



POWER INEQUALITY IN THE CONFLICT OVER THE BURNING OF CHICKEN FARMS IN PADARINCANG FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THE POWER CUBE

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Abstract

Background This study aims to analyze the inequality of power relations in the conflict of burning chicken farms in Padarincang from the perspective of the power cube. The background of environmental problems due to chicken farming activities and advocacy that was not responded to by various government agencies created an accumulation of frustration that encouraged extreme acts of burning chicken farms.

Methods This research uses John Gaventa's Power Cube theory and uses qualitative research methods with John Creswell's hermeneutic phenomenology approach.

Results The results of the research found that the hierarchical structure of the corporation shows the connectedness of local to global actors. This conflict illustrates the transformation of closed spaces into open spaces through community struggles and various forms of power from visible power in the form of company licenses, arrests and demonstrations.

Conclusions Hidden power in the form of lobbying and chicken hotel narratives, the issue of arresting mothers, hoax news to invisible power in the form of internalization of the community over the developing narrative and ideology of economic development. The complex inequality of power relations between the community and PT STS creates marginalization, injustice, legal disparities that continue to envelop the community in fear.

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Keywords

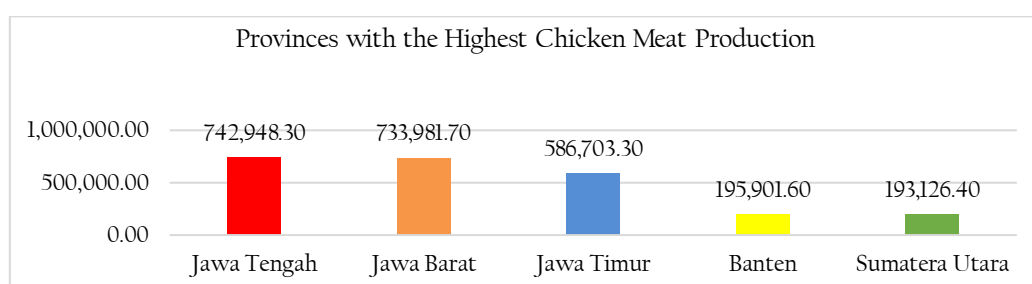
Keywords: *Legal Disparity; Power Inequality; Marginalization*

Introduction

Corporate activities often clash with communities due to deep power imbalances, creating injustice and latent conflict ([Laily, 2022](#); [Mahadewi & Septiningsih, 2024](#); [Mustofa et al., 2023](#); [Pratama et al., 2021](#); [Sauni et al., 2022](#)). Environmental conflicts caused by livestock farming are highly complex issues at various levels, from international to local. Brazil is one of the countries experiencing environmental conflicts due to cattle farming in the Amazon region ([Pramitha & Alfian, 2023](#)). The existence of cattle ranching is a major factor in large-scale deforestation in the Amazon and has triggered conflicts with indigenous peoples because their land is often seized by ranching companies through violent means ([Skidmor et al., 2021](#)). This shows that conflicts between corporations and communities are often related to human rights violations and create social tensions between several parties ([Tando & Hikmah, 2024](#)). Indonesia has also experienced conflicts between corporations and communities, which often arise from environmental issues that then spill over into social and economic aspects ([Harahap & Tarigan, 2024](#)). The increase in Indonesia's population has also contributed to the growing demand for animal-based food ([Purnawati, 2020](#)).

The increasing population of Indonesia from year to year and the growing public awareness of the importance of animal protein certainly have a positive impact on broiler chicken farming ([Apriadi et al., 2024](#)). Therefore, chicken farming will be a very promising business considering the increasing population and awareness of the importance of protein. The distribution of poultry-producing populations in 2024 shows Java as the region with the highest concentration ([BPS, 2024c](#)). The province of Banten is one of the regions with potential in the field of chicken farming. This is supported by its climate conditions, namely monsoon winds and La Nina waves, giving Banten Province a temperature range of 22.1°C to 33.7°C ([Akbar et al., 2022](#)). Banten Province is also included in the category of the 5 provinces with the highest chicken meat production in 2022, as follows:

Figure 1. Provinces with the Highest Chicken Meat Production



Sources: ([Ahdiat, 2023](#))

Based on data ([Ahdiat, 2023](#)) Banten Province ranks fourth as the largest chicken meat producing province with a total of 195,901.60. This shows that Banten Province has potential in the field of chicken farming. The presence of chicken farms in an area will certainly boost local revenue ([Hasanah et al., 2021](#)). Livestock farming is often a sector that has a significant impact on increasing local revenue. In several regions with great livestock potential, local governments have made this sector a significant contributor to PAD through good slaughterhouse management and the collection of large-scale livestock business permit fees ([ZA et al., 2022](#)). In the context of Serang Regency, the livestock sector has become one of the contributors to PAD that continues to increase every year. The large number of farms will undoubtedly have a negative impact, causing environmental problems such as water, air, and

soil pollution, as well as conflicts with local communities ([Hall et al., 2021](#)). Conflicts over chicken farms have occurred in various regions, such as in Tulungagung, where there was a conflict between a broiler chicken farm company and the local community because, over time, the company expanded its farm into residential areas, causing unpleasant odors and disrupting the economic activities of the local community ([Purnawati, 2020](#)). In addition, there is also conflict in Lebak because the farm is located in the middle of a residential area, greatly disrupting the activities of the residents ([Lesmana et al., 2020](#)).

Serang Regency, as one of the regions with great potential in the livestock sector, certainly faces similar challenges, namely numerous environmental problems caused by livestock operations, which ultimately lead to conflicts with the community. One such conflict occurred between a chicken farming company, PT. Sinar Ternak Sejahtera, a subsidiary of PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia, and the local community in Cibetus Village, Padarincang, Serang Regency ([Kosasih, 2025](#); [Kurniawan, 2025a](#); [Raissa, 2025](#)). This issue is not a new one but has existed for 12 years, beginning in 2013 when Djohar Setiawan established a chicken farm only 30 meters from a residential area with a capacity of 30,000 chickens, causing air pollution and health problems for the local community. Eventually, the farm was closed due to community demands ([Raissa, 2025](#)). However, in 2019, the land was purchased by PT. Charoen Pokphand to establish PT. STS with a capacity of 270,000 chickens, which is a ninefold increase from before ([Kurniawan, 2025a](#)). The establishment of the company was done without any socialization with the local community, so that the environmental problems and health disturbances faced by the community increased, and there were even people who died of lung disease due to exposure to environmental pollution ([Raissa, 2025](#)).

The existence of PT. STS, which is very close to residential areas and has caused very serious environmental problems, certainly raises the question of whether the construction of the company complies with Serang Regency Regulation No. 5 of 2020 concerning Spatial Planning (RTRW) and violates Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 40 of 2011 on Guidelines for Breeding Chickens, which stipulates that poultry farms must be located at least 500 meters from residential areas ([BPK, 2011](#)). The Head of the DPMPTSP, Syamsudin, stated that PT. STS only obtained its permit in 2020 while the farm has been operational since 2019. The local community certainly has the right to a clean and healthy environment because the fulfillment of this right is a fundamental right for every individual, as stated in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 H Paragraph 1 and Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH) ([Nugroho & Najicha, 2023](#)).

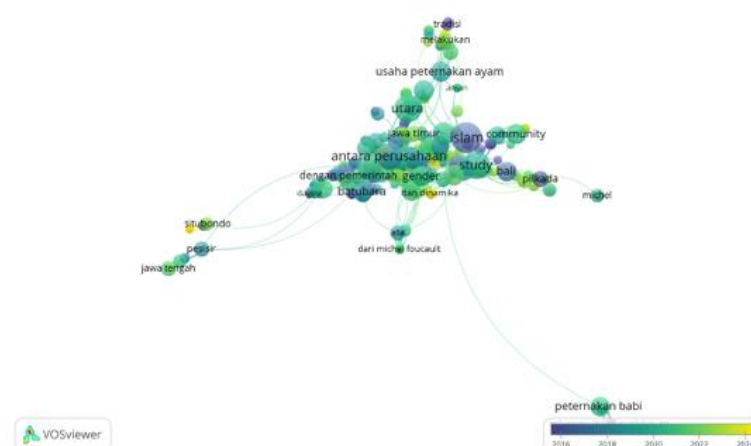
The issue became increasingly complex, prompting the community to report it to higher levels of government ([Raissa, 2025](#)). Since 2019, the local community has reported this issue to various levels of government, starting with the village head, sub-district head, relevant agencies, Ciomas Police Station, Serang Police Station, to the Banten Provincial Police. In 2022, more than 90% of the local community signed a petition to close PT. STS, but it was not responded to by the company, the government, or the police ([Kurniawan, 2025a](#)). Formal efforts through legal and administrative channels have been fruitless, further fueling the community's sense of injustice, which has become unstoppable. The community finally staged a protest on August 6, 2023, in front of PT. STS by blocking the entrance with piles of rocks, but the company forcibly dismantled the blockade. Then, the community used concrete to block the road and held a prayer gathering, but it was still dismantled by the company. The escalating conflict caught the attention of the Regent of Serang, who sought

to resolve it immediately by holding mediation between the community and PT. STS on August 15, 2023 ([Kurniawan, 2025a](#)). The community demanded that PT. STS's operating license be revoked, but the Regent of Serang refused. The community then staged another protest by tearing down the company's fence. The issue escalated into conflict when the community burned down PT. STS due to increased tensions as PT. STS brought in hundreds of thousands of chickens on October 24, 2024 ([Rasyid, 2025](#)).

After the incident, the community was questioned by the local police, but no one was detained. However, two months later, on February 7, 2025, the authorities carried out forced arrests without showing any warrant to the community after PT. STS reported the damage to the company's facilities to the police. Fifteen Cibetus residents were arrested by the Banten Regional Police, including five minors ([Kosasih, 2025b](#)). The arrest of Cibetus residents sparked controversy among the community, as it was considered criminalization of people fighting for environmental rights. Demonstrations were held by people from various regions and student organizations that are members of the Padarincang Melawan (Padarincang Resists) alliance ([Raissa, 2025](#)). In addition, this case was supported by several NGOs such as WALHI, LBH Jakarta, LBH Pijar, and KontraS, which are referred to as the General Advocacy Team for Democracy (TAUD). The Padarincang community and TAUD filed a pretrial lawsuit, but it was dismissed on April 14, 2025, because it had entered the main case, and the status of the suspects changed to defendants ([Feri, 2025](#)), in accordance with Article 48 paragraph 1 letter d of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Before conducting direct research, the researcher conducted a search related to previous studies. The research search used by the author was based on Publish or Perish analysis, which entered keywords and research topics one by one. Then, the author used the VOSviewer application to analyze publication data and collaboration networks based on the keywords obtained.

Figure 2. Analysis of VOSviewers “Power Relations”, “Community-Company Conflict” and “Conflicts in Livestock Farming”



Source: Researchers (2025)

The results of this combination show that there is a correlation between the livestock sector and conflicts involving companies and communities, which illustrates the existence of power relations. These conflicts have occurred in various regions, such as Situbondo, Bali, and

Central Java. Research on this topic was more prevalent in 2020. Studies ([Gusmalinda et al., 2024](#); [Hetharia & Loppies, 2021](#); [Lesmana et al., 2020](#); [Pangestu & Azizah, 2022](#); [E. Wahyuni & Santoso, 2023](#)) show that the livestock sector, including chicken, pig, cattle, and goat farming, is not only economically profitable but also has unavoidable negative impacts such as odor, air pollution, and water pollution. This often causes conflicts, as described in the journal ([Lesmana et al., 2020](#)). In addition to the negative impact on the environment, studies ([Dananjaya, 2020](#); [Fazra et al., 2024](#); [Iryana, 2016](#); [Riwukore et al., 2020](#)) show that the existence of livestock farms also has an impact on the social conditions of the community because the environmental impact ultimately disturbs and causes conflicts. Research on livestock farming has predominantly examined community perceptions of the existence of livestock farms, as in the studies by ([Anggraeni et al., 2023](#); [Asmara et al., 2024](#); [Mesra et al., 2022](#); [Sara et al., 2023](#)). Studies ([Irawan et al., 2023](#); [Purnawati, 2020](#)) show how government involvement plays a very large role in mediating conflicts over livestock farming. Research conducted by ([Taufiq & Rivai, 2025](#)) shows the power imbalance between the Awyu indigenous community and the corporation PT. Indo Asiana Lestari, which exploits indigenous forests to expand oil palm plantations.

Furthermore, research by ([Verani & Soe'oed, 2024](#)) shows the existence of power imbalances between the community, corporations, and the state. Government policies on mining benefit corporations such as PT. Freeport, allowing them to access and even exploit natural resources in Papua. Research conducted by ([Mukarromah & Mulyawati, 2023](#)) related to power inequality due to the dominance of sand mining activities carried out by PT. Royal Boskalis in South Sulawesi has caused damage to the marine ecosystem, thereby disrupting the livelihoods of fishermen. Research by ([Skidmor et al., 2021](#)) shows that corporate livestock farming activities can have a very negative impact, as evidenced by massive deforestation due to cattle expansion, and this problem has become protracted. In addition, research by ([Hall et al., 2021](#)) also shows that vulnerable communities are often the targets of the negative impacts of corporations.

Researchers are interested in conducting this study because the disparity in law enforcement and marginalization of the community shows the complexity of power created in the conflict. Therefore, this research was conducted to comprehensively examine the experiences of marginalized communities as a result of the power relations that developed during the chicken farm burning conflict in Padarincang. Using ([Gaventa, 2005](#)) the power cube perspective with place for participation, space for participation and forms of power as the analytical indicators, this research is very important in order to see the complexity of power relations in the chicken farm burning conflict in Padarincang, which was influenced by various elements.

Methods

This study uses a qualitative research method with a phenomenological approach, specifically hermeneutic phenomenology ([Creswell, 2013](#)). The data collection techniques used by the researcher to collect data were primary data collection through observation and in-depth interviews, as well as secondary data collection through documentation, namely by analyzing documents related to this study, such as journals, books, articles, and news reports.

Based on ([Creswell, 2013](#)), researchers used data analysis techniques including Epoche, Significant statements, Meaning units, Textural description, Combining textual and

structural descriptions into a comprehensive and detailed description that captures the essence of a phenomenon. The location of this study is in Cibetus Village, Curug Goong Village, Padarincang Subdistrict, Serang Regency, because this location is relevant to the research problem to be studied, namely the inequality of power relations in the conflict over the burning of chicken farms in Padarincang from the perspective of the power cube.

Results and Discussion

Based on Gaventa's theory of the power cube, power is a very complex matter ([Gaventa, 2005](#)). The dynamics of the conflict surrounding the burning of chicken farms in Padarincang reveal a very complicated power relationship. Therefore, through a comprehensive analysis using the power cube, we can examine the connections between various dimensions, including places, spaces, and forms, which influence one another. The indicators in the power cube theory are as follows:

The Places for Participation

a) Local: The Circle of Power at the Root of Conflict

The conflict over the burning of chicken farms involved the community, PT. STS, and the local government, indicating that this conflict occurred directly at the local level in Kampung Cibetus, Padarincang Subdistrict, Serang Regency. The community, as a party without the same level of power as PT. STS, a large-scale chicken farm company, gained collective strength through mass mobilization assistance from NGOs such as WALHI, LBH Jakarta, LBH Pijar, and KontraS ([Raissa, 2025](#)). LBH Pijar Harapan Rakyat is one of the NGOs that has been heavily involved in this conflict, providing assistance from the time of the arrests until the current trial period and actively advocating to various relevant institutions. Power in the local sphere is closely related to issues that directly affect the daily lives of the local community ([Gaventa, 2006](#)). Therefore, the existence of the chicken farm, PT. STS, in Serang Regency shows the involvement of actors in the local sphere who influence each other in the dynamics of the conflict surrounding the burning of the chicken farm.

The local government here not only acts as an actor that does not respond to community complaints but also as the authority that issues corporate operating permits ([Purnawati, 2020](#)) through several agencies such as the DPMPTSP and DLH of Serang Regency, which ultimately led to debates with the community and became one of the triggers of the conflict. The village and subdistrict governments have made several attempts to mediate between the two conflicting parties. However, these mediation efforts have not been able to resolve the issue and have even further complicated the situation because the community feels that the government has sided with PT STS.

b) National: Intervention by the Elite

The relationship between PT. STS and PT. Charoen Pokphand Indonesia (CPIN) is often highlighted by various media outlets in criticizing this issue, one of which is on the Walhi news portal ([Kurniawan, 2025b](#)). CPIN, as the parent company, is considered to have caused various environmental problems that have harmed the community through its activities and those of its subsidiaries in various provinces, including PT. STS in Serang Regency ([Raissa, 2025](#)). The licensing simplification policy created by the central government was designed to attract investment. The OSS (Online Single Submission) system was implemented based on PP No. 5 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing, which was established by Jokowi to further accelerate the business licensing process ([Rokhman et](#)

[al., 2024](#)). This simplification often leads to the neglect of the community in the public consultation process with the affected communities. Policies designed by the central government with a focus on economic growth priorities and ease of investment have created a licensing structure that systematically ignores local community participation by shifting the process to a digital platform ([Rokhman et al., 2024](#)). The conflict over the burning of chicken farms, which attracted widespread public attention, prompted assistance from national NGOs affiliated with TAUD, namely WALHI and KontraS. CPIN's connection with PT STS as a subsidiary has affected PT STS's operations and national policies such as those concerning OSS, environmental permits, and farm distances, which have had a significant impact on the local area.

c) Global: Cross-Border Power Networks

At the global level, there is a connection with a multinational company owned by Thai businessman Dhanin Chearavanont ([Kurniawan, 2025b](#)). Charoen Pokphand Group is a company engaged in agro-industry and food (CPIN, 2024). CPG's positive reputation at the global level provides a kind of legitimacy for PT. CPIN and PT. STS. CPG has several branches overseas, one of which is in Indonesia, namely PT. CPIN, which has 58 subsidiaries in various regions of Indonesia. The existence and influence of CPG at the global level significantly exacerbates the power imbalance in this conflict. The community's resistance is linked to global corporations that have enormous financial power, making it easier for them to deal with lawsuits, land purchases and even lobbying. As large corporations, their extensive political influence and good reputation serve as a shield, further complicating the community's narrative of resistance. Thus, this situation further marginalizes the community as it must contend with entities whose power and influence extend beyond local and national boundaries. Therefore, the conflict in Padarincang is a microcosm of a larger global conflict between the rights of local communities and the interests of multinational corporations.

The Spaces for Participation

a) Closed Spaces: Elite Domination in Decision Making

This conflict began with the establishment of PT. STS, making the company's licensing the starting point for the emergence of highly complex power dynamics. The community rejected the presence of PT. STS because it had a negative impact on the environment and even caused social conflict between those who were pro-cage and those who were anti-cage. The conflicting statements were further exacerbated by PT. STS's unwillingness to provide direct evidence to the community that it had obtained all the necessary permits. The local government's decision to grant a permit for the construction and operation of this farm illustrates the nature of closed spaces, as only the government and the company were aware of the decision, and the local community was not given detailed information about the permit application and granting process. This shows an imbalance in the power relationship, whereby PT. STS, as the owner of greater resources, does not provide space for the community, as the weaker party, to participate in the decision-making process that will affect their livelihoods.

b) Invited Spaces: Co-opted Mediation Space

The conflict between the community and PT. STS has continued to drag on year after year, with the community making various attempts to report this issue to various levels of government and law enforcement agencies ([Raissa, 2025](#)). As the conflict became more

complicated and community demands increased, the Regent of Serang finally held a forum for mediation between the parties involved in 2023 ([Feri, 2025](#)) by inviting the Serang Regency Investment and Integrated Licensing Service Agency, the Serang Regency Livestock Service, PT. STS, and the community. The invitation to mediation indicates a shift from a previously closed space to a more open one. This is in line with ([Gaventa, 2006](#)) b who states that spaces often open and close as problems unfold. In addition to the mediation held by the Regent of Serang and Padarincang Subdistrict, the village authorities also frequently held mediation forums, but the issue remained unresolved. In this conflict, the existence of invited spaces did not bring about significant change for the community in terms of obtaining justice because these activities were merely a formality and the community's voices were not heard. Instead, they were subtly forced to accept the presence of PT. STS. The government's failure to act as a neutral mediator shows a significant difference from the results of research ([Purnawati, 2020](#)) which shows the active involvement of the village government as a reliable mediator.

c) Claimed Spaces: Critical Voices of the Community

The Padarincang community staged a demonstration in an effort to create a new space so that they could break down closed spaces and open them up. Through this space, the community could express all of their aspirations ([Gugat et al., 2022](#)). This demonstration is known as the Padarincang Melawan alliance, which consists of the community and students. They have carried out various actions at the PT. STS farm, ranging from istighosah (prayer), road blockades, to the burning of the PT. STS chicken farm ([Kurniawan, 2025a](#)) because the invited spaces could not accommodate the community's needs and their frustration with this situation led them to choose this path. Demonstrations prior to the arson incident were conducted peacefully by the community, usually around the time of the chicken harvest. This space emerged because closed and invited spaces were ineffective, forcing the community to create their own space as there were no other channels for them to voice their aspirations. The arson committed by the Padarincang community, particularly in Cibetus Village, was a form of claimed or created space. This action demonstrated the community's desperation and accumulated anger due to extreme power imbalances, as all formal efforts were considered ineffective ([Fazra et al., 2024](#)). The attempt to file a pretrial hearing as a form of struggle due to feelings of injustice over the arrest is a form of claimed space in the form of a legal claim. The community and NGOs actively use existing legal loopholes and procedures to oppose the actions of law enforcement officials. They do not simply give up on the arrest but continue to fight legally. This form of claimed space is used to reverse the dominance of power in the judicial system.

The Forms of Power

a) Visible Power: The Seizure of Community Rights

Visible power is power that is very easy to observe ([Gaventa, 2005](#)). In this conflict, the authority is evident in the existence of PT. STS's permits, such as the livestock business permit issued by the Serang Regency DPMPTSP and the environmental permit, namely the DPLH, issued by the Serang Regency DLH. The environmental permit for livestock farming, which should have been in the form of a UKL-UPL, was replaced with a DPLH because the livestock operations were already underway. Every business activity that requires an environmental permit refers to the provisions of this policy. In this case, PT STS, as a chicken

farming company, falls under the UKL-UPL category because the AMDAL is intended for corporations engaged in very large-scale projects. However, PT STS had already been operating, so it had to prepare a DPLH. The distance between PT STS's barn and the residents' settlement, which is only about 30 meters, indicates a clear violation of regulations and is the root cause of the conflict that led to the arson incident. This inappropriate distance indicates a fundamental problem in the location and licensing that does not meet standards. Additionally, visible power can be seen in the demonstrations carried out by residents, as these actions can be directly observed in terms of who is involved and what is the urgency behind the movement. Through these actions, the community expresses its aspirations. Various demonstrations were carried out by the community, ranging from small ones such as holding istighosah in front of PT STS, blocking the entrance to Kandang, demonstrations in front of the Banten Regional Police Headquarters, and various demonstrations that often took place during trials at the Serang District Court. The arrest of 16 Padarincang residents by the Banten Regional Police ([Raissa, 2025](#)) is a form of visible power, but it is a deviation because the arrests were carried out brutally and without arrest warrants.

b) Hidden Power: Silencing Critical Voices in the Community

In this conflict, given the community's opposition to PT STS's permit, there is potential for behind-the-scenes lobbying by the corporation towards the government, unbeknownst to the public, to issue the business permit. Considering that PT STS's farm is only 30 meters away from residential areas, this indicates a violation of the applicable regulation, namely Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 40 of 2011 concerning Guidelines for Breeding Chicken Breeds ([BPK, 2011](#)). This is further reinforced by the fact that during mediation, PT. STS was unwilling to show its business license to the community.

The narratives that developed within the community to shape public perception in line with corporate interests ([Dona et al., 2025](#)) demonstrate the workings of hidden power. At the beginning of PT. STS's presence, there was a narrative circulating among the community that the chicken farm to be built could be called a "Chicken Hotel" because it was a modern farm using a closed house system that would not cause pollution. The incident of the burning of the PT. STS chicken farm by the community attracted the attention of various segments of society and the media. The burning incident led to the arrest of most of the men in Kp. Cibus, Padarincang by the police. However, as Eid al-Fitr approached in 2025, there were rumors circulating among the community that the women there were wanted by the police and would be arrested. The spread of this issue was clearly a form of hidden power as a tactic to instill fear among the community fighting for environmental justice, especially vulnerable groups such as the women, so that their protests would stop. This was also a way to suppress community mobilization. These actions indirectly show that corporations are trying to influence various parties ([Foucault, 1979](#)) to make the people of Padarincang involved in the conflict look like criminals. This ultimately marginalizes the people of Padarincang, further widening the power gap between corporations and the community.

c) Invisible Power: Naturalization of Social Inequality

Narratives that develop within society as a form of hidden power will ultimately refer to invisible power. When these narratives are successfully internalized in the collective thinking of society, people will normalize things that are not right ([Gaventa, 2005](#)). Thus, people will begin to believe narratives that are actually harmful to them, but they will

continue to regard them as indisputable truths. This invisible power will limit people's ability to imagine alternatives or oppose the status quo. The “Hotel Ayam” narrative that developed in the community and was even legitimized by the village government ultimately took root in a portion of the community who believed that modern farming would not cause pollution. The existence of an economic development narrative in this case to influence public perception is the most classic form of invisible power ([Gugat et al., 2022](#); [S. Wahyuni et al., 2023](#)).

Based on economic development, it is clear that this has become a priority above all else, deeply ingrained in society and through government policy in Indonesia. This narrative of economic development is not only expressed by the DLH of Serang Regency but also by all the government officials interviewed, ranging from the Curug Goong Village Administration, Padarincang Subdistrict, DPMPTSP of Serang Regency to the Banten Regional Police. As a result, the community unconsciously accepts the negative environmental and social impacts of development ([Gugat et al., 2022](#)). This makes them believe that protesting will hinder development, which will ultimately limit their imagination in seeking alternative development models that are more sustainable and equitable ([Gaventa, 2006](#)). Thus, through this method, corporations and the government seek to instill ideology in the Padarincang community and beyond in order to build a perception that benefits corporations, thereby gaining support for their livestock farming activities, and benefits the government in terms of local revenue from corporate investment. This will ultimately widen the gap in the power relations between the community and corporations.

Conclusion

Power imbalances often occur in conflicts between communities and corporations. Livestock companies are often involved in conflicts with communities both in Indonesia and in other countries. The conflict surrounding the burning of a chicken farm in Padarincang demonstrates the power imbalance between communities and corporations as well as the government. John Gaventa's power cube is used to analyze this conflict in order to gain an overall view of the dynamics of power relations by examining the relationship between the dimensions of places, spaces, and forms. In this conflict, the dimension of places shows the connection between local, national, and global actors in facilitating licensing through OSS. The dimension of spaces shows the transformation of closed spaces into open spaces in line with the struggles of the community. The dimension of forms shows the existence of visible power, such as the permit granted to PT. STS, demonstrations, and the arrest of community members.

This study has limitations because it only uses qualitative methods and uses interview and observation data as the main reference. Hopefully, future studies can use mixed methods to further strengthen the research findings. Further research could deepen our understanding of the application of John Gaventa's power cube theory, particularly in the dimensions of hidden and invisible power in the context of environmental conflicts and power relations at the local level. Future research could conduct comparative studies of several cases of environmental conflicts in various regions in Indonesia or even in other countries.

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