

# TIK-31 HORIZONTAL CONFLICT DYNAMICS AND ITS RESOLUTION: HORIZONTAL CONFLICT STUDY IN KALIREJO VILLAGE, KULON PROGO REGENCY

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**HORIZONTAL CONFLICT DYNAMICS AND ITS RESOLUTION: HORIZONTAL CONFLICT STUDY IN KALIREJO VILLAGE, KULON PROGO REGENCY**

Dimas Asto Aji An'amta<sup>1</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>*Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences  
Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia*

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**ABSTRACT**

The precious metal in the form of gold in Kalirejo Village has brought disaster. As there is a horizontal conflict, namely conflict among citizens. The purpose of this paper is to look at the dynamics of horizontal conflict and its resolution in Kalirejo Village using Moore's triangle of statistics approach. This research uses a qualitative method, namely analytical descriptive with a collective case study strategy to look at the conflicts that occurred in the period from 2009 to 2014. The result is that the dynamics of conflict over natural resources at the horizontal level cannot be avoided. Whereas the conflict resolution offered does not get satisfaction from one party who is harmed both in a transparent, procedural, and psychological way that has been done on this conflict phenomenon.

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<sup>1</sup> Dimas Asto Aji An'amta.  
[Dimas.a@ulm.ac.id](mailto:Dimas.a@ulm.ac.id)

## **INTRODUCTION**

Traditional or semi-traditional gold mining is often seen in areas that are located quite far from the crowds. The term traditional gold mining is only heard by local people who are still in the same area as the local residents. However, in the official terminology, this activity is said to be Unlicensed Gold Mining (PETI). Referring to the Joint Decree of the Minister of Mines and Energy, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Cooperatives, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs, hereinafter referred to as PSK (Small Scale Mining) are general mining businesses on class A, B and C excavations carried out by local Cooperatives or Small Entrepreneurs. In a positive way PETI contributes to the livelihood of the local community, but negatively it can damage the environment around the mining area.

However, in the world of mining, what has always been a problem leading to the impact of these activities is the occurrence of conflict. The thing that always haunts mining activities is due to mining regulations that can be played and there are regulatory loopholes to be played and exploited by groups and individuals in achieving their goals (Pratama, 2009; Sarmadi, 2012; Putra, 2016; Buli et al., 2018, Son, 2020). Differences in achieving goals, of course, will produce differences in interests. This difference in interests is then called conflict, where there is resistance to each other in achieving incompatibility of goals and as a form of expressing their hostility (Bartos & Wehr, 2002:13).

This conflict phenomenon appeared in Kalirejo Village, where the village initially only knew farming and gardening as a livelihood, but other natural resources caused a conflict of interests to emerge. Not only is the potential for natural resources visible, but the potential for conflict is also beginning to emerge which allows for differences in understanding and is often exploited by individual and group interests (Rahim, 2017). So it is common when the need for natural resources can trigger conflict which then makes many parties compete to manage the resource wealth and make conflict a way to seize it (Apriyanto & Harini, 2012; Irwandi & Chotim, 2017; Putra et al., 2020).

This conflict of interests occurs between fellow citizens, or you could say it is a horizontal conflict. In this type of conflict it can be called a conflict of interest or conflict between groups (Setiadi & Kolip, 2011). The beginning of this horizontal conflict occurred when river water flowing from Plampang II hamlet passed through Sangon II hamlet, Sangon I to the border of Papak hamlet was polluted by gold processing waste from one of the miners. The incident occurred when a miner with the initials "compleh" had a waste processing business which was the residue of soil and rock from the process of processing gold using

"bods". To maximize the catch of gold from the rest of the land, miners use very dangerous materials.

This environmental pollution continues to become a conflict between Kalirejo Village residents, namely residents who do not own a gold mining business and residents who are gold miners. The conflict that started from waste pollution confirmed in previous research that conflicts in the mining sector have a direct impact on local communities. These impacts are the loss of livelihoods for local residents such as farming livestock etc., the emergence of social pathology around mining, a decrease in the quality of health for residents, and the impact of long-term environmental damage. (Fisher et al., 2009; Maconachie, 2011; Zhang et al., 2012 ; Apriyanto & Harini, 2012; Juniah et al., 2013; Aminah, 2017; Listiyani, 2017; Hidayat, 2020).

Departing from a horizontal conflict in Kalirejo Village, Kulon Progo Regency. This paper aims to describe how the conflicts that occurred in the range of 2009 to 2014 by looking at how the conflict resolution occurred. Then examine further about the satisfaction of the resolution using the Triangle of statistics approach from Moore (Furlong, 2005).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

The type of research used by the author in this study is qualitative research using descriptive analytic methods. This research was conducted by uncovering the sources, context, actors, issues and changes in conflict from 2009 to 2014 in Kalirejo Village during the mining without a permit. Then from these findings, what efforts have been made by the regional government and the surrounding community as well as other parties involved in resolving the conflicts that have existed so far.

Research in this paper uses descriptive analytic methods. This is due to the use of conflict dynamics and an analysis of conflict resolutions taken in resolving the conflict. The context is from 2009 to 2014 in Kalirejo Village, Kulon Progo Regency. Apart from that, another strategy used is a case study from Robert K Yin with the aim of revealing how the dynamics of the conflict and its resolution are taken. According to K Yin, a case study is an empirical study in viewing a phenomenon in the context of a real society where the parts between the phenomenon and the context are not clearly visible, and the sources of the context are also diverse (Robert K. Yin, 2006). In this case study the author uses a collective case study strategy with the aim of being able to examine phenomena.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **A. Horizontal Conflict Dynamics in Kalirejo Village 2009-2014 (understand the dynamics)**

The incident occurred when a miner with the initials "kompleh" had a waste processing business which was the residue of soil and rock from the process of processing gold using "bods". The efforts made with the cooperation of other parties, namely Mr. "Sn" and "X" in the processing have their respective roles. Mr. "Sn" who benefits from the business of leasing land/gold mining pits to "X". Then X processed the minerals into gold in the back yard of Komplek's house.

It turned out that their joint venture did not last long, only in a matter of months, to be precise 3 months after the business started, they encountered an obstacle which led to the cessation of the business. The incident began on Saturday 8 March 2014 at 23.00 WIT, when a resident named Mr. "Dirjo Wiyono" from Plampang II hamlet who has a fish pond in his yard found his fish floating. The river as a source of water for his pond was also examined, the result was that the fish in the river were also floating.

Then the owner of the pond reported the incident to Mr. "Lana" as the Head of Kalirejo Village, and the Village Development Agency (Babinsa) had come to the scene in the early hours of last morning to condition the situation at that time. The next process was submitted by the Village Head to the Kokap Sector Police office for follow-up. The incoming report on the incident was immediately traced by the Kokap Sector police and found that the incident was due to a leaking gold waste holding pond. Then the leakage of the reservoir caused the river that passed through 3 hamlets, from Plampang II, Sangon II and Sangon I hamlets to the border between Sangon I hamlet and Papak hamlet to be polluted.

It turned out that the owner of the gold waste processing pond was known by residents after seeing the extent of pollution that occurred in the river with the initials Mr. "Kompleh". Knowing this, residents who felt aggrieved came to the Kokap Sector Police office and asked for a resolution regarding the pollution. Only a few residents of Plampang II took part in the settlement at the Kokap Polsek office, especially residents who were directly affected by the pollution. Plampang II residents who came to the Kokap Polsek included "Mr. Dirjo Wiyono, Sosro Sudharmo, Mr. Samsi's wife, and Ms. Tungkem.

Residents who live along the banks of the river, from the point of pollution and then pass through the Sangon II and Sangon I hamlets, also demand clear accountability from Mr Kompleh. As a result of the leaking of the pond, residents who live on the banks of the river

are reluctant to use it, let alone consume it as part of their daily life. In a situation like this, it becomes the culmination of horizontal conflicts that occur between fellow residents of Kalirejo Village.

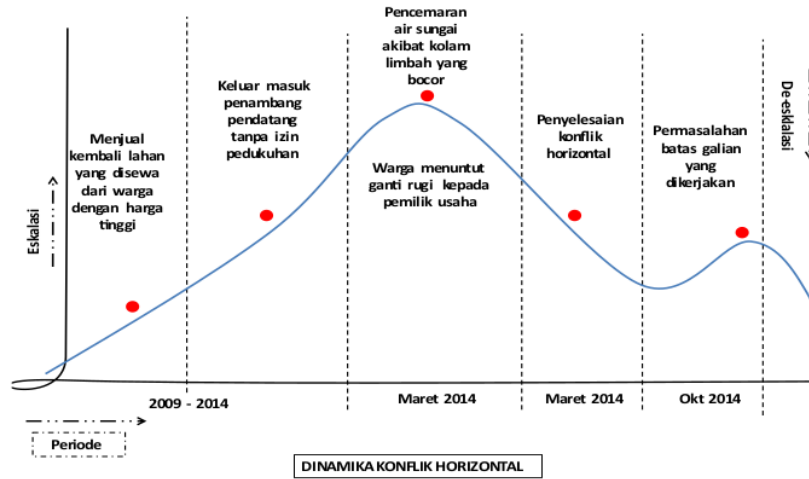
These residents, of course, cannot do much to ask for compensation or demands against the owner of the gold waste processing. Because of this pollution, some people have to fetch water for their daily needs outside the river next to their house. Another disadvantage that the community gets is that the fish belonging to the residents are seen floating in their ponds, and they are forced to be buried because the contents are dangerous to be polluted in these fish. The loss received by a resident named Mr. Dirjowiyono, the owner of the fish pond, was 75 kg. As expressed by him "My fish that died because of the pollution incident were as much as 75 kg, even though at that time the price of fish per kilo was Rp. 25 thousand".

The loss that Mr. Dirjo got from this incident turned out to not be compensated in accordance with the total price of his fish. This happened when the resolution of the pollution case was being carried out through the Kokap Sector Police office. The resolution was carried out on the first report by Mr. Dirjo's son, he said that; The one who reported my child to the police, the report to the police Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, then Monday I was summoned.

The mediation process did not last long because the agreement to resolve the case was carried out in a peaceful or amicable way and without openness. From the mediation process carried out there were several things that were not in accordance with the wishes of the residents. Where residents feel aggrieved and can only remain silent due to ignorance of a good and correct justice process. On the one hand, the owner of the gold waste processing plant has many networks or acquaintances, many of whom are among the local government bureaucrats of Kulon Progo and make residents feel afraid to ask questions about it.

Chart 1 below is a visualization made by the author to see how the dynamics of horizontal conflict has occurred over a period of 5 years since the enactment of Law No. 4 of 2009. This visualization aims to make it easier for the author to provide an overview of the results of one month's research in the field which also is an extraction of the author's analysis. At the same time, it makes it easy for the reader to be able to capture what the author has described.

#### **Chart 1 Vertical Conflict Dynamics in Kalirejo Village**



(Source: Results of interviews and analysis of the author during the field)

## B. Horizontal Conflict Resolution in Kalirejo Village

### a. Horizontal Conflict Resolution Process

The beginning of the resolution process started with Mr. Dirjo's summons to the Kokap Polsek Office and was attended by several other residents who felt they had suffered directly from the pollution case. Residents who attended the mediation process included Mrs Samsi, Mrs Sarjono, Mr Dirjowiyono and Mrs Sosro Sudarmo. In the mediation process, where the party causing the pollution asked the residents present not to raise this issue to a higher level, such as going to court. The request was made and accompanied by an offer to resolve this problem in a family manner. This request was then strengthened by the mediator, namely the Kokap Police, who also offered a family resolution. As expressed by Mr. Dirjo;

Departing from the offer in a peaceful and amiable manner, Mr. Dirjo only agreed to what was the decision of the Polsek at that time. Such as the request for compensation requested by Mr. Dirjo regarding the death of fish in his pond. The large number of dead fish with a total of 75 kg plus the prohibition to consume these fish made him hope to be replaced by the cause of the river pollution, namely Mr. Kompleh. However, this request was rejected by the Polsek. In an interview with Mr. Dirjo regarding the refusal of compensation from the Polsek, he said

*My fish that died due to the pollution incident were 75 kg. But when I told the police, the police said it was NOT like that, sir, it was only compensation. Even though at that time the price of fish per kilo was IDR 25,000, and I only got 500,000.*

In contrast to other residents who were present at the mediation, such as Mr. Sosro who only asked for compensation in the form of a hose the length of the river that was not affected by pollution to his house. This was because he only wanted clean and safe water to be consumed

for his daily needs. The request was then granted by Mr Kompleh by providing a hose according to the distance between Mr Sosro's house and the direction of the unpolluted river. Even though the hose, according to Mr. Sosro, has never been used since it was handed over to his house after mediation at the Kokap Police office.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Sarjono who took part in the mediation process had a different wish. He only wants river water and wells near people's homes to be consumed as usual. This was disclosed by Mrs. Sarjono in an interview with the author when asked what her charges were against the owner of the gold waste processing which resulted in river pollution occurring. Mrs. Sarjono when interviewed by the author said that; "Pa Sosro asked for a hose to compensate, if I don't want someone who already has it, I just ask that the river water is clean, that's all, bro."

The mediation process did not last long because the agreement to resolve the case was carried out in a peaceful or amicable way. Then for the demands of the residents at that time they only wanted the river to return to normal as well as clarity regarding the status of polluted river water so that it could be consumed again. Because at that time there was a prohibition not to consume river water as a daily necessity. However, Mr Kompleh realized the demands of the residents by giving fish seeds to sow in the river along the Plampang II, Sangon II and Sangon I hamlets. According to Mr Dirjo, the amount of rupiah to buy the seeds was IDR 1,000,000 which was then released into the river. Mr. Dirjo said that

*compensation for spreading fish seeds in the river is 1 million, because all the fish in the river died. Those who manage the 1 million money are residents around the affected river, by buying fish seeds and distributing them together into the river.*

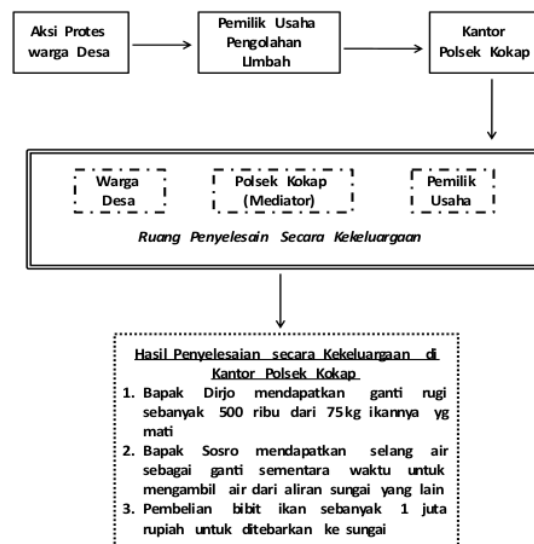
From the mediation process carried out there were several things that were not in accordance with the wishes of the residents. Where residents feel aggrieved and can only remain silent due to ignorance of a good and correct justice process. This action was carried out because of another argument that according to Mr. Mukhlisin and Mr. Kompleh, the pollution that occurred was sabotage by parties who wanted to bring him down. This is according to the narrative of Mr. Muhklasin who is known as a gold buyer from the production of local residents said;

*The pollution in Plampang II last year was actually sabotage, the problem is that from its characteristics it looks like a mess. From the scar there is a flowing river, even though it's been a few days without running the water won't even evaporate, how come it can even go into the river so it's just sabotage, bro. I also looked at the location, but the water in the ¼ tub wasn't there, bro.*



In the interview it was seen that it was very strong that the pollution was not due to Mr. Kompleh's negligence in managing his gold waste processing business. Rather, there was an element of intentionality carried out by other parties to bring down Mr. Kompleh's business in the field of gold waste processing. However, this argument was not believed by residents who felt aggrieved. On the one hand, the owner of the gold waste processing plant has many networks or acquaintances, many of whom are among the local government bureaucrats of Kulon Progo and make residents feel afraid to ask questions about it. Chart 2 is the resolution process carried out on horizontal conflicts in Kalirejo Village.

**Chart 2 Horizontal Conflict Resolution Process.**



(Source: results of interviews with several residents)

**b. Satisfying Conflict Resolution From Perspective Concept Triangle of satisfaction**

An analytical tool to see satisfaction from the resolution process, the author borrows Moore's concept (in Furlong, 2005) by using the satisfaction triangle. The satisfaction triangle consists of an assessment of substantive, procedural and psychological factors. The first includes substantive aspects, namely that the disputing parties obtain an agreement as expected. This can be in the form of compensation, environmental restoration and the commitment of other parties to improve their environmental performance so as not to cause damage and pollution.

Horizontal conflict resolution, if asked about satisfaction in substance is of course very far from what is expected from the resolution process carried out on this horizontal conflict.

Residents who should have received compensation in accordance with the losses suffered instead only received compensation of less than half of the losses. This happened to Mr. Dirjowiyono as the owner of the fish pond which he raises floating to death and of course cannot be consumed like dead fish from trawling. In the author's interview with Mr. Dirjo who expressed his disappointment and fear of the conflict resolution negotiations that were taking place at that time. He said "What else can I do, because it was suggested by the police that I was scared at that time."

From the interview excerpts it can be seen that the residents of Kalirejo Village who are looking for a livelihood as sap tappers experience other substantial satisfaction. Overall, the majority of the population of Kalirejo Village work as tappers. The need to always maintain the quality of their production is a demand for producers of brown sugar and ant sugar. The news about the pollution that occurred in Kalirejo village made collectors doubt the quality of their sugar production. In particular, this is more felt in several hamlets in Kalirejo Village which are on the red list for CV. Menoreh Politan to receive supplies for production of palm sugar and ants.

The second satisfaction is procedural satisfaction. Dissatisfaction with the conflict resolution can be seen from the lack of transparency by the Polsek and the perpetrators themselves. Then as if it had been arranged in such a way between the perpetrator and the Kokap Police to immediately resolve the case. This can be seen from the interview with Mr. Dirjo, who experienced the biggest losses materially. He said;

*Because the request from Mr. KOMPLEH to ask for peace there (the police) was not brought to court. The police also suggested that to me. The one who gave 500 thousand, Mr. Kompleh, because what was processed by Mr. Kompleh as the land owner.*

Departing from the interview is a form of the lack of satisfaction of the residents with the resolution of the conflict. Plus the knowledge of residents who do not know clearly how conflict resolution should be carried out

Furthermore, the last is psychological satisfaction. Where each party feels part of the process and does not feel excluded from the ongoing process. From this way the conflicting parties feel satisfied because the fruit of the agreement is from joint hard work. The horizontal conflict in Kalirejo Village, looking at the 2 previous factors which are a form of representation, does not indicate satisfaction with the resolution of the conflict. From substantial satisfaction and procedural satisfaction which then continues to the psychological factors of both parties. In terms of psychological factors, the dissatisfaction of the residents from the conflict

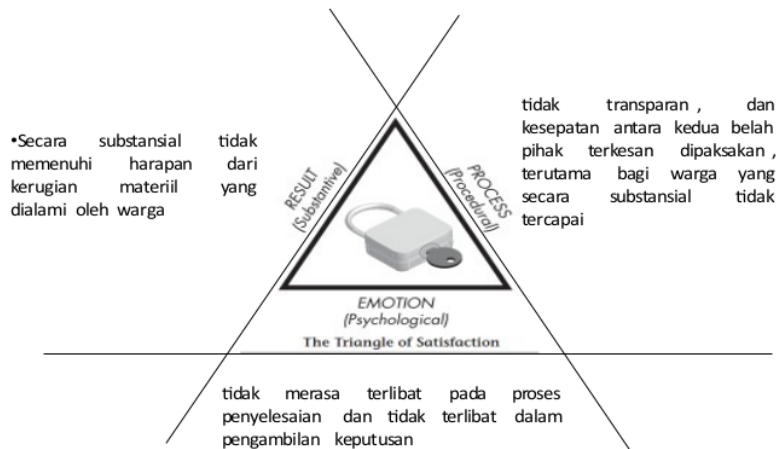
resolution process can be seen. Interviews conducted by the author with residents who feel the most disadvantaged from the pollution case still contain answers that represent expressions of dissatisfaction. From the interview tucked into the psychological aspect, he said;

*Pak kompleks is well known to everyone, he has many acquaintances. If you know the police, there are a lot of 'Sn', but if it's complicated, the acquaintances are official people. So when it happened yesterday, I was scared, there was no relationship with the people above, like Mr. Komplek and 'Sn'.*

From the interview, it was very clear that Dirjo was a citizen who felt the most disadvantaged in the pollution case. Both from a procedural aspect, which at that time felt scared when the conflict resolution process was carried out at the Kokap Polsek office, and from a substantial perspective, the compensation did not match the losses received by Dirjo.

The analysis above is then written by the author in chart 3 below using the concept of the satisfaction triangle. This chart shows how a substantial position did not meet the expectations of the party who felt materially disadvantaged. Then there are procedural elements that are not too transparent in the resolution process during the mediation period. Then the psychological factors of the prosecution were not optimally achieved due to dissatisfaction with one of the parties. To make it easier to visualize the resolution, the authors put it in chart 3 which is the result of analysis during the field.

**Chart 3**



## CONCLUSION

The dynamics of the conflict that occurred in Kalirejo Village turned out to have a series of conflicts along the way. The series has an indication of the connection from one conflict which then moves to another conflict. Even though in the dynamics of the conflict there are irregularities which indicate the intention of the parties who have an interest. The pollution case has 2 different versions of the cause of the polluted river in Kalirejo Village. The first version is that the pollution occurred because the gold waste processing pond experienced a leak. The second version is that there are people who deliberately carry out sabotage by polluting the river using materials that are usually used to catch gold deposits and are very deadly. Conflict resolution satisfaction in Moore's satisfaction triangle can be said to be far from enough. This means that in horizontal conflicts, satisfaction with the resolutions carried out is not fulfilled properly. In other words, the conflict resolution that was carried out seemed forced by one of the parties who felt disadvantaged. Something that is forced can only be temporary or tentative. Which does not rule out the possibility that horizontal conflicts will reappear, whether in the same form or in other forms.

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