

## Agensi perempuan dalam situasi konflik dan pasca konflik (studi kasus di Kabupaten Poso Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah) = Women s agency in conflict and post conflict / Dini Anitasari Sabaniah

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Tesis ini mendiskusikan tentang bagaimana perempuan agensi mengelola faktor-faktor yang bersifat struktural dan kultural yang mendukung dan menghambat keagensiannya pada saat konflik dan pasca konflik. Studi sebelumnya telah membuktikan bahwa dalam situasi konflik perempuan mampu memunculkan keagensiannya. Namun dari studi yang telah ada umumnya tidak membahas secara komprehensif bagaimana keagensian tersebut bekerja dan apa faktor-faktor struktural dan kultural yang mendukung maupun yang menghambat keagensian perempuan saat dan pasca konflik.

Tesis ini merupakan hasil penelitian kualitatif dengan mengambil studi kasus di Kabupaten Poso Provinsi Sulawesi Tengah. Pemilihan Kabupaten Poso didasarkan pada pertimbangan bahwa Poso dikenal sebagai wilayah yang pernah mengalami konflik. Beberapa tahun terakhir situasi damai terjadi di Poso, berangsur-angsur masyarakat Poso termasuk perempuan mulai menata kehidupannya kembali. Gejala yang terjadi di Poso ini dinilai oleh peneliti dapat mengungkap permasalahan dan menjawab pertanyaan penelitian.

Argumentasi penelitian ini adalah bahwa perempuan dalam situasi konflik satu sisi dihadapkan persoalan yang sulit, namun, di sisi lain perempuan juga mampu menjadi agensi. Studi ini menggunakan 'Analisis Archer membedakan Agen dan Struktur dengan pendekatan Morphogenesis'. Analisis morphogenesis Archer menjelaskan bekerjanya 'keagensian' yang saling mempengaruhi dengan kultur (struktur) melalui tiga tahap, yaitu: (1) Structural conditioning, yang merujuk pada struktur sebelumnya yang mengkondisikan namun tidak menentukan; (2) Social interaction, yang muncul dari tindakan yang berorientasi pada realitas dan kebutuhan yang berasal dari agen dan mengarah pada dua hal; yakni (3) Structural elaboration atau reproduction, yaitu sebuah perubahan dalam hubungan dalam sebuah sistem sosial. memungkinkan menghasilkan konfigurasi sosio-kultur yang memiliki sifat perubahan dari agen.

Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa saat dan pasca konflik perubahan konfigurasi sosio-kultur yang terjadi adalah konfigurasi sosio-kultur yang memiliki sifat perubahan dari agen primer (passive agents) menuju lebih banyak lagi kumpulan agen (active agents). Active agents yang dimaksud adalah kumpulan agen-agen yang terorganisir yang berusaha ke luar dari batas-batas struktur dan sistem kultur serta sosio-kultur yang ada menuju 'we' bersama-sama

berusaha untuk mengubah struktur yang ada tersebut atau dengan kata lain mentransformasikan dirinya untuk tujuan mencapai perubahan sosial yang transformatif. Di dalam perubahan sosial yang transformatif sebagai hasil dari formasi siklus morphogenesis (morphogenetic cycles) maka peran baru akan diciptakan hingga terjadi posisi baru dimana akan lebih banyak lagi agen yang terlibat.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

This thesis discusses how women's agency manage structural and cultural factors that enable and contrains agency during conflict and post-conflict.

Previous studies have shown that in conflict situations women are able to emerged their agency. However, the existing studies generally do not discuss comprehensively how it works and what is the structural factors and cultural that support or obstruct women agency during and after conflict.

This thesis is the result of qualitative research on a case study in Poso, Central Sulawesi Province. Poso district election based on the consideration that the Poso region once known as a conflict area. The last few years the people of poso have living in peace, Poso community gradually including women began to organize their lives back. According to the researcher it is useful to examine the phenomenon that accurs in Poso to uncover problems and answer research questions.

The argument of this study is women in conflict situations, encountered difficult situation, but on the other hand women also capable of being the agency.

This study uses 'Archer's analysis of Agen-Structure: the morphogenetic approach'. The Archer's analysis is explained the agency works interplay with culture (structure) through three stages: (1) Structural conditioning, which refers to the previous structure, but does not specify; (2) Social interaction, which emergence from the actions oriented to the realities and needs and leads to two things; are (3) Structural elaboration or reproduction, is a change in the relationship in a social system.

At the stage of social interaction, agency works begins with the emergence of self-consciousness, then the emergence of personal identity and continued to the emergence of social identity. The third stage enables generating socio-cultural configurations which have the changing nature of the agent.

The research findings showed socio-cultural configuration changes that occur during and post-conflict changing nature of the primary agent (passive agents) into collection agents (active agents). Active agents are organized agent, that attempted to exit outside of the confines of existing structure and socioculture systems and culture that exist towards 'we' and jointly try to change the existing structure, or in other words to transform itself to achieve a transformative social change. In transformative social change as a resulted of the formation cycle of morphogenesis (morphogenetic cycles) then the new role will be created until

there is a new position emerge and involving more agents., This thesis discusses how women's agency manage structural and cultural factors that enable and contrains agency during conflict and post-conflict.

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