



## Model Management Conflict of Mining Through Social Capital Approach

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to understand and identify the dynamics and forms of mining conflicts, and to formulate and produce models of mining conflict resolution through an approach of social capital in the region Bombana gold mine. The results showed that the dynamics and other forms of conflict. The research was conducted in Bombana Southeast Sulawesi Province using qualitative methods. Data collection techniques are in-depth interviews, observation, and study the document; while data analysis is qualitative analysis techniques. The results showed dynamics of mining conflicts and forms of conflict that put the three typologies of conflict horizontal, vertical conflicts and conflicts of interest. These conflicts occur simultaneously on groups that have an interest in the results of the gold mines, such as illegal, local communities, mining operators, government. Furthermore, mining of conflict settlement through the mechanism of social capital puts the power elements of social capital, such as the element of mutual trust, reciprocal relations element, the element values and social norms, and social networking elements

## INTRODUCTION

Exploration and exploitation of minerals as a natural resource, are colored by the paradigm that assess the mine as a source of income rather than capital. The paradigm has its roots long before the industrial revolution as a manifestation of the human desire to conquer nature, which should need each other in order to balance towards a higher quality of life. The implications of a world view are thus consciously or not had established mode of production all economic activity, including the management of mining resources.

Potential discovery of gold mining by local residents in the river Tahi Ite Bombana around the beginning in September 2008 was a social fact inevitable, because in addition to encouraging the mobility of the local community, including people outside the region (district and provincial) to come together-a large paw economic pie; will also have an impact on the incidence of social problems and conflicts as a result of sharp competition in the fight over economic resources.

The implications of the mining company's presence in Bombana is swift immigrants working in the mining industry and other services supporting sectors such as trade and transport. With a variety of community activities that reside in a limited area, seen giving the dynamics of social, economic and cultural. The dynamics of social life will appear in various forms, ranging from a harmonious life, competition, social unrest and even to social conflict. Mining land tenure issues, employment, and other economic resource utilization is also a source of turbulence and critical points that could potentially lead to social conflict and conflict of interest.

One of the potential conflicts that arise after the submission of the mine management to large companies is the demands of the local community against the company related to empowerment and economic benefits. The existence of the mining areas were generally located in areas not yet developed into a major cause of the emergence of a potential conflict between companies and local communities. Mining activities that require technology, facilities, and modern facilities with quality resources will not be able to provide opportunities for the involvement of human resources in the local community who are still lagging behind. This situation is exacerbated by the poor quality of the communication that occurs between companies and local communities.

Empirical facts in Bombana, can be identified that there are three main actors involved in the delivery of the potential for conflict in the mining areas, namely enterprises, local communities, and the illegal diggers. The emergence of tensions in the relationship between them will bear the potential for serious conflict. The tension is high, when the communication between them becomes stagnant because each parties feel entitled and had good reason. This stagnation is getting worse when government officials who should be able to act as a mediator in launching communication does not play its role properly because of his inability, even tend to favor the interests of specific groups (Zulkarnain, 2010). One approach that is expected to eliminate and eliminate the social conflict around the mining area is the social capital approach. Social capital approach forces to elaborate socio-cultural values in order to generate social solidarity

(Lesser, 2000), networks and shared norms (Putnam, 1995), values and norms that agreed to integration (Fukuyama, 1995). The power of social capital is an entity amount solution of conflict resolution approaches and mining that had been initiated by the government, companies and stakeholders that the result is less benefit to the empowerment of the communities surrounding the mining area.

Model mining conflict resolution approach led to the birth of social capital dimension of collaboration in harmony and balance between interest groups which have great expectations for the exploration and mining exploration. In the levels of structural dimension of social capital, the role of government and the investor is quite important in issuing the regulation, policy, protection, programs that favor the interests of the public in the area of the mine; in the cognitive dimension, the role of individuals (people) are expected through awareness, motivation, work ethic, and efforts to partner with mining companies and governments as well as avoiding digging activity without permission (illegal); the relational dimension, the necessary linkage which bring together and accommodate the expectations and desires between the parties concerned on the existence of a gold mining area in Bombana. Based on the model of conflict resolution with the social capital approach, it is expected to produce consequences of conflict resolution as dialectics change of social conflicts into social harmony, which became an entity of the power of the elements of social capital.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The existence of social capital in human life is vital because it can be a vehicle for social cohesion and social control system (Tzanakis, 2013). Furthermore, Murat and Rory (2012) defines social capital is an important network-based assets, intangible with the potential to maximize individual and team productivity in social settings.

Figures are most often referred to introduce the concept of social capital is Robert Putnam. Putnam (1995) describes social capital as a set of associations between people that are horizontal which includes a network and shared norms that affect the productivity of a society. Essentially Putnam saw social capital includes social relationships, social norms, and beliefs. Social capital is also understood as knowledge and understanding which are shared by the community, as well as patterns of relationship that allows a group of individuals doing one productive activity.

Fukuyama (1995) illustrates the social capital in the trust, believe, and *vertrauen*. It means that the importance of trust rooted in cultural factors such as ethics and morals. Trust appears then the community share a set of moral values, as a way to create a common hope and honesty. He also stated that the associations and the local network really has a positive impact on economic welfare and local development and plays an important role in environmental management.

Studies on social capital is also described by Bourdieu (1986), defines social capital as a resource that is owned by a person or group of people by

utilizing the network, or the institutionalized relationship and there is mutual recognition between members involved in it. From these definitions, there are two things that need attention in the understanding of social capital, namely: first, the resources of a person related to membership in groups and social networks. The magnitude of the social capital of a person depends on the person's ability to mobilize and network relationships within the group or with others outside the group. Secondly, the quality of relationships between actors are more important than relations within the group (Bourdieu 1986). Bourdieu see that social networks are not natural, but is formed through an investment strategy that is oriented to the institutionalization of group relations that can be used as a source for profit.

Furthermore, Coleman (1998) completes the study of Bourdieu to see social capital based on its function. According to him, social capital includes two things: (1) social capital covers certain aspects of the social structure; and (2) social capital facilitate actors act in such structures. Further Coleman also develop an understanding of social capital which includes the association (relationship) vertical and horizontal. Vertical association relationship that is characterized by hierarchical and unequal division of power among the members of society. This kind of relationship has positive and negative consequences. While the association is horizontal in nature egalitarian relationship with a more equitable distribution of power.

## **METHODOLOGY**

In line with the objectives to be achieved in this study, that generate and formulate a model of conflict resolution mining through social capital approach, this study used qualitative research methods.

In qualitative research, the determination of the location and the subject (setting) is very important. Settings are set so alone but framed in a theoretical framework that has been designed previously (although it is tentative). On that basis, the study site defined purposive namely in the gold mining area Bombana Southeast Sulawesi Province.

Research subjects in this study were people in the surrounding area gold mines that are and have experienced conflict due to competition in the fight over resources and land resource gold mine, which consists of the miners wild, the public holders of customary rights, mining entrepreneurs, government officials, security forces, NGOs, and other stakeholders. While informants consisted of; government figures (Regent, Head, Village Head); Police Chief Bombana, mine managers, traditional leaders, and community leaders.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### **Dynamics and Forms Conflict Zone Gold Mine Bombana**

The reality and the fact of conflict in the region Bombana gold mine generally occur because of three (3) factors namely: vertical conflict, horizontal conflict, and interest conflict. Vertical conflict is the conflict over unequal relationship. This conflict occurs because of a conflict of interest or desire between the rulers and the people. Rulers (government) as the policy holder and authorities issued a number of regulations with a view to curb the mining region under the pretext of environmental sustainability, land ownership legal process, eliminate conflicts, and social order. While people are often categorized by the government as small-scale miners and diggers unauthorized (illegal) often get management barring discrimination on the grounds of injustice mining area because of the facilitation of the permissions granted to the entrepreneur/investor mines. Ironically vertical conflict is widespread that the gap between the entrepreneur/investor mines with people who have an interest in the results of the mine, both diggers and the customary communities. Mining entrepreneur or investor who obtain formal legality of the government, must obtain a license production have greater authority in exploration and exploitation. Businessman/investor of mine too, when a conflict of interest with the public often get protection from the government through the power regulation (law and local regulations), as well as support the security parties.

Horizontal conflict is the conflict that occurs because of a clash between the desires and expectations of the parties who have similar interests in the management of the mining business. The dynamics of the conflict occurred on a small scale, involving minimal structural strength, and generally occurs between personal or limited group. The presence of diggers without permission (illegal) or often called illegal diggers, potentially causing friction socioeconomic trigger criminal action and the loss of a sense of security in society. Horizontal conflict in the management of gold mine in Bombana also occur because of a claim of ownership of customary land (communal), where the land will be used or leased by a company with a revenue sharing system. In fact, claims of land ownership occurs in some cases where one parcel of land can be claimed ownership of more than two people.

Conflict of interest is conflict because parties harmed by the presence of a gold mining business, both the interests of individuals and the interests of society in general. Conflict personality on a small scale for example in terms of recruitment of local labor that is not accommodated so that the protest by way of defiance disguised, discontent over the distribution fee (commission) for the management of their customary land or land owned by residents as evidenced by certificates, and action resistance to harsh treatment security officers companies when residents tried to use the land and excavating illegally on a land company with facilities IUP. Conflicts of interest in the macro scale, are the efforts of a group of people with civil society movements through demonstrations, rallies, the expression of aspiration, legal advocacy/public hearing with parliament on the management of mining are not pro against the public interest, such as damage to watersheds, environmental degradation and soil fertility, land

grabbing indigenous residents, inadequate corporate social responsibility, and so on. Based on reality and facts mining conflicts above, the research findings indicate that the dynamics and forms of conflict in the gold mining region Bombana described in the following table:

Table 1. Forms of Mining Conflicts in Central Mine Bombana

No	Forms of conflict	Level of conflict	dynamics of conflict	The consequences of conflict
1	Unlicensed diggers conflict with Mining Companies	Vertical	unlicensed diggers excavating illegally in the area that became the company's mining concessions (IUP)	Escalation of the conflict decreased in line with the law enforcement and the threat of criminal prosecution for illegal
2	Digger conflict without permission by the Local Community	Horizontal	Land use by unlicensed diggers whose ownership is claimed by local residents	Escalation of the conflict is getting smaller as a result of the decline in gold resources on land owned by citizens
3	Local Community Conflicts with Mining Companies	Vertical	Claim ownership of land between the production forest lands of indigenous residents	Clash of the ownership claims of citizens and companies resulted in overlapping IUP exploitation processes that impact on conflict
4	Conflict occurred because no realization of CSR Programs	Vertical	Resistance citizens in the absence of protection and empowering communities around mining	Resistance action residents blocked access in and out of vehicles, coupled with the protection and empowerment companies gradually
5	Conflict minerals company with Civil Society Movement	Horizontal	Protest and resistance because of damage to the environment around the mining area	Severe environmental damage in the surrounding area of the mine, causing disruption of watershed quality of soil

				fertility and soil structure.
6	Conflict Movement Civil Society and Local Government	Vertical	Demands and protests of citizens to the local government on facilitation and protection to companies / investors are detrimental to society	Social movements arise to reduce the presence of mining investors because it is less beneficial for society

Source: Primary Data Processed

### Model Management Conflict of Mining Through Social Capital Approach

Approach to social capital in this study is one of the models offered in the conflicts that occur in mining areas. During this time, alternative conflict resolution is more formal legal mining with the use of regulatory authorities / government authority, the role of government leaders through mediation, fact rarely use the power refresive as a way coercive, discriminatory and unjust for the people.

Patterns of settlement of the conflict in the mining area, in fact partial and short-term because it only brings the desires of the parties in conflict. When the conflict is resolved, the escalation of conflicts occur muffle and social harmony, but when the impact occurred desires and expectations of the escalation of conflicts re-occurring and more widespread. Ironically parties in conflict are less aware of that conflict occurs continuously, causing social disharmony which will even be internalized deep antipathy.

Social capital approach is not a new approach, because the study of social capital has been used since. Social capital approach, also basically rooted habit, togetherness, refinement, the values of solidarity, spiritual, local knowledge, and so on. But the approach of social capital in conflict management including mining conflicts ideally leveraged returns either through construction and reconstruction of social capital, which is expected on this approach, the management of mining conflicts in the region Tahi Ite and Wumbubangka as the focus can be more humane, sustainable, and provide benefits and advantages against the parties to the conflict. Because this study was planned for two years, the first year a team of researchers conducted a study on the patterns of mining conflict management. In these studies will be identified on the patterns of conflict resolution containing elements of social capital to be synergized with patterns of settlement of the conflict. Researchers also conducted focus group discussion to obtain data and information on the models of conflict management based elements of social capital. The elements of the social capital, then it will be synergized with the theoretical approach of social capital based on knowledge and reference research team is assisted by three students.

Disclosure of the elements of social capital such as mutual trust, relationships of mutuality, values and social norms, and social networking in the context of conflict resolution gold mining in Bombana, then synergized with the dimensions of social capital, is located in dimensional structures, relational dimension and cognitive dimensions.

The implication of the disclosure of the dimensions of social capital are expected to be leveraged elements of social capital that is most adequate for resolving conflicts mining, which is expected in the second year of research there is construction elements of social capital are the most relevant, to produce consequences of conflict resolution through community empowerment in the region mining including the maximization of the company's corporate social responsibility program

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Dynamics and forms of mining conflicts in the region Bombana put three typologies of conflict that horizontal conflict, vertical conflicts and conflicts of interest. These conflicts occur simultaneously on groups that have an interest in the results of the gold mines, such as unlicensed diggers, local communities, mining operators, government.

The forms of the conflict manifested in the conflict between diggers without the permission of the mining company, conflicts digger unlicensed diggers without the permission of the local community, conflicts of local communities by the mining company, conflicts related to non-fulfillment of corporate social responsibility programs, conflict civil society with firm mining, and public conflict with the government.

The conflict resolution of mining through the mechanism of social capital puts the power of the elements of social capital, such as the element of mutual trust, reciprocal relations element, the element values and social norms, and social networking elements. The power of these elements are manifested internally about the strategies and efforts of all elements (stakeholders) to eliminate and resolve conflicts that could be detrimental both for the communities around the mine as well as firms IUP holders in the field of mining.



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