

Revitalisasi nilai-nilai kearifan lingkungan dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan (studi kasus ekologi pembangunan masyarakat adat Papua dan implikasinya untuk pemekaran provinsi, pembinaan kesadaran persatuan nasional dan pengembangan ilmu lingkungan sebagai multidisiplin ilmu)

Karubaba, Jannes Johan, author

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Abstrak

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Penelitian ini adalah studi kasus ekologi pembangunan masyarakat adat Papua dan implikasinya untuk pemekaran provinsi, pembinaan kesadaran nasional dan pengembangan ilmu lingkungan sebagai multidisiplin ilmu.

Nilai-nilai kearifan karakteristik masyarakat adat Papua adalah pandangan yang mempertahankan, dan menjaga kelestarian lingkungan. Karena itu, revitalisasi nilai-nilai kearifan itu dalam pembangunan berkelanjutan menjamin kelestarian lingkungan.

Studi ini menyediakan 8 teori baru dan sebuah paradigma baru: (1) Teori wawasan Kosmologi Papua, (2) Teori pembangunan berkelanjutan berbasis revitalisasi nilai-nilai kearifan lingkungan, (3) Teori Nusaninra sebagai ibunya masyarakat adat Papua; (4) Teori etnogeologi masyarakat adat Papua sebagai penduduk terasli Nusantara sejak zaman prasejarah kira-kira 1.5-0.7 juta tahun lalu; (5) Teori rakyat Papua sebagai pengawal pusaka NKRI, ekologis dan kosmologis; (6) Teori suku Dani sebagai pohon sumber suku besar Papua dan suku tertua di Indonesia yang menerapkan traditional civil society; (7) Teori ekologi pemekaran wilayah; (8) Teori Ilmu Lingkungan sebagai multidisiplin ilmu; dan (9) Paradigma baru penelitian lingkungan memadukan metode-metode penelitian yang menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dan kuantitatif dan berdasarkan nilai-nilai filosofi ketekadungan. Ini menyediakan suatu model berlandaskan dan terukur untuk pengembangan ilmu lingkungan.

Hasil kajian disertasi memiliki tiga implikasi penting. Pertama, memberikan pertimbangan untuk pemekaran wilayah provinsi di Papua berdasarkan kajian ekologi serta sosial budaya. Kedua membuka ruang terhadap pemahaman nilai-nilai kearifan lokal Papua yang bukan konsep sempit primordialisme. Ketiga, pemahaman ini didekati dengan ilmu lingkungan sebagai multidisiplin yang terdiri atas: sub sistem ilmu lingkungan alam, sub sistem ilmu lingkungan sosial dan sub sistem ilmu lingkungan buatan.

Berdasarkan ekosistem lanskap budaya, hukum adat, batas-batas ekoregion, kondisi geografi dan pemerataan sebaran sumberdaya alam dapat dibentuk enam provinsi baru di Papua: (1) Provinsi Jayapura; (2) Provinsi Teluk Cenderawasih;

(3) Provinsi Irian Jaya Barat (Provinsi Papua Barat); (4) Provinsi Fakfak; (5) Provinsi Papua Selatan; dan (6) Provinsi Pegunungan Tengah.

Harapan yang terkandung dalam kajian disermisi ini, ke depan supaya tidak ada lagi pengabaian ekologi dan sosial budaya dalam kebijakan pembangunan di Papua.;

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ABSTRACT

This research is a case study about the ecological based development of Papuan indigenous people and its implication for the formation of multiple provinces in Papua, building national unity awareness, and developing environmental science as a multi-discipline science.

The ecological wisdom values of the Papuan indigenous people are views that defend and protect environmental sustainability. Therefore, revitalization of the ecological wisdom values within sustainable development guarantees the environmental sustainability in Papua.

This study provides 8 new theories and one new paradigm: (1) Theory of cosmology view of Papua, (2) Theory of sustainable development based on revitalization ecological wisdom values; (3) Theory of Nusantara as the mother of the Papua indigenous people; (4) Ethno-Geology Theory of the Papuan indigenous people as original resident of Nusantara since prehistoric epoch about 1.5-0.7 million year ago; (5) Theory of the Papuan people as ecologic and cosmologic patrimony guard of NKRI; (6) Theory of Dani tribe as the source tree of the big tribe of Papua and the eldest tribe in Indonesia applying society civil traditional; (7) Theory of Ecological Multiplication Number of Provinces, (8) Theory of Environmental science as a multidiscipline science; and (9) The new paradigm of environmental research combines research methods using quantitative and qualitative approaches and is based on the unlimited values? philosophy. This provides a measurable and meaningful model for the development of environmental science.

This study provides three important implications. Firstly, the ecological, social-cultural values and traditional systems must become the basis for plans on incrementing the number of provinces in Papua Secondly, wider access must be made in order to understand local values and principles, which should not be interpreted as equal to narrow concept of pre-mordialism. Thirdly, this understanding must be approached through environmental science as a multidiscipline science that consists of three sub-system of environmental science, namely: (a) sub system of natural environmental science, (b) sub system of social environmental science; and (c) sub system of constructed environmental science. Based on cultural landscape ecosystem, customary law, borders of eco-region, geographic setting and equal distribution of natural resources can formed six new provinces in Papua: (1) Province of Jayapura; (2) Province of Cenderawasih Bay; (3) Province of Westem Irian Jaya (Papua); (4) Province of Falcfak; (5) Province

of Southern Papua; and (6) Province of Central Range of Papua.

There is a hope of this study, is that in the future ecological and social-cultural values will no longer be neglected in the development policies in Papua

Author Keywords: Values, Wisdom, Environment, Development, Sustainability.;his research is a case study about the ecological based development of

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