

Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat *Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan*

ISSN: (Print) (Online) Journal homepage:
<https://ejournal.uin-suka.ac.id/dakwah/JPMI/index>

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To cite this article: Sulistyaningsih Sulistyaningsih, Muryanti Muryanti, Agus Saputro, & Kanita Khoirun Nisa (2022): Community Resistance Citizens Refuse Hotel Development in The Special Region of Yogyakarta, Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan, DOI: 10.14421/jpm.2022.062-04

Type of paper: Research article

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.14421/jpm.2022.062-04>

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Community Resistance Citizens Refuse Hotel Development in The Special Region of Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

The construction of hotels in the Special Region of Yogyakarta for the last 10 years has met with resistance among the public. This of course comes with reasons that are felt important by the community. The purpose of this paper is to find out the actors involved in the Resistance, the forms of resistance, and the reasons why people carried out resistance. This research method uses qualitative research methods. As for data collection through secondary data obtained through online mass media. The research findings show that: 1) The actors involved in this resistance are the community consisting of various layers, namely the people who are directly affected, and the people who are not directly affected. Apart from that, there are also NGO affiliations (such as One Name NGO). (2). Forms of resistance were carried out through real protest actions, either through demonstrations, installing banners, or drawing murals. (3) The reason for the community's resistance is due to more environmental aspects (social and environmental in general). There seems to be a social impact, and an environmental impact (environmental pollution, decreased water debit because water is sucked up for the benefit of the hotel).

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 10 May 2022

Accepted 24 February 2023

KEYWORDS

Resistance, Development (hotels), Environment

Introduction

In the last ten years, the number of hotels in DI. Yogyakarta has grown rapidly. In 2021, the number of hotels in Yogyakarta Province is 637 businesses in Yogyakarta City, 652 businesses in Sleman, 347 businesses in Bantul, 161 businesses in Gunung Kidul, and 36 businesses in Kulonprogo. Among these hotels, there are 172 businesses (9.63%) with star hotels and 1661 businesses (90.62%) with no stars (bps.go.id, 2021). This rapid growth was also accompanied by a wave of rejection of hotel construction which was considered to be disruptive to the surrounding community.

There is a tendency for many to reject the establishment of hotels in Yogyakarta. More and more rejections are not only happening in one place but in several places; In 2020 the construction of hotels and apartments in Yogyakarta will cause a water crisis. Residents reported that in the Miliran and Gowongan areas, there were many residents who were experiencing a water crisis. At this point there was a struggle for water resources among residents (Perkim.id, 2020). The Indonesian Forum for the Environment's press release (2021) emphasizes that infrastructure development should be oriented towards increasing people's incomes, not causing people to lose their livelihoods or even their homes (WALHI, 2021).

Previous studies tend to reject hotel construction due to environmental factors with various variants, including springs, water conditions, waste, land conversion, damage to agriculture for agriculture and households, and reduced groundwater (Amiruddin, 2016; Anawati, 2018; Mahrida, 2017; Maryani, 2019; Murti & Rofi, 2017; Putra, 2019). Refusal to build hotels is not only caused by environmental problems but also social, cultural, and economic problems, for example social inequality, crime, conflict, communication patterns, and accessibility (Mahendra, 2020; Murti & Rofi, 2017; Putra, 2019). Previous studies on the rejection of hotel construction in Yogyakarta were still limited to specific cases of the construction of only one hotel. This paper is a more comprehensive presentation mapping the rejection of several hotels in the Yogyakarta area.

This paper aims to complement the shortcomings of previous studies which neglected the relational analysis between the various factors that have arisen in the rejection of hotel development in Yogyakarta. In particular, this paper describes (a) the actors and several regions that have resisted hotel development and (b) explains the forms of refusal and the reasons for refusing hotel construction. These two issues will be the subject of discussion in the main sections of this paper. Where both allow an understanding of the fundamental changes that occur in the relationship between the state and society.

This paper is based on an argument that the rejection of hotel construction in Yogyakarta occurred because of government policies that paid little attention to the interests of the wider community. Changes in social relations are based on a macrocosm that places hotel development as a part that is structured by larger interests. At the same time, the change in relations sets a precedent for fundamental changes in the positioning of relations between the state and society.

Literature Reviews

Resistance

Resistance is resistance (KBBI). Resistance refers to a social movement. Many writers describe that resistance can be done with words, actions or actions that are displayed symbolically. While other authors also mention that forms of resistance can also form tacitly. The target of resistance also varies both individually, in groups and in organizations. Resistance can be understood as an attempt to achieve change. For

example, cultural resistance in minority communities trying to fight cultural assimilation. In general, resistance leads to resistance to domination. So, resistance in general is understandable. Resistance is not only social and political conditions but also related to identity (Jocelyn A. Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

The Resistance dimension shows a different typology. There are seven parts to the typology of resistance, which show the differences and relationships between the various uses of the various terms. This typology is inductively derived from various literatures and the most significant dimension of variation in scientific usage and terms is resistance. The most frequent dimension of variation in the literature is that of social movements which understand protest behavior in terms of interactions between protesters and their targets, such as third parties, namely the state and the general public. (Jocelyn A. Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

Political scientist James Scott's (1985) research on peasant politics, however, challenges this conceptualization by calling attention to what he calls "everyday" resistance. According to Scott, disempowered people rarely have the resources or the opportunity to fight openly against their superiors, and thus large-scale protest movements are "flash in the pan". On the other hand, the more common forms of "everyday" peasant resistance are no longer referred to as collective disobedience. Such defiance is like the usual weapon of a relatively powerless group namely dissimulation, false obedience, theft and feigned ignorance, slander. The act as Scott notes is an act of resistance that doesn't make headlines every day. This low profile technique can go unnoticed by the strong, which helps protect the defenseless from oppression by masking the resistant nature of their activities (Jocelyn A. Hollander & Einwohner, 2004).

Research conducted by Novrizal Arifin namely Community Resistance to the Construction of The Rayja Hotel in Bulukerto Village, Bumiaji District, Batu City. The results showed that there was community resistance to the hotel construction. The local community disagrees if the construction of The Rayja Hotel is closed to the Umbulan Gemulo spring, considering that it is quite important for helping the socio- economic life of the community and the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM) of Batu City, such as the need for drinking water to villagers. Then the springs are also used to provide irrigation for agricultural land in Sidomulyo Village and Pandan Rejo Village. In addition, the Umbulan Gemulo spring is the only spring that supports 9,000 households (KK). including Bulukerto Village, Bumiaji Village, Pandan Rejo Village, Bumiaji District, and Sidomulyo Village, Batu District, Batu City, Malang. Community resistance was carried out in various ways, from protests, demands, demonstrations, to legal channels. Then the community tried to take the initiative to create a community forum that cares for springs (FMPMA). Community resistance carried out through FMPMA is a form of disappointment and dissatisfaction with the carrying capacity of nature/environment which is increasingly worrying and accumulation of disappointment with the government's attitude in issuing policies that do not pay attention to the interests of the local people who have been dependent on the Umbulan Gemulo water source.

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Spatial Development

The National Spatial Plan is a policy directive and strategy for the use of state territory space which is used as a reference for long-term planning. Meanwhile, the City/Regency Spatial Planning is the policy direction and strategy for spatial utilization of the City/Regency area which is used as a reference for long-term planning. Making city area spatial plans refers to provincial and national spatial planning plans, guidelines and instructions for implementing spatial planning; and regional long-term development plans (Atthahara & Rizki, 2019). Spatial planning is the basis for sectoral development where each spatial-based development must be guided by the existing spatial planning. The aim is to build efficiency and avoid inter-sectoral conflicts, as well as avoid adverse impacts that will be experienced by the community (Imran, 2013). Spatial planning is the preparation of spatial plans consisting of administrative/ governmental areas and/or functional areas/areas, protected areas, urban areas, and village areas as stated in the Regional Spatial Planning document (Ramandey, 2017).

In the urban context, Trancik (1986) explains that the urban spatial theory is divided into 2, namely: the figure ground theory which describes the entire area by showing the texture of the city through the shape of the building mass as solid and open space as void and (2) The linkage theory describes the form of a city related to urban circulation in the form of roads, pedestrian paths and open spaces. According to the structure, linkages can take the form of neighborhood roads, local roads, secondary roads and arteries (BORU, 2014). The city spatial plan is a physical planning of the city to realize the growth of the city. Spatial planning and spatial use are regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which regulates the concept of spatial planning for regions in Indonesia by taking into account the green open space environment area. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of green open space management in Majene Regency is

self-managed and is the responsibility of the regional work unit (SKPD) in charge of each green open space. The local government plays a role in the management of green open space, namely in the utilization, control, cooperation, arrangement, and supervision. Plans to provide green open space to revitalize damaged city ecosystems in the form of green open space for yards, green open space for parks and urban forests, and green open green lanes for roads (Nurliah & Syariat Tajuddin, 2017).

In practice, the spatial arrangement that is regulated nationally creates its own problems when applied in regions that have regional autonomy. This problem can be seen in the economic inequality between one region and another. Therefore, the establishment of an equal development policy or what is known as MP3EI and a “one map” system of regional management is the right policy for equitable distribution of development between regions (Beta, 2017). Spatial planning is also often carried out inconsistently which causes various problems that impact on the decline in regional development performance. Likewise with spatial planning that ignores the constellation with the surrounding area, which can lead to worsening development performance. Therefore, it is necessary to solve the main problems in the form of infrastructure, growth, development, economy, transportation and new properties (Ramandey, 2017).

Improper implementation often leads to conflicts with land conversion, decreased water reserves (water deficit), even though the application of the concept of sustainable development is appropriate. The implementation of spatial planning policies is supported by factors of planning, outreach, and active implementation. While the inhibiting factors are the level of public awareness and land conversion (Naserd, 2016; Patrisia & Oktarianti, 2019). Factors supporting the implementation of spatial planning include the RTRW policy, socialization and the activeness of the implementer (Fitriana, 2014).

Environmental Degradation

The environment is a combination of physical conditions which include the state of natural resources such as land, water, solar energy, minerals, as well as flora and fauna that grow on land and in the oceans, with institutions which include human creations such as decisions about how to use the physical environment (Adiwijaya & Ningrum, 2019). The environment can provide a source for humans to live prosperity. The environment is a source and support for life. Thus, the environment can provide welfare in human life. At present, humans still want the environment as a place and source of life that can support the welfare of life. Through science and working on an environment that previously did not have a carrying capacity and an environment that was unable to live (unhabitable) becomes an environment that has a good carrying capacity (habitable) (Adiwijaya & Ningrum, 2019).

In Law Number 32 of 2009 article 1 paragraph (2) concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH) is a systematic and integrated effort made to preserve environmental functions and prevent environmental pollution and/ or damage

which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. In theThe law is also one of the instruments to prevent environmental pollution and destruction. Considering that “space” is an important part of the environment, its protection and implementation are determined by the implementation of spatial planning (Ratna, 2016).

Aryanto (2015) provides an understanding of the relationship between humans and nature. Humans gradually begin to adapt their natural environment and the biological community in which they live. Changes in the natural environment for human life are clearly visible in urban areas, compared to remote areas where the population is still small and tends to be primitive. Humans are biotic components of the environment. that have high thinking and reasoning abilities. In addition, humans have culture, social institutions, and knowledge and technology that are increasingly developing. The role of humans in the environment is positive and some are negative.

It is important to know the causes of environmental damage. Environmental damage is a change in the physical characteristics of the environment that causes the environment to no longer function properly. Environmental damage can also be interpreted as a process of environmental deterioration. There are various forms of environmental damage, including damage to ecosystems, pollution of water, soil, and air, deforestation, to barren land. Environmental damage can be caused by two factors, namely due to irresponsible human activities and due to natural events (Fa'izah, 2021).

According to Munadjad Danusaputro, environmental damage is a condition in which material, energy, and/or information is entered or entered into the environment by human activities and/or naturally within certain basic limits or levels, causing damage and/or environmental degradation. until the environment cannot function properly in terms of the health, welfare, and safety of the people. Meanwhile, according to Sastra Wijaya, environmental damage occurs when there is a deviation from the environment caused by pollution and has a negative impact on the environment.

The environment is the place where humans and other living things live. Humans should protect and care for the environment for the sake of the preservation and integrity of creation. However, there are still parties or people who neglect to preserve or care for the environment. Every day they act for their own interests or benefits. Quoting from the website of the North Luwu Regency Environmental Service, environmental damage is a process of decreasing environmental quality. Environmental damage is marked by the reduction or loss of water, land, and air resources (Jreisat, 2021).

The Examples of environmental damage are influenced by two factors, namely natural factors and human-made factors. Natural factors are usually caused by natural disasters such as floods, landslides, animal deaths etc. While the human factor is caused by illegal logging, forest burning, throwing garbage into rivers, excessive construction of hotels and apartments. In writing this article, the author focuses on the environmental damage caused by the construction of hotels and apartments. The construction of hotels

and apartments has had a negative impact on the people who live around it such as increasingly limited availability of water and congestion.

Research conducted by Zulkifli Aspan regarding Litigation Advocacy for the Makassar Beach Reclamation Case (Perspective of Environmental Law). This study examines the law on reclamation on the coast of Makassar City from the perspective of the Law on the Environment in relation to CSO advocacy that encourages the rejection of reclamation on the coast of Makassar. Based on research conducted by the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI) South Sulawesi, sea reclamation or stockpiling occurred on the Makassar coast began to be intensively carried out from 2003 to 2010. The case of the Mario coastal landfill, the hotel construction behind Polair and the Mariso coast, the Buloa coastal landfill, and finally beach reclamation by a number of parties. The Makassar City Government has also drawn up a master plan for the reclamation plan in Makassar's integrated global strategic business area which includes the Center Point of Indonesia COI/CPI development plan . The CPI project is a project overseen by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government (South Sulawesi Provincial Government) until now it has had many problems (Aspan, 2017).

At the beginning of 2015, illegal sea reclamation or stockpiling activities carried out by developers were stopped by the Special Committee (Pansus) for RT, RW, and Makassar City Government. This suspension is only temporary, awaiting confirmation of the allocation of reclamation space which will be discussed by the Special Committee for the 2015-2035 Makassar RT, RW Regional Plan. The Makassar Save Coastal Alliance (ASP) explicitly rejects the allocation of space for reclamation, commercialization of the Makassar coast for the benefit of city development which in fact is more directed at the interests of privatizing public space for purely commercial, business, and economic purposes. Settlement of environmental disputes through the courts is a second option if a non-litigation settlement is deadlocked. It is in this context that courts become a beacon of hope for justice seekers, especially victims of environmental crimes (Aspan, 2017).

The difference research between the author and previous research is community resistance to the construction of The Rayja hotel. The local community disagrees that the construction of Rayja Hotel is closed to the Umbulan Gemulo spring, considering that the condition of the Umbulan Gemulo spring is quite important in helping the socio-economic life of the community and the Regional Drinking Water Company (PDAM) of Batu City, such as the need for drinking water to villagers. Then the research focuses on the actors who carry out resistance, forms of resistance and the causes of people's resistance. Meanwhile, the similarity of the research conducted by the author and previous researchers is both received rejection from the community, because there would be an impact caused by the local community.

Research Methods

This study used qualitative research methods. This method is very suitable for answering the main questions related to why and why. The type of data obtained in this study uses secondary data. The data obtained indirectly from the object under study. The source of the data obtained is from various literature reviews, both journals and books that are relevant to the topic that the author raises.

Research on Hotel Refusal in Yogyakarta was conducted in Yogyakarta. The reason for choosing the location was due to the high rejection of massive hotel construction. The rapid growth of hotels is due to the development of tourist destinations as a special attraction. The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The research process begins with data collection obtained from secondary data, which includes: journals, articles and online news that discuss the rejection of hotel construction in Yogyakarta. The steps of data collection, namely:

- Collect data on the number of hotels in Yogyakarta
- Collect data about the location of hotels spread across several cities and districts
- Collect data on the reasons that arise in the rejection that appears in society.
- Collect data on the actors involved in the resistance that appears in society.
- Collect data on the forms of resistance committed by the community.

The data that has been collected is then arranged to get a sequence of events in accordance with the draft that has been prepared before. In the process, of course there is data that is not used in the preparation, so that in the process data reduction is carried out, as a process of processing data by selecting and sorting and simplifying data by presenting the main things in accordance with the focus of research as an effort to simplify. The reductions made are related to various reasons for rejection, so they need to be classified. The data is then presented in the form of narratives, tables and figures to facilitate the process of theoretical analysis. The final stage is drawing conclusions and verification of the process that has been carried out since the beginning.

The data analysis technique uses interpretive analysis. Interpretive is a step to get the meaning of an object in depth and broadly to an object in depth and broadly to the object of research. The process is carried out with the secondary data collected and then analyzed using theories relevant to the issue of hotel rejection, including: resistance, spatial management and environmental degradation. The three theories are used to analyze secondary findings related to forms of resistance as a form of resistance caused by hotel development which causes changes in spatial management and causes environmental damage on a wide and sustainable scale. Then the conclusions of this study as the output of the data in the field were analyzed with the theory.

Results

Actors and Locations Hotel Disclaimer.

Hotel rejection in Yogyakarta occurred in several areas which are spread as follows.

No	Rejection	Location Rejection	Source
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yatinem (Resident of Karangwuni Village) • Teti Budi Susilawati (Secretary of the Karangwuni Residents Association Rejects Utara Apartment) • Sarwiyono (Dukuh Karangwuni) • Rita Dharani (a resident whose house was damaged by building materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yatinem (Resident of Karangwuni Village) • Teti Budi Susilawati (Secretary of the Karangwuni Residents Association Rejects Utara Apartment) • Sarwiyono (Dukuh Karangwuni) • Rita Dharani (a resident whose house was damaged by building materials) 	https://amp.tirto.id/warga-yogyamenolak-pemkembangan-hotel-danapartemen-csjG
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramelan (Head of RT 20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident of Balirejo, Timoho (Aziz 2021) 	https://amp.tirto.id/wargayogyamenolak-pemkembanganhotel-dan-apartemencsjG
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suparno (Head of RT 23/ RW 07 Tegal Mlati Village) Residents of Tegal Melati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tegal Mlati Village, Muja-muju Village, Jalan Timoho, Umbulharjo (Development site, demonstration location not mentioned) (Hasanuddin 2017) 	https://www.solopo.com/hoteldijogjamunculs-pandukpenolakanpembelianhotelditimohojalanterus782784
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowered citizen mobilizer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villages such as Miliran, Penumping and Gowongan (Affected locations, demonstration locations not mentioned) (perkim.id 2020) 	https://perkim.id/prm-ukiman/krisisirakibatpemdindinghoteldanapartemendiyogyakarta/
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watin (Coordinator of the People's Alliance Against Evictions (ARMP). Parangkusumo people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parangtritis area (location of the development plan. (Charisma 2016) 	https://www.mindrakyat.com/nasional/pr-01250594/wargatolak-pemdindinghoteldiparangtritis
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terban Residents Communication Forum, Gondokusuman, Yogyakarta Tulus Wardaya (General Secretary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parangtritis area (location of the development plan. (Charisma 2016) 	https://www.mindrakyat.com/nasional/pr-01250594/warga-tolak-pemdinding-hotel-di-parangtritis

No	Rejection	Location Rejection	Source
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toto Jatmiko Residents of Karangasem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Karangkajen area (location of construction, not to mention the location of the demonstration) (Brilliantoro 2013) 	https://economy.business.com/read/20130610/107/143952/Governmentkotayogyakarta-diMinta-tolak-izin-pemdingangan-hotelbaru
8.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yogyakarta Empowered Citizens community activist, Dodo Putra Bangsa critical of the Bedaya Residents Community, Dwi Rahmanto 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In front of Yogyakarta City Hall sidewalk(Temporary 2016) 	https://nasional.tempo.co/read/742630/tolakpemukembanganhotel-aktivis-yogya-mandi-kembangfull&view=ok
9.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities around the Cavinton Hotel and Tentrem Hotel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel Cavinton and Hotel Tentrem(Murti 2017) 	https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/pwk/article/view/15830/11807
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities around the hotel construction (the Jogja Asad phenomenon),Muhammadiyah Environmental Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel Development in Sleman Regency (Maryani 2019) 	(PDF) Analysis of the Impact of Hotel and Apartment Construction on Environmental Sanitation in Sleman Regency (Case study: Communities Surrounding The Palace Apartment and CondotelDevelopment) (researchgate.net)

Table 1. of Actors and Locations of Rejection of Hotel Development in Yogyakarta.
Source: Various secondary data sources, 2022.

Forms of Refusal to Hotel Development

Forms of resistance carried out by the community against the construction of hotels in Yogyakarta such as placing banners, silent actions, demonstrations, public theatrical actions in front of the mayor's office.



Figure A

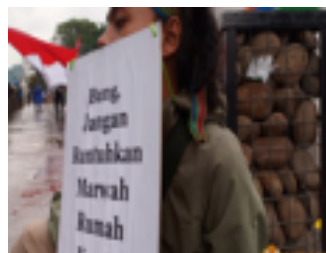


Figure A



Figure B



Figure B



Figure C



Figure C



Figure C



Figure C



Figure C

List of Public Images of Hotel Rejection in Yogyakarta

Caption:

Figure A. Passenger Residents Put Up Banners Rejecting Hotel Establishment at the Fence of the Hotel Establishment Location. Thursday (21/4). (Photo: Yanuar) Residents of RT 8,9,6,7 RW 02 Penumping, Gowongan Sub-District, Jetis District, refuse to build a hotel in their area. This rejection has been going on since 2015. This was conveyed by Basiran, a local resident, Tuesday (25/4/2017).

Figure A. Silence in response to the rejection of hotel construction in Yogyakarta Figure B. Action-Sleman residents-asked-BLH-DIY-refused-Document Amdal apartment-The-Palace.-Photo-Tommy-Apriando.

Figure B. Action of criticism-development-hotel-yogyakarta-

Figure C. Public theatrical action in front of the Yogyakarta mayor's office (Dodok Putra Bangsa, while holding a flower bath in front of the Yogyakarta Mayor's office, Friday (5/2). Photo: Dodok Jogja's Facebook) Source: Hope Jogja Doesn't Lose Its Roots – SATUNAMA Foundation Yogyakarta

Reasons for Rejection

Currently, it is not only Yogyakarta City that is being intensively building hotels, but also Sleman Regency as well. The construction of hotels and apartments in Sleman Regency has an impact on environmental sanitation conditions, for example a decrease in groundwater, the emergence of drought around the hotel area and hotel waste that has not been managed properly. This makes the community members restless, especially the people who live around the existing development area (Maryani, 2019).

The residents refused to build the apartments because they were worried that the boarding houses would deplete the groundwater supply, create social impacts, and make Jalan Kaliurang even more congested. Residents of RT 01 Karangwuni then formed the Association of Karangwuni Residents Reject Utara Apartments. These reasons are because: First, water problems. The water needs of apartments and the community could be a struggle. Second, the existence of an apartment close to a settlement could lead to create a hedonic culture. Apart from that, it also increases the level of congestion in Jakal (Jalan Kaliurang), which already jammed before there were apartments. Then, during the construction of the material it is dangerous if it falls, as well as dust (AZIZ, 2021).

Then, the letter submitted by the Association to the executives of Sleman and DIY, there were two aspects of the reasons for the rejection of the Utara Apartments. First, the aspect of potential and violation of social environmental impacts and human rights. Second, aspects of indications of licensing violations. Violations of social impacts, as mentioned by Teti, include the construction of apartments carried out 24 hours a day. The second aspect that is considered odd is an indication of licensing violations. Permits owned by Utara Apartments, from Land Utilization Permits (IPT) to Building Construction Permits (IMB), are suspected of violating legislation. For example, an IMB is issued without environmental documents. Meanwhile, until now, Sleman Regency does not yet have regional regulations governing Detailed Spatial Plans (RDTR) (Putra, 2019).

This study also used secondary data collected from previous studies. The results of the findings were that the community refused due to several reasons. Yogyakarta residents protested because their wells were running dry. The drought occurred because of the construction of hotels. Residents are also angry because in the construction of a hotel, the contestation of the urban development model has marginalized the aspirations of the community members. The motive was that the construction of hotels for Yogya residents was more about fulfilling the desires and power of business people than listening to the aspirations of the residents themselves. There was no participation of citizens in development at all, residents was only involved in asking for approval for the construction of hotels, not listening to the aspirations of residents. Hotel permits were still being issued, EIA has never been seriously carried out by the Yogyakarta City Government (Prawiranegara, 2019).

Yogya residents rejected the construction of hotels and apartments in Karangwuni, Jalan Kaliurang KM 5, Sleman. December 2013, Karangwuni residents received an invitation on behalf of PT Bukit Alam Permata, a development company that has been building the property business for 10 years in a number of cities in Indonesia. The contents of the invitation invited Karangwuni residents to attend socialization on the construction of exclusive boarding houses. However, when the socialization took place, residents received envelopes containing 50 thousand in cash (Dipna Videlia Putsanra, 2017).

Rejection Banner Appears, Hotel Development in Timoho. Suparno, Head of RT 23/ RW 07 of Kampung Tegal Mlati, confirmed the statement by the security guard for

the hotel project. He admitted that he approved the construction of the hotel after an agreement was reached with the hotel. The agreement includes cash compensation for around 80 heads of families (KK) with different values. "Depending on the radius, the closer the more. Regarding the amount, go directly to the hotel," he said, at his home, yesterday. Apart from that, said Suparno, the hotel has also repaired village roads, as well as donations to mosques. He said there had been three socialization sessions from the hotel. The initial socialization will only build one floor, but eventually more than it. He claims local residents do not question it (Flo, 2016).

Water Crisis Caused by Hotel and Apartment Development in Yogyakarta. The operation of deep groundwater wells has resulted in the dryness of the residents' wells around the hotel. it is resulting a struggle for water resources between the hotel-apartments and the community. However The government itself continues to allow permits without any effort on how to re-plant water. The community movement in the environmental advocacy process is supported by Walhi DIY. Efforts to build hotels and apartments should continue to comply with permits in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, in order to prevent a water crisis in the future (Perkim.id, 2020).

Residents Reject Hotel Development in Parangtritis, hotel development is feared to displace land and settlements inhabitant. Because currently, there is vacant land in the beach area Parangtritis and Parangkusumo which is feasible to build hotel no stars anymore. Everything has been occupied by inhabitant both for settlement and farming (Kharisma, 2016).

Rejecting Hotel Development, Yogya Mandi Kembang Activists.Yogyakarta Empowered Citizens community activist, Dodo Putra Bangsa, held a single ritual. such as the jamasan and ruwatan processions in the Javanese tradition, Dodo, who has been vigorously opposing the rampant construction of hotels in the city of Yogyakarta, performed a flower bath. A cardboard poster with the words "Jogja Ora di Dol" is pinned in the garden in front of the Yogyakarta City Hall. Another Bedaya Resident Community activist, Dwi Rahmanto, added that residents are often confused by the hotel moratorium policy contained in Mayor Regulation No. 77 of 2013 concerning Control of Hotel Development, which has been in force since early 2014. more and more (Wicaksono, 2016).

The Yogyakarta City Government was asked to reject the construction of a new hotel.The reason for rejecting the construction of the hotel is because they don't want their religious culture and environment to be polluted by hotel and cafe culture. Moreover, in this area there are many cultural heritage buildings (BCB) and other historical places (Brilliantono, 2013).

Action of Rejecting Hotels and Apartments in Yogyakarta is the Initiative of Residents. The main reasons for the refusal are the threat of scarcity of clean water, then environmental damage, and the lack of permission from residents. Risks and Bad Luck of Hotel Development in Yogyakarta.In view of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), the high

buildings make disaster risk even higher. The DRR Forum said that there are three disasters that arise as a result of development, namely floods, water crises, and social conflicts. In Yogyakarta, several disaster threats have been proven. High-rise buildings, which are dominated by hotels and apartments, dry up residents' wells due to the struggle for water sources such as the Fave Hotel in Miliran and the IO1 hotel in Gowongan—Yogyakarta. In the case of the Fave Hotel, dozens of residents' wells dried up due to the struggle for groundwater between the residents and the hotel. Meanwhile, at the IO1 hotel, there were more than 35 heads of families who had difficulty getting water due to dry wells (Starjogja.com, 2017).

Sleman stopped Apartment Development in Turi, Pakem, and Cangkringan districts. The termination was carried out to anticipate the negative impact of the rampant construction of commercial buildings over the last few years in Sleman. The rejection arose because the community was worried that the presence of apartments would have a negative impact, for example reducing the availability of groundwater in their environment and causing traffic jams (Danamik et al., 2015).

Construction of hotels and malls in Yogya damages the environment. A resident of Miliran, Yogyakarta City, Dodok Putra Bangsa gave an example since the establishment of the Fave Hotel, the wells of the residents of Miliran have dried up. Residents' wells have run dry since the hotel appeared (Mongabay, 2015).

The Resistance Movement Rejects the Construction of Apartments Case Study: Balirejo Hamlet, Muja Muju Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta City. Society refuses, because several reasons: a). Impact on society with the emergence of an exclusive society and modern society which will have an impact on culture. b). Damage to the environment such as water resources that will be disrupted and the situation during the development process will disrupt people's lives (Permana et al., 2020).

Hotel Construction Protests in Yogya Strengthen. Nahdliyin Front for Sovereignty of Natural Resources, concerned about the continuing construction of hotels, apartments and malls will add to the pressure on water availability and ecosystems of aquatic life around Yogya. With a growing population, the basic need for water is also increasing (FnKsda, 2014).

Refuse Modernization, not backwardness. There was a demonstration by the Alliance of Communities Concerned with Spatial Planning in Yogyakarta entitled "Manusia Cement" at the DIY DPRD, Monday (29/2). The masses asked the Yogyakarta Government to pay attention to Yogyakarta's increasingly messy spatial layout, filled with hotels, apartments, and malls that do not pay attention to the EIA and clean water sources (Amiruddin, 2016).

Concerning about the Rising Development of Hotels in Yogyakarta, Dozens of Residents Hold Cultural Actions. A resident of Yogyakarta staged a cultural action of ruwat as a symbol of Yogyakarta city government (2016). The ASKI is a form of residents' frustration at allowing the construction of many hotels and apartments which are

considered to threaten local cultural identity and cause various social and environmental impacts (Republika, 2016).

Development activities will have an impact on the surrounding environment. For example The proses of and after hotel construction also has a physical impact on the community. The environmental conditions around the implementation of hotel construction have increased air pollution in the area, and the noise caused by heavy equipment has also been felt by some residents, disturbs their comfort. In addition, several road damages were caused by hotel construction activities.

Physical environmental impacts also occur after the hotel is established. . Air pollution is also felt by the local people who live around the hotel which closed to the STM Jetis field because it is often used as a parking lot for guest buses of Tentrem Hotel. The following is an overview of the fields that are often used for bus parking. Gas Waste disturbs the surrounding community with its smell. Gas waste comes from solid and liquid wastes which are processed by the two hotels, then use a blower (big fan) which is blown into the surrounding environment. At the Cavinton Hotel there is a sewage pipe installed on the side of the road so that sometimes the people smell still bad .

The construction of hotels and malls, which have become increasingly popular in recent years in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, has had a negative impact on the environment. In the Jogja Sold Out discussion at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gajah Mada University (2015), a resident of Miliran, City of Yogyakarta, Dodok Putra Bangsa gave an example since the establishment of the Fave Hotel, the wells of the residents of Miliran have dried up. We are victims of the construction of the Fave Hotel. Since operating in 2012, the residents' wells have run dry. Even though since the residents lived there the well has never run dry even though it's the dry season, Meanwhile, environmental activist RM. Aji Kusumo believes that the construction of hotels and malls has more negative impacts on the surrounding community. Construction of hotels and malls benefit the investors only.

Discussion

Location Relations and Hotel Rejection

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), there will be 29,742 accommodations in Indonesia in 2022. Of these, 3,763 companies, or 12.65% of them are star hotels, with a total of 358,833 rooms (Annur, 2022). In Yogyakarta, for three years 2019-2022, the number of star and non-star hotels has increased significantly. In 2019, 773 hotels were recorded, and in 2022 it will increase by more than 100% to 1,833 hotels (Bappeda, 2022). The significant development of the number of hotels is absolutely motivated by various things, one of which is tourism. According to data, in 2020 there were 3.2 million tourists visiting Yogyakarta who stayed at hotels. Consists of 42.8 thousand foreign tourists and the rest are domestic tourists. Of the total tourists visiting, 74.45% stayed at star hotels. While as much as 25.55% they stayed at non-star hotels (bps.go.id, 2021).

The relationship between location and rejection in hotel development in Yogyakarta is two things that cannot be separated. The economic growth of a region will be followed by physical and non-physical development to support it. The city of Yogyakarta as a cultural tourism city on an international scale, inevitably has to provide supporting infrastructure, one of which is a hotel. The rejection of the establishment of this hotel also occurred in several places which were famous for their tourism development, such as the city of Malang. In research conducted by Ali Mursyid (2017) stated that the development of tourism in Batu Malang had caused hotel developments rapidly. The community responded by refusing because of residents' concerns about damaged natural resources, especially the springs which are the source of life in Bumiaji, Batu City, Malang. In fact, many environmental activists in Malang thought that the recent flash floods that occurred there were caused by uncontrolled upstream development (Mursyid, 2017).

In research conducted by Nurliah and Tajudin in urban planning, the issues related to Green Open Space (RTH) are also important. The local government played a role in the management of green open space, namely in the utilization, control, cooperation, arrangement, and supervision. Plans to provide green open space to revitalize damaged city ecosystems in the form of green open space for yards, green open space for parks and urban forests, and green open green lanes for roads (Nurliah & Syariat Tajuddin, 2017). The need for green open space in Yogyakarta has contributed to the rejection of hotels. Green open space in urban areas at least 30% of the total area of the city, according to the provisions of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning. Sugeng Darmanto as Director of the Yogyakarta City Environment Service stated that Yogyakarta was still rated at 23% (Hardi, 2022).

Hotel construction is spread across several areas in Yogyakarta. The number of hotels totaling 790 which includes non-star hotels, 1 star to 5 star hotels (Bapeda, 2022). As for the location distribution of these hotels, according to Kusuma's research (2013), they are located in Yogyakarta City, namely Jetis, Gondokusuman, Danurejan, Gedongtengen, Mantrijeron, Gondomanan, Pakualam, and Mergangsan Districts; and in Sleman Regency, namely in the Districts of Depok, Kalasan, Ngaglik, and Pakem; whereas in Bantul Regency it is only found in Sewon District; and in Gunungkidul Regency it is only in Purwosari District (Kusuma, 2013). The even distribution of hotel locations in the DIY area has caused rejection in several areas.

Based on location, the rejection of the development of hotel areas occurred in the city of Yogyakarta, because the largest number of hotels were located in the city of Yogyakarta and the urban community felt more environmental impacts compared to other areas. The rejection in several places arose because the residents felt the same anxiety regarding the construction of the hotel. Judging from the perpetrators of the refusal, actually the people around the hotel will definitely refuse because they will be directly affected, but many residents choose to remain silent. Community members who act vocally, usually residents who are members of several organizational groups or associations at the local, regional or national level. Seeing the reactions of different

communities, according to Randall Collins' statement when the understanding conflict as a relation is inseparable from social stratification and distribution of resources (Susilo, 2008). Collins said that people were moved through power with 3 tools namely money, coercion and solidarity. According to Collins, money can threaten and control other parties. According to him, many people are "defeated" because they need money. In this case, there is a possibility that those who remain silent will receive money by hotel owner, and those who are active will not receive it. It could also be those who are silent because of a coercion of the other party. Solidarity is also important for the community to be able to carry out provocative movements to fight back, so that in the case of the rejection of hotels in Yogyakarta this was more done by groups of organizations or associations that have high solidarity rather than individual rejections.

Forms of Rejection

Judging of hotel refusal in Yogyakarta, it is different from researcher conducted by Zulkifli Aspan regarding Litigation Advocacy for the Makasar Beach Reclamation Case (Perspective of Environmental Law). The project, which is overseen by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government (Pemprov Sulsel) until now, has had many problems. Settlement of environmental disputed through the courts was a second option if a non-litigation settlement was deadlocked (Aspan, 2017). Settlement case in Makassar was carried out through two channels, namely non-legal and legal, possibly due to the fact that the NGOs that prompted the rejection came from large enough so that the movement was organized. Whereas in Yogyakarta the form of rejection was more sporadic and unorganized.

In resistance studies (Scott, 2000) states that conflict has two forms, namely open conflict and closed conflict. Open conflicts are usually carried out with demonstrations or mass gatherings, protests and strikes. In various cases of open conflict, the impact can be felt immediately, but this type of resistance is easier to suppress. Open conflicts usually exist because they are organized so the actors are easy to identify. Actions of resistance carried out will be countered by reactions by the regime that has power. Meanwhile, a closed conflict, the resistance is carried out by simple and disorganized actions but has a big impact. One example of the resistance of this closed and disorganized society, as was practiced by the morality of the Samin people during non-violent colonialism, was by avoiding taxes. Other practices were also carried out by farmers with resistance to the fun of throwing cigarette butts into the sugarcane fields, which required the colonial government to form special police to prevent burning the Temu fields.

While the visible actions of resistance by the community are residents refusing to build apartments because residents are worried that these boarding houses will deplete groundwater supplies, cause social impacts, and make Jalan Kaliurang even more congested. Residents of RT 01 Karangwuni then formed the Association of Karangwuni Residents Reject Utara Apartment. These reasons are because: First, water problems. The water needs of apartments and the community can be a struggle. Second, the

existence of an apartment close to a settlement such as a hedonic culture. Apart from that, it also increases the level of congestion in Jakal (Jalan Kaliurang), which was already jammed before there were apartments. Then, during the construction of the material it is dangerous if it falls, as well as dust.

Then the letter submitted by the Association to the executives of Sleman and DIY, there were two aspects of the reasons for the rejection of the Utara Apartment. First, the aspect of potential and violation of social environmental impacts and human rights. Second, aspects of indications of licensing violations. Violations of social impacts, as mentioned by Teti, include the construction of apartments carried out 24 hours a day. The second aspect that is considered odd is an indication of licensing violations. Permits owned by Utara Apartments, from Land Utilization Permits (IPT) to Building Construction Permits (IMB), are suspected of violating legislation. For example, an IMB is issued without environmental documents. Meanwhile, heretofore, Sleman Regency does not yet have regional regulations governing Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR).

The construction of hotels and malls, which have become increasingly popular in recent years in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, has had a negative impact on the environment. In the Jogja Sold Out discussion at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Gajah Mada University (2015), a resident of Miliran, City of Yogyakarta, Dodok Putra Bangsa gave an example since the establishment of the Fave Hotel, the wells of the residents of Miliran have dried up. We are victims of the construction of the Fave Hotel. Since operating in 2012, the residents' wells have run dry. Even though since the residents lived the well has never run dry even though it's the dry season. Meanwhile, environmental activist RM. Aji Kusumo believes that the construction of hotels and malls has more negative impacts on the surrounding community. Construction of hotels and malls benefit the investors only.

Evidence of community resistance can be seen from the data showing demonstrations (both in the form of concrete actions, performing arts, murals) as well as the installation of banners. These actions in Scott's study represent daily resistance. The conflict that occurs is open in nature, if it is not accompanied by great power it becomes prone to action and is easily suppressed. However, if this open conflict has great power, it will get a faster response from stakeholders by stopping development.

Reasons for Rejection

Based on Kompas records, there are at least four apartments in Sleman that were rejected by local residents. The rejection arose because the community was worried that the presence of apartments would have a negative impact, for example reducing the availability of groundwater in their environment and causing traffic jams.

After hearing input from various parties, the Government of Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, decided to temporarily halt the construction of hotels, apartments and condotels until December 2021. The stoppage was carried out to anticipate the negative impact of the booming construction of commercial buildings in

Sleman in recent years. “We issued this policy after a study on the impact of the construction of hotels and apartments.

In the realm and area of environmental sociology, this case of refusal to build a hotel falls within the realm of ecological Marxism. Which environmental damage caused by the impact of the development of capitalism (Susilo, 2008). The developer is only oriented towards material gain without considering environmental damage. Under these conditions, understanding humans as the center of development. In environmental sociology, recognize the theory of anthropocentrism. For human anthropocentrism, development is as profitable as possible for humans and humans who control everything including nature. In the concept of sustainable development, development must also consider the environment. Environmental sociology recognizes the terms biocentrism and ecocentrism, how the nature of living or inanimate objects must be a concern when humans come into contact with the environment. In the case of the establishment of this hotel, the impact cannot be separated from living space (green open space) and dead space (water, soil and air).

Conclusion

The results of this study show that the actors of community resistance to hotel construction in Yogyakarta are carried out by people who are directly or indirectly affected. Communities that are not affected, including NGO activists who participate in fighting for community aspirations. Forms of resistance in the form of demonstrations, writing through murals, theatrical actions. Factors causing resistance due to environmental aspects both social and natural environment.

The scientific contribution of this study is methodologically and conceptually useful for the development of Development Sociology and Environmental Sociology studies. Research has made it possible to understand different points of view in looking at the phenomenon of resistance. The use of the concept of Resistance in research has made it possible to accommodate the point of view of the perpetrators of acts of resistance which have so far been ignored.

The limitation of this study lies in the analysis of case/area data which does not allow generalization. A more comprehensive understanding requires a comparison of different cases taking into account resistance categories in other areas. For the purpose of comparative understanding, it is suggested that further studies are needed by paying attention to different informant categories and using a mix-method.

Acknowledgement

No Acknowledgement information from the authors.

Author declaration

No information of this part.

Funding

No funding information from the authors

Availability of data and materials

All data are available from the authors.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interest.

Additional information

No additional information from the authors.

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