government even supports in the form of tourism and agricultural programs along the Urutsewu land.
- c. The increasingly limited area available used by the TNI due to deliberate efforts, most of the land was used by residents as agricultural land, even almost reaching the shoreline along the land, so that the TNI had difficulty in finding a location for safe training, because if the training was about community crops, the TNI was asked to compensate for the damaged plants.
- d. There are increasing efforts to deliberately create semi-permanent, even permanent buildings in the name of serving the interests of the residents, such as building prayer rooms, stalls at the Urutsewu land tourist spot so that if they are affected by TNI training, the community asks compensation.

B. Development of Land Conflict in Urut Sewu

Land conflict is one of the problems discussed in agrarian issues. Land problems in Indonesia have yet to find a solution. Poor land management processes result in land problems having the potential to continue. Various problems arising from land disputes lead to struggles over resources in the area, including what happened in Urutsewu.

Conflict is part of a real threat that can strike at any time. Land conflict is a non-military threat currently part of the problems of developing countries such as Indonesia, especially local conflicts between communities and the government/TNI. The emergence of conflict as part of a non-military threat is dangerous because it can attack from various political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions and even ideologies.

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Efforts to resolve the conflict are efforts by the Kebumen regional government to reconcile the land conflict in Urutsewu, which has been going on for a long time. Researchers grouped findings related to conflict resolution efforts in Urutsewu into 2 (two) categories, namely:

a. Reconciliation.

Reconciliation addresses the central needs and fears of communities grappling with the scars of conflict. Group healing and other activities can focus on individual and social well-being in overcoming pathological, psychological and social conditions that may harbour conflict. Based on data obtained by researchers, it appears that the conflict in

Urutsewu began to occur, which caused community members to fight against the TNI, namely in 2007 when the TNI-AD set the boundaries of a safe area for training and shooting tests of heavy weapons. This unilateral fixing caused a public reaction because, initially, the situation was gentle, and there were no public demonstrations. However, finally, the residents protested against the TNI-AD, resulting in physical contact. In the land conflict in Urutsewu, efforts were made to reduce the occurrence of physical contact, namely through reconciliation, carried out on November 8 2007. A coordination meeting was held in the District Office Hall to resolve the land conflict between the TNI-AD and the community. Bulus Pesantren with the following results:

- 1) Requesting compensation from the TNI AD during training from 1 to November 3 2007, because the TNI AD tore down 60 bamboo stalls/stalls and soccer field galpal poles.
- 2) The stakes installed by the TNI AD must be removed. If the stakes are a safe boundary, they must be replaced with red flags/boards.
- 3) If the TNI AD carries out training, there will be compensation for the residents because the residents cannot carry out activities in the fields. (During the deliberation, no consensus was reached.) The results of this reconciliation failed, and no agreement was reached. This is because the TNI felt disadvantaged in this reconciliation; there was no common ground, and it failed. The facts above explain that reconciliation as a conflict resolution effort failed, and no consensus was reached. In response to this, the Regency Government then attempted to take an approach to achieving peace through Mediation.

b. Mediation.

Based on research data, Mediation is the next effort made by the Kebumen Regency Government to reconcile this land conflict. Mediation is a negotiation process for solving problems involving a neutral (impartial) third party. This third party works to help the parties in conflict to obtain a satisfactory agreement. Unlike judges and arbitrators, mediators do not have the authority to decide on resolving a conflict. The assumption is that the presence of a mediator will be able to change the strength and social dynamics of conflict relationships. He will be able to influence the parties' personal/individual beliefs and behaviour by providing knowledge or information using a more effective negotiation process. Mediation is a settlement procedure that is informal, voluntary, forward-looking, cooperative and based on interests.

Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been carried out and discussed by the theoretical point of view that has been proposed, the conclusions that can be drawn are:

- a. The dynamics of the conflict between the Urut Sewu Dislitbangad, Kebumen Regency can be seen from the factors that cause the conflict and how the conflict occurs, where the socio-economic aspect in the form of the community's need and dependence on agricultural land as their subsistence necessities makes the Urutsewu community use all means including violence to defend their agricultural land, and This is compounded by the legality aspect where the rules are clear but implementation in the field has not been carried out so that ignoring the ambiguity of these rules for a long period becomes biased. These socio-economic and legal

aspects are structural factors of conflict that influence defence and security aspects.

- b. Conflict transformation is a long-term peace process that includes various efforts to reconstruct new relationships, build trust, empathy and cooperation through reconciliation, and strengthen social resilience at the personal, relational, structural and cultural levels. After the conflict between Dislitbangad and farmers in Setrojenar Village, Bulus Pesantren District, and Kebumen Regency, two aspects must be considered: the legal and social. If these two things are guided, national defence and security will be realized, supporting sustainable peace.

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