Sapar Alliance Movement (Syarekat Perjuangan Rakyat) Against G*eothermal* Project In Padarincang Prakasak Mountain

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ABSTRACT

Mount Prakasak is a protected forest located in Batukuwung village, Padarincang district, Serang Regency, Banten Province which has the potential for geothermal energy to be used as electricity. This study aims to describe the rejection of the Padarincang community who are members of the SAPAR (Syarekat Perjuangan rakyat) alliance movement against the development of geothermal projects. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with data collection through interviews, observation, and documentation. This research shows that the Padarincang community who are members of the SAPAR alliance reject the construction of geothermal projects because they can damage the preservation of nature. The community is worried that the construction of this project will cause a large loss to the community because they consider this project very dangerous and will have a negative impact on the surrounding community. Ecological damage due to geothermal exploration and exploitation activities that damage forests and is feared to cause significant natural damage that affects people's economic activities from the agricultural sector.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the world of energy is developing very rapidly. This is based on the problem of dependence on non-renewable energy sources. This limitation causes the search for alternative energy sources to be an important thing. Many alternative energy sources have been found, one of which is *geothermal* energy. Unlike coal and petroleum energy sources that come from the rest of organic matter. Geothermal energy occurs due to the meeting between magma and water. For Indonesia, geothermal energy has great potential to be developed. Because most of Indonesia's territory is located in the path of volcanic mountains, there are many geothermal wells. The utilization of geothermal energy in Indonesia is mostly used for geothermal power plants. The utilization process comes from the steam produced by geothermal heat and from the steam can move the steam turbine to turn on the electricity-producing generator.

Geothermal is a natural resource in the form of hot water or steam formed in the earth's reservoir through the heating of subsurface water by hot rocks. Geothermal systems are one of the systems that occur in geological processes that run on the order of

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hundreds and even millions of years which today bring benefits to humans both utilized by making manifestations for tourism and utilization for agriculture and livestock (Winarsih, 2014). Geothermal is consistent so that it can produce continuously and is a renewable natural resource that will not run out.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has the most geothermal energy. With the most geothermal potential, Indonesia is trying to make geothermal energy one of the alternative energies that can replace petroleum and coal. Geothermal in Indonesia is easily available continuously in large quantities, is not affected by weather, and is much cheaper to produce than petroleum or coal. In general, the utilization of geothermal areas in Indonesia has not been done optimally. Whereas some countries have utilized geothermal for the non-electricity sector, including for space heating, water heating, greenhouse heating, drying agricultural products, soil heating, wood drying, and other activities. With the potential that Indonesia has, geothermal utilization can be further improved to be more useful. One of them is as an alternative energy source, namely geothermal energy. Indonesia has enormous geothermal potential because it is one of the countries passed by the *ring of fire.* About 40% or 29,000 MW of the world's total geothermal energy is located in Indonesia because Indonesia is a country with high volcanic potential. However, currently only about 6% of the potential in Indonesia has been utilized (Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources 2016; MEMR 2017).

Geothermal power plants use exploitation and exploration technologies that are usually used in oil and gas exploration and exploitation activities. Law Number 27 of 2003 concerning geothermal says that geothermal business activities are an activity to find geothermal resources up to their utilization either directly or indirectly. Direct utilization is the business activity of utilizing geothermal energy used for electrical purposes and indirect utilization is the business activity of utilizing geothermal energy used for non-electric purposes. Aside from being a power plant, Geothermal Power Plants (PLTP) have a positive impact and a negative impact on society. The positive impact that can be caused by the existence of PLTP is an increase in employment, community development from the company and can increase regional economic growth. The existence of this PLTP adds employment outside the agricultural sector which will add to the diversity of livelihoods (ESDM, 2015). Exploration carried out for the construction of a Geothermal Power Plant (PLTP) in Padarincang District, Serang, Banten is still hampered by resistance from the community. The geothermal power plant, located in the Rawa Dano Caldera Geothermal Working Area (WKP), is part of the 10,000 Megawatt Power Plant Development Acceleration Program phase II, which is prioritized by the government through Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 2/2010. The *geothermal* development in Mount Prakasak, Batukuwung Village, Padarincang was rejected by the people who are members of the SAPAR Alliance (Syarekat Perjuangan Rakyat).

The beginning of the formation of the SAPAR alliance was due to the rejection of the people against the construction of a *geothermal* project that wanted to be carried out on Mount Prakasak Padarincang. The SAPAR Alliance in carrying out this movement does not have a formal organizational structure or lack of management. This movement arises because it has the same goal, namely that people do not want their environment to be destroyed. The rejection of the Batukuwung Village community towards this *geothermal* project will be detrimental in the environmental, economic, and agricultural land function change sectors. The SAPAR Alliance does not have definite members because they only have the same goal of rejecting the construction of geothermal projects in Padarincang

because the community does not want their environment to be destroyed. This movement consists of the community, santri, and ulama in Padarincang.

Although the construction of the PLTP and its operation later claimed to be environmentally friendly, the project that was worked on by PT Sintese Banten *Geothermal* (SBG) in the development process threatened people's lives. The rejection by the community does not mean anti-development. The rejection by the Padarincang community is to preserve nature. Padarincang is an agri-tourism area that has a lot of potential to be explored and developed. Geothermal exploitation will have an impact on land function change from productive land to rainfed land, from rainfed land to critical land because it is not irrigated. Ecological damage due to geothermal exploration and exploitation activities that damage forests as water catchment and climate balance and the risk of minor earthquakes from drilling activities. Another issue is that the *geothermal* project is located very close to community settlements. If exploitation of the earth's crater is carried out, it will be dangerous for the people who live there because the distance is less than one kilometer from the construction of the *geothermal* project.

Geothermal projects that fall into the category of high-risk projects have the potential to have a significant impact on the resources and territories of communities, especially indigenous peoples. Unfortunately, the government ignores the rights of the community, including the right to information. WALHI found that the community never received sufficient and complete information about the project, which was initiated by foreign investors. The absence of the principle of *free, prior, and informed consent* (FPIC) is evidence that the government has never involved the community in the consideration of project implementation. FPIC is the right of local communities to make informed decisions about matters affecting their communities, traditions and way of life. A freely given decision means no coercion, intimidation, or manipulation, and through the community's own freely appointed representatives. The principle of FPIC is recognized in the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights* of *Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP).

In the PLTP project in Padarincang itself, the community rejected the development because no party was ready to guarantee the interests of the people in the area to protect the preservation of nature and the survival of the community. It is not impossible that this project will have a bad impact on the Padarincang community, because *geothermal* projects can emit strong bursts of heat. The development of this *geothermal* project occurred in Padarincang because the area has hot springs. Geothermal in the Banten region in the form of hot water that appears on the surface is in the area around the Pandeglang-Serang road. The Mining Department conducted geological and geochemical investigations in Banten's geothermal areas including areas with geothermal potential, namely the Batu Kuwung and Rawa Dano geothermal potential sites. The geothermal project in Padarincang was also designated as a Mining Working Area (WKP) through the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 0026K/30/MEM/2009. However, geothermal development in Padarincang faces challenges in the form of community resistance because most people reject the development. This rejection occurs because the community is worried that if the development is carried out, it will become a potential disaster due to the abnormal earth cycle.

In this development, the local government and the company, PT SBG, will continue to provide understanding to the community regarding geothermal development in Padarincang. The development of this project requires joint efforts in order to get support from *stakeholders*. The local government asked the company to consult with the surrounding community to socialize and communicate so that the community understands that this is a National Strategic Program (PSN) whose provisions are in the

central government. The local government emphasized that related to the construction of this project is no longer a matter of supporting or not supporting the development, because this is a part of the central government program that has become a unity.

The local government and the company continue to make efforts to socialize to the Padarincang community that this *geothermal project* is an environmentally friendly project and this has been proven scientifically, scientifically and technologically and supported by facts that occur in Indonesia. This *geothermal* development is a state project to increase geothermal utilization because geothermal is a clean and renewable energy for electricity supply. In October 2022, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University opened a discussion room related to understanding the *geothermal* project in Padarincang. In this activity, Untirta facilitated two speakers attended by UI *geothermal* experts and the head of Untirta's Smart Green and Sustainable UPT, Commander Danrem, Padarincang sub-district head, Banten community leaders, representatives from Serang Regency, and others to communicate regarding *geothermal* development in Padarincang. However, no one from the SAPAR Alliance attended because the community still refused and did not want to negotiate any decision, the community only wanted the project to be stopped.

Until now, the government and the company continue to provide understanding to the community and build public trust that this project has great benefits for electrical energy for the community. This *geothermal* project can also open up jobs for the surrounding community and can increase umkm around the *geothermal* project development. The construction of this *geothermal* project in Padarincang is a mandate given by the state, which later all electricity generated by PT. SBG is one hundred percent owned by the state. PT SBG also already has an environmental permit for geothermal exploration well drilling activities in WKP Rawa Dano Banten Province by the Governor of Banten, a forest area borrow-to-use permit for geothermal exploration activities on behalf of PT SBG by BKPM (Investment Coordinating Board), and PT SBG's geothermal license in WKP Rawa Dano Banten, Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Banten Province issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.

The threat of the loss of local wisdom values is also a serious threat to ecological integrity, especially because of the vital function of forests as regulators of the water cycle, sources of community life, and carbon sinks. *Geothermal* projects, one of whose goals is to reduce carbon emissions, are counter-productive when compared to the destruction of forests that also have a natural function in carbon sequestration. Talking about social movements, of course, many researchers have studied social phenomena related to previous research studies. The previous research presented in this study is very diverse and can be used as a reference to enrich the researcher's point of view. As a consideration for researchers, there are several previous research results, including: First, Suhai Ratu Rahmi (2020) "Women's Social Movement in the Rejection of Geothermal Power Plant Development in Nagari Batu Bajanjang, Lembang Jaya District, Solok Regency" the results of this study show that the reasons for women's rejection actions are caused by several influencing aspects. These aspects are the beginning of the rejection and women as driving actors in the rejection of *geothermal* development. This research is motivated by the emergence of female driving actors in the action against the construction of *geothermal* power plants. This is seen from the results of the researcher's research which is associated with the theory of *contentious politics* developed by Dough Mcadam, Sydney Tarrow and Charles Tily. This theory is useful when applying several mechanism variables, and elements of the theory itself such as environmental mechanisms, cognitive mechanisms, and relationship mechanisms as well as other mechanisms, namely the

mechanism of political threat structures, intermediary mechanisms, and mechanisms of symbiotic roles of resistance.

Second, research in a journal written by Efraim Yudha Irawan, Wahyu Gunawan, and Munandar Sulaeman (2022) "Sydney Tarrow's Social Movement Stages in the Case of the Piondo Farmers Union of Central Sulawesi" explains that the emergence of a social movement based on the independence of farmers in Piondo, Central Sulawesi is a response to the conflict between farmers and PT Kurnia Luwuk Sejati and PT Berkat Hutan Pusaka. During the fight for land acquisition, farmers had to reduce the quality of their food, do self-help to find additional income, until a network was formed for them to survive and regain their agricultural land. The stages of the emerging movement are read from Sydney Tarrow's perspective where there are five stages carried out by farmers, namely, structure, collective challenge, common goals, solidarity and collective identity, and maintaining the politics of resistance. This research also found that social movements should not only stop at land acquisition itself, but also oriented towards self-reliance.

Third, research in a journal written by Eril Sastra Hadi and Eka Vidya Putra (2019) "Community Resistance to the PLTP (Geothermal Power Plant) Development Plan at Gunung Talang, Solok Regency" this research uses the theory of innovation diffusion from Everett m. Rogers. This research explains that the community's rejection of the *geothernal* project development plan in Gunung Talang was due to three reasons. First, the community's knowledge of *geothermal* innovation is still minimal, the community thinks that this project is the same as migan mining and this understanding only reaches the impact of the development. The lack of community knowledge is due to the lack of socialization conducted by the company to the local community. Secondly, the community also refused because there was no direct benefit from this development plan. The community feels disadvantaged because it will damage soil fertility and water management. This damage could result in reduced crop yields and even loss of jobs as farmers. Third, there are some people who refuse because of land issues, be it individual land or shared land.

What is novel about this research from the three previous studies is that when many researchers see new social movements in the frame of established movement organizations and move systematically and regularly, this research sees a new social movement that is not structured but has its own movement platform, this form of resistance can be realized if the movement actors have the same identity and fate (Ramadhan, 2018) this is an anomaly in the study of new social movements and is a new finding that researchers want to study more deeply in this research.

METHOD

The approach taken in this research uses descriptive analysis qualitative research methods. Data collection carried out in this qualitative research uses a natural environment approach based on observation or what is commonly called a *natural setting*. This type of descriptive analysis qualitative research in this study researchers will go directly to the field in the process of collecting data through documentation, observation of research objects or in-depth interviews with sources and are expected to describe the criticism of social movement policies carried out by the SAPAR alliance against *geothermal* projects in Padarincang. Based on this criticism, the Padarincang community took action through the SAPAR alliance movement.

Informants in this study were determined through a purposive method based on the experience and knowledge possessed by each informant in the research problem. The informants chosen were Doif, spokesperson for the SAPAR alliance, Ari, Secretary of the

Banten Province Energy and Mineral Resources Agency, Dodi, Planning Expert of the Banten Province Energy and Mineral Resources Agency, Deni, a resident of Barengkok Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Geothermal and Environmental Damage

The research location of this geothermal development project is located at Mount Prakasak, Batukuwung Village, Padarincang District, Serang Regency, Banten Province. The author chose Batukuwung Village because this village is one of the villages that has geothermal sources that produce electricity so that the central government and local government plan to build a geothermal power plant in the area.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Number 0026K/30/MEM/2009, the geothermal project in Padarincang was designated as a Geothermal Working Area (WKP). The drilling site is only 4 km from the main road.

When this power plant is built, the people of Batukuwung Village will be directly affected by this development. Mount Prakasak is a protected forest adjacent to Wangun Village and Barengkok Village. The impact felt by the community occurs in two villages, namely Kampung Wangun and Kampung Barengkok. These two villages have a major impact if the geothermal project is built. Impacts that occur start from climate change, drought, minor earthquakes generated by drilling, and also land subsidence.

There was a rejection by the Padarincang community when this project was to be built. This geothermal development plan has a paradoxical side experienced by the community, although this is a very promising future renewable energy source from the fear of fossil energy exhaustion, the community rejects the development. The beginning of the conflict occurred in 2016 until now. The conflict occurred when the company made a road to the well at the drilling site.

Mount Prakasak is a protected forest that functions as a life support system protection to regulate the water cycle, carbon sink, control erosion and maintain soil fertility. According to the community, this development plan has the potential to cause negative impacts on the environment, social and economy of the community considering that in this area the average community is a farmer and most of the area is rice fields. Farmers need sufficient irrigation water to irrigate their rice fields. This geothermal project has threatened the community's livelihood. In terms of the environment, the project development process is not without problems. Because of the deforestation of protected forests as the project continues.

SAPAR as a Form of Struggle for the People of Padarincang

The geothermal project, one of whose goals is to reduce carbon emissions, is counter-productive when compared to the destruction of forests that also have a natural function in carbon sequestration. Observing, anticipating and responding to the more damaging impacts of the geothermal project development, the Padarincang community formed an alliance called SAPAR (Syarekat Perjuangan Rakyat).

This movement does not have a formal structure, there is no management in this movement. This movement also does not have a definite number of members because they only have the same goal of rejecting the construction of geothermal projects in Padarincang because the community does not want their environment to be destroyed. The SAPAR Alliance is also flexible in its activities, just like the term eating hot porridge

from the edge, the form of movement carried out by the Padarincang community is not frontal in fighting for their demands, when there is no threat, this movement will stop. However, if there is a threat that causes this project to run, this movement will be active again to reject and react so that the project is not carried out.

The main objective of this movement is to reject the continuation of the geothermal project. This movement involves the community, students and also scholars in Padarincang. The people who are members of the SAPAR alliance consider that even though this project is environmentally friendly, the development process threatens people's lives because the location is very close to residential areas. (Muldi, 2021)

Padarincang has local wisdom values and extraordinary natural blessings, the community considers that if this development occurs water sources will be polluted. This condition can threaten agricultural land, plus land conversion so that farmers will lose land as their livelihood. In addition, the drilling process also has the potential to cause earthquakes whose vibrations have an impact on residential areas around the Mount Prakasak area.

Because of this, the community rejected the geothermal development project until there were experts who could explain with certainty that these risks could be avoided. In addition, other losses arise from the social side where there is horizontal conflict between the community from what was previously compact now becomes compartmentalized as a result of wanting to continue the project work.

The Padarincang community carried out a series of rejection actions to stop the geothermal project such as demonstrations, blocking heavy equipment that wanted to enter the geothermal project area, conducting a long march to the ESDM Ministry Office, and also conducting istighosah at the entrance to the geothermal project development area.

The community is worried that the construction of this project will cause great harm to the community because they consider this project to be very dangerous and will have a negative impact on the surrounding community. Ecological damage due to geothermal exploration and exploitation activities that destroy forests and are feared to cause significant natural damage that affects people's economic activities from the agricultural sector.

Resistance for Environmental Sustainability

SAPAR was formed as a forum to accommodate aspirations and prepare strategies if the company comes back to the development project site. The form of defense carried out by the community in Padarincang is by forming posts along the Palka road to the exploration location of the Gunung Prakasak geothermal project development, and also supervising every newcomer who comes to their area who is suspected of being a party to the company.

The people who are members of the SAPAR alliance will continue to fight if the construction of this geothermal project continues as an effort to defend their agricultural land and work as farmers. One form of joint solidarity carried out by the SAPAR alliance is by gathering the masses to carry out demonstrations. The action carried out by the Padarincang community as a form of rejection of the construction of the Mount Prakasak geothermal project by the company.

Mount Prakasak is a protected forest located in Batukuwung Village, Padarincang District, Serang Regency, Banten Province. The drilling site is only 4 km from the main road and about 1 km from the villagers. The movement against the geothermal project

began in 2013, when the company brought a team of experts to conduct socialization to the entire Padarincang community.

Then, in 2016 the company secretly carried out exploration activities on Mount Prakasak Padarincang. Because of this, there was community resistance to the company's activities, which were considered to damage and disrupt the ecology of the Padarincang community who depend on the agricultural sector for their livelihoods.

In 2017, the rejection became stronger, with the community staging a rejection action at the Padarincang sub-district office demanding that the geothermal project be stopped. Because the community was worried that the construction of the geothermal project would cause great harm to the community, starting from drought, landslides, minor earthquakes, and kill the economic sector of the community, the majority of whom are farmers. In 2018, the community continued to reject the geothermal project, starting from installing rejection banners to joint istigosah.

In 2019, the upheaval of community rejection continued, and some Padarincang people even walked from Serang to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources office in Jakarta. When they arrived at the ESDM office, the community had a dialogue with the ministry with demands to revoke the Padarincang geothermal project license. After the protest, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources visited Padarincang to meet with the community, but the meeting did not find clarity, because the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources could not fulfill the community's wish to revoke the license. Until now, the people of Padarincang are still consistently demanding that the government revoke and permanently suspend the mega geothermal project on Mount Prakasak and revoke the WKP Kaldera Rawa Dano decree.

Since 2016 until now, the geothermal development project has been rejected by the Padarincang community. The people who reject geothermal development consider that this project will have a very bad impact on their living space, an inseparable unity between settlements, livelihoods, springs, forests and lakes. The project, which is narrated as an environmentally friendly and clean project, can be a source of new problems that also have an impact on the lives of the Padarincang community, including minor earthquakes caused by *fracking (a* well stimulation technique in which the rock layer below is cracked with high-pressure liquid fluids), which can cause minor earthquakes, water pollution, thermal pollution, and also land subsidence. This fracking method requires a lot of water, and to produce 1 MW requires 1500 liters of water, so how many thousands of liters of water will be absorbed. At present, the people of Padarincang, especially Kampung Wangun, have not yet felt the impact because it has not yet operated, but it is clear that the people below have felt it starting from flooding and so on.

The extent to which the company can convince the public of its safety level. This view is in accordance with what was conveyed by Doif who came from the SAPAR alliance, saying that:

> *"To produce 1 MW, how much water is needed for injection, 1500 liters per minute. Impacts that have been seen in Waesano and Flores NTT, skin diseases and new crater manifestations"*. (Doif, 2023)

The community's fear is that when drilling it will be the same as what happened in Lapindo, even though Lapindo is close to the coast where the rock is relatively easier,

softer at that time there was a drilling error. When drilling, casing should have been used, but it wasn't, and it was difficult to close it again. That was the first problem.

If geothermal drilling is done on top of the mountain, the rock is from frozen magma. That's why it's called igneous rock, drilling is also difficult and geothermal depends on the condition of the aquifer it passes through. Without water, geothermal will not occur. The geothermal development project located in the Rawa Dano Caldera Geothermal Working Area (WKP) is part of the 10,000 MW phase II accelerated power plant development program, which is prioritized by the government through Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 2/2010. In the geothermal development project in Padarincang with a capacity of 110 MW, which is one of the National Strategic Projects (PSN). Geographically and geologically conducted to examine the geothermal content in the WKP Rawa Dano area from Mount Prakasak Padarincang, Mount Karang, Mandalawangi border, that is the potential location. We do exploration, exploration is looking for potentials where there is geothermal heat and it turns out that the best one is in Padarincang.

If this project has been carried out, the plan is for one well to produce 30 MW and if it is successful, it will go up to another well and continue until it gets a potential of up to 100 MW. So that Banten has its own geothermal plant. Because for now Banten utilizes geothermal heat from Mount Salak, West Java. Everything in building a project must have pros and cons, such as the initial plan to drill a geothermal project in Padarincang, the community rejected this project, but the government was not careless in drilling. Geothermal drilling is supervised by several people from the central government, local government. The central government plays a very important role. Every time they want to drill, all tools must be checked first. For the problem of water discharge used, the government and the company make a reservoir with geotextile made like a pond and accommodate it every day before the drilling process is carried out so that no damage occurs.

The fracking method of geothermal extraction is very dangerous, as the potential heat in the bowels of the earth is forced out by spraying water and chemicals into the ground. Pollution then occurs as the hydrothermal solution contains contaminants such as Arsenic, Antimony, and Boron. According to experts, the fracking method is the safest method, but as humans, we cannot guarantee that safety, only the almighty can guarantee it. That is, the experts are unable to answer the public's unrest because they also have limits and do not want to go beyond what is not human will.

Everything has a negative impact and a positive impact, the positive impact of the construction of this geothermal project is one of the community welfare and the opening of jobs, but the negative impact can be minimized because the positive impact is too much. Negative impacts exist but can be minimized little by little.

Geothermal exploration and exploitation sites are not empty spaces. Where geothermal heat is extracted, there are settlements, water sources, forest areas, all vital to people's lives. Land conversion for geothermal extraction causes the community to lose production space. The existence of the extraction industry in Padarincang is not commensurate with the blessings given by nature to the community, which has been hereditary and has become the community's eternal economic source, namely the agricultural sector because it is highly dependent on the availability of land, water, soil and a favorable climate. And providing tremendous economic value to the lives of the community from the past until now, compared to the amount that he said the contribution of this geothermal project, and threatens everything.

Padarincang's geothermal energy is a gift that the Banten region should be grateful for, as we do not have to rely on other regions. Indeed, Banten has quite a lot of power plants, but the fuel used is coal, while the availability of coal in the Banten region is very small and must also be taken in traditional ways. Banten supplies the need for coal from Kalimantan to fulfill the energy fuel for electricity needs in the Banten region. Therefore, the central and provincial governments are making a general regional energy plan. One of the renewable plants in Banten Province is geothermal and not all provinces have geothermal potential. This is in accordance with what Ari James Faraddy, Secretary of the ESDM Office of Banten Province, said:

> *"Fear can be, we can be afraid, but when we are afraid, we are cautious. Like other provinces have geothermal, no, no. If people say it's a gift from God, because not all have geothermal potential. We have two, in Padarincang and in Lebak Gunung Endut".* (Faraddy, 2023)

Dodi, a planning expert and geologist from the Banten Province Energy and Mineral Resources Agency, said that geothermal is not the latest technology because it has already been done. The community's concerns can be anticipated because this project is not the first time in Indonesia. The existence of geothermal is also not evenly distributed, but based on geological conditions or based on geographic conditions. It is the same with coal, there is a lot of it in Kalimantan but little in Banten. Actually, Kalimantan is taken for its coal for national energy needs but their electricity needs are stronger than Java. But because energy is controlled or regulated by the central government, it is not the regional government that regulates energy.

The people of Padarincang do not reject development in their area. However, if it involves the preservation of the surrounding nature and consequently destroys nature, the community will openly refuse. Because this sustainability does not only concern one generation. This is because the community considers this project to have a 35-year contract, and those 35 years can rob them of water, air and natural sustainability. In a proportional sense, this may have positives but not in a place that is densely populated.

Responding to this unrest, the SAPAR alliance finally demanded to stop the construction of the geothermal project in the Padarincang area, because it would damage the ecosystem of the protected forest area of Mount Prakasak. This rejection continues to occur, until now there has been no definite resolution. The village government can be a mediator between the community and the company, by means of socialization from the level of all government sectors, be it institutional government or related government sectors, the village government will accompany the community of rejection figures.

The Village Government also does not take sides with anyone, in the sense of being neutral. The government and the community must be one. The village government really maintains the spirit of the vanguard of the central government. It must be able to nurture, serve and protect the community in this case. So it is not the authority of the village government, the authority of the village government is to serve the community and provide services that really maintain the spirit of the village. As for the rest, whether the geothermal is run or not, the village government has no interest in it.

According to Deni, as a neutral Barengkok villager who does not take sides with anyone, he said that whether the geothermal project is finished or not. Even if so, no one should be victimized, especially if they are victimized by the government or other parties.

Even until now, I don't know the negative impact of geothermal, the positive impact of geothermal, or the benefits of geothermal.

Ari as the Secretary of the ESDM Agency said that here it takes a community's sincerity and understanding that geothermal is important, the provincial government does not want the community in the next 10 years to feel the adverse effects of greenhouse gas emissions, coal if burned becomes electricity, but the smoke contains greenhouse gases that damage the environment, indeed we have not felt this impact, but later there will be drought, there will be climate change because of the impact of our excessive use of coal. Banten is the largest producer of greenhouse gas emissions from electricity, 55%, in other regions it is from industry, from transportation. Banten is from electricity, right now PLTU 9 and 10 are being built, adding to its greenhouse gas emissions.

If the geothermal plant is built, 32% of the geothermal production will go to Pandeglang and Serang regencies. Then, 6 other districts and cities from 32%, 16% for the province 16% for districts and cities not for producers but in one province. This can also prosper the community. However, according to H. Doif, there is no correlation between PAD and community welfare. More than 11,000 industries in Banten, the voting population is 9,000,000 million people, the productive age is usually 35% according to the census, 35% times 9,000,000, 3,000,000 people of productive age. If 11,000 industries in Banten are divided by 3,000,000, how many industries must accept productive age in Banten so that no one is unemployed, about 300 people. But according to a survey Banten has the third highest unemployment and the unhappiest people in Indonesia.

The provincial government hopes that this project can run well, the community can accept it and it must be implemented because the provincial government has a national energy policy from national energy, there is also a national energy superior plan. This plan is a benchmark for all provinces throughout Indonesia, which must utilize the energy potential in their respective provinces for national energy security. Don't lose the war because the people are not sensitive to technology because the electricity is inadequate. And the hope of the village government is that if this has a harmful impact, the government will not carry out or continue this project. If indeed the impact is beneficial, and can prosper the community.

CONCLUSION

Geothermal development in Padarincang has been temporarily delayed. The geothermal development, which is located close to community settlements, has caused rejection by the community, especially those who live on farms. This geothermal rejection was carried out by the SAPAR alliance (Syarekat Perjuangan Rakyat). The involvement of the SAPAR (Syarekat Perjuangan Rakyat) alliance in the rejection of the geothermal project is inseparable from the impact that the development has on their agriculture. So far, farmers have utilized protected forest sources as a source of water that irrigates their rice fields.

Community welfare in geothermal development cannot be accepted by the community because it is considered inappropriate to replace the community's agricultural activities because for the community farming can fulfill their needs and geothermal development is too risky for environmental damage. The negative impacts of geothermal development for the Padarincang community such as land use change, natural damage and reduced clean water sources, causing horizontal conflicts with the community.

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