Local Movement, Public Sphere and Ecological Crisis in Indonesia: Lessons from Kendeng Movement

Mokh Sobirin
(Kendeng Movement)
Geopolitical Context

- China has closed down a half of their cement factory and move the investment abroad, especially to South East Asian Countries.
- Indonesia is one of the weakest among other countries in SE Asia in terms of karst protection regulation.
- Since 2006 there are many national and multinational companies that proposed building a cement factory in Indonesia.
Kendeng Area

The North Kendeng Mountains are part of the three major limestone mountains in Java. These hills extend to the northern part of the island of Java. It covers thousands of square kilometers. Stretching from Central Java to the tip of the island of Madura in East Java. Characteristics of rocks that are easily dissolved by rainwater result in a karstification process. Forming the number of caves and underground rivers. Therefore these hills have been part of the important places that supply water to millions of people who inhabit them. Especially for Java, the most populated island in Indonesia.
This region has changed from the original peace to a region of turmoil due to the battle of two development models. Since 2006 farmers who idealize natural sustainability have fought a number of large mining companies that wish to open mines for cement companies. Four large cement companies are proposing to build a cement plant in the region.
Contemporary Media: Another Oligarch
The Movement
Local Eagerness and Transnational Public Sphere
Conclusion

- The restriction of critical digital media usage will increase due to the conspiracy among the economic and media oligarchs in the legal political structure (state).
- Intersectionality will be the main issues of the environmental movement that encountering the people from different group that related to each other through, what the Samin community called, “earth will”.