

**PENOLAKAN WARGA TERHADAP PEMBANGUNAN
STOCKPILE BATU BARA
(Studi Kasus Kelurahan Aur Kenali, Kota Jambi dan Desa
Mendalo Darat, Muaro Jambi)**

SKRIPSI

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**Tugas untuk Mencapai Gelar Sarjana Ilmu Sosial
pada Fakultas Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik**

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ABSTRAK

Pembangunan *stockpile* batu bara oleh PT Sinar Anugerah Sukses (PT SAS) di Kelurahan Aur Kenali, Kota Jambi dan Desa Mendalo Darat, Kabupaten Muaro Jambi, memunculkan dinamika sosial berupa penolakan dari sebagian masyarakat sekitar. Penolakan tersebut muncul sebagai respons atas kekhawatiran warga terhadap potensi dampak lingkungan, kesehatan, serta gangguan terhadap aktivitas sosial dan ekonomi sehari-hari. Menariknya, penolakan warga tidak berlangsung secara seragam, melainkan menunjukkan perbedaan intensitas antar kelompok masyarakat

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori konflik Ralf Dahrendorf untuk menjelaskan konflik sosial yang muncul akibat ketimpangan distribusi kekuasaan dan otoritas dalam struktur masyarakat, serta teori eskalasi konflik Pruitt dan Rubin untuk menganalisis perbedaan intensitas penolakan antar kelompok warga. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe deskriptif. Informan dipilih melalui teknik purposive sampling dan terdiri dari 19 orang, yaitu 14 informan pelaku dari aktor-aktor dan RT yang terlibat aktif dalam penolakan, dan 5 informan pengamat dari WALHI, pihak perusahaan, dan DLH Jambi. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam dan studi dokumen untuk memperoleh data yang terkait dalam rencana pembangunan *stockpile* batu bara tersebut.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk penolakan warga diwujudkan melalui berbagai tindakan kolektif yang berkembang secara bertahap, mulai dari diskusi internal antarwarga, pembentukan jaringan komunikasi lintas RT, pembentukan Barisan Perjuangan Rakyat (BPR), pengiriman surat penolakan kepada Walikota Jambi, pemasangan spanduk, hingga aksi demonstrasi sebanyak lima kali sepanjang 2023–2025. Intensitas penolakan warga terbagi ke dalam tiga kategori. Pertama, kelompok yang konsisten menolak dari awal, diwakili oleh warga RT 20 Desa Mendalo Darat serta RT 03, RT 04, RT 15, dan RT 17 Kelurahan Aur Kenali, yang aktif terlibat penuh dalam seluruh rangkaian aksi dan organisasi perjuangan. Kedua, kelompok yang awalnya tidak menolak kemudian berubah menjadi menolak, diwakili oleh RT 21 Desa Mendalo Darat serta RT 05 dan RT 06 Kelurahan Aur Kenali, dengan keterlibatan yang terbatas dan moderat. Ketiga, kelompok yang awalnya menolak keras namun kemudian menjadi menerima, diwakili oleh RT 02 Kelurahan Aur Kenali, akibat kelelahan sosial dan pertimbangan ekonomi. Perbedaan intensitas penolakan tersebut dipengaruhi oleh jarak tempat tinggal terhadap lokasi proyek, akses terhadap informasi dan pengalaman kolektif warga terhadap dampak industri sebelumnya, keterlibatan dalam organisasi perjuangan, pertimbangan manfaat dan dampak ekonomi dari perusahaan, serta keberadaan pemimpin atau elit dalam kelompok warga.

Kata Kunci: Penolakan warga, Konflik lingkungan, Intensitas penolakan, *Stockpile* batu bara.

HAFIZAH GHINA IRSYAH, 2110811007. GDepartment of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Andalas University. Thesis Title: Rejection of the Coal *Stockpile* Development Plan (Case Study of Aur Kenali Subdistrict, Jambi City, and Mendalo Darat Village, Muaro Jambi) Advisors: Drs. Alfitri, MS and Zuldesni, S.Sos, MA.

ABSTRACT

The construction of a coal stockpile by PT Sinar Anugerah Sukses (PT SAS) in the Aur Kenali Subdistrict, Jambi City, and Mendalo Darat Village, Muaro Jambi Regency, has sparked social dynamics in the form of rejection from some members of the surrounding community. This rejection arose as a response to residents' concerns about potential environmental and health impacts, as well as disruptions to daily social and economic activities. Interestingly, the residents' rejection did not occur uniformly, but rather showed varying levels of intensity among different community groups.

This study uses Ralf Dahrendorf's conflict theory to explain social conflicts that arise due to the uneven distribution of power and authority within the social structure, as well as Pruitt and Rubin's conflict escalation theory to analyze differences in the intensity of rejection among groups of residents. The research method used is a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. Informants were selected through purposive sampling technique and consisted of 19 people, namely 14 informant actors from individuals and neighborhood units actively involved in the rejection, and 5 observer informants from WALHI, the company, and Jambi Environmental Agency. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and document studies to obtain data related to the coal stockpile development plan.

The research results indicate that the form of residents' rejection was manifested through various collective actions that developed gradually, starting from internal discussions among residents, the formation of cross-neighborhood communication networks, the establishment of the People's Struggle Front (BPR), sending rejection letters to the Mayor of Jambi, putting up banners, to conducting demonstrations five times throughout 2023–2025. The intensity of residents' rejection is divided into three categories. First, the group that consistently rejected from the beginning, represented by RT 20 residents of Mendalo Darat Village as well as RT 03, RT 04, RT 15, and RT 17 of Aur Kenali Subdistrict, who were actively and fully involved in the entire series of actions and struggle organizations. Second, the group that initially did not reject but later changed to rejection, represented by RT 21 of Mendalo Darat Village as well as RT 05 and RT 06 of Aur Kenali Subdistrict, with limited and moderate involvement. Third, the group that initially strongly rejected but then became accepting was represented by RT 02 Kelurahan Aur Kenali, due to social fatigue and economic considerations. The differences in the intensity of rejection were influenced by the distance of their residence from the project site, access to information and the collective experience of residents with the impact of previous industries, involvement in advocacy organizations, considerations of the benefits and economic impact of the company, as well as the presence of leaders or elites within the community group.

Keywords: Community rejection, Environmental conflict, Intensity of rejection, Coal *stockpile*