

Krisis sosio-ekologi: Dinamika penguasaan tanah dan eksploitasi sumber daya alam di Wilayah Teluk Kao = Socio-ecological crisis: The dynamics of land control and exploitation of natural resources in the Teluk Kao Region

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini membahas dinamika penguasaan tanah dan eksploitasi sumberdaya alam yang berdampak pada krisis sosio-ekologi di wilayah Teluk Kao, Maluku Utara. Studi ini menggunakan extended case method dengan teori regimes of dispossession dan metabolic rift. Hasil studi menunjukkan, bahwa penguasaan tanah oleh negara dan perusahaan berlangsung di bawah paksaan dan kekerasan dengan melibatkan elit adat telah menciptakan ketimpangan penguasaan dan kepemilikan tanah, serta retaknya relasi sosial dalam masyarakat. Adapun eksploitasi sumberdaya alam memiliki dampak negatif yang lebih luas, bukan hanya menutup dan menghilangkan sarana produksi masyarakat terhadap tanah, tetapi telah berdampak pada ketidakberlanjutan ekologi-pencemaran tanah, sungai dan laut yang mengakibatkan terganggunya keberlanjutan produksi-konsumsi masyarakat, serta perubahan budaya. Studi ini merekomendasikan agar kebijakan dan regulasi terkait penguasaan tanah untuk eksploitasi sumberdaya alam harus ditinjau kembali dalam upaya pemulihan krisis sosio-ekologi di wilayah Teluk Kao.

ABSTRACT

This dissertation discusses the dynamics of land control and exploitation of natural resources that have an impact on the socio-ecological crisis in the region of Teluk Kao, North Maluku. This study used the extended case method with the theory of regimes of dispossession and metabolic rift. The results of the study showed that land control by the state and companies took place under coercion and violence by involving indigenous elites which created inequalities in land control and ownership, as well as the breakdown of social relations within the community. The exploitation of natural resources had a wider negative impact, not only closing and eliminating community production facilities on land, but had an impact on ecological unsustainability pollution of land, rivers and seas which resulted in disruption of the sustainability of community production consumption, as well as cultural changes. This study recommends that policies and regulations relating to land control for the exploitation of natural resources must be reviewed in the context of restoring socio-ecological crisis in the Teluk Kao region.