

ABSTRACT

This study examines the indigenous peoples' movement against the mining industry by referring to the Sedulur Sikep movement against the threat of cement industry development from 2006 to the present day, in Pati, Central Java. This qualitative research uses field observation and interviews as data collection techniques conducted on several Sedulur Sikep households for four months in Sukolilo, Pati, Central Java. This study utilizes Nancy Fraser's theory about "two dimensions of justice" to abstract the cultural and political-economic dimension and then goes further from it. Even though Fraser's theory can accommodate the politics of redistribution and recognition at once, it fundamentally still separates the political-economic and cultural/spiritual dimension. Accordingly, this study argues that: 1) the formation of cultural and political-economic dimensions cannot be completely separated. Those two dimensions became one inseparable category to understand the Sedulur Sikep movement against the cement mining plan, which Fraser implicitly still considers a separate category. This inseparable relation between culture and political-economic dimensions is manifested in the form of an agricultural system as the concrete manifestation of the teachings of their ancestors in fulfilling the material as well as cultural needs; 2) This inseparable dimension becomes the basis of the inseparability of the politics of recognition and redistribution. In turn, defending the agricultural system and land from the threat of capitalist development means demanding cultural (politics of recognition) and political-economic rights (politics of redistribution).

Keywords: Cultural and Political Economy Justice, Defending land, Indigenous Movement, Mother Earth.