

Menggantang asa di kabut asap: fenomena environmentaliti friksional pada kasus pengendalian kebakaran lahan gambut di Kabupaten Kapuas Kalimantan Tengah = A Quart of hope in the smog environmentalistic frictional phenomenon on peatland fire control case in Kapuas district central Kalimantan

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini membahas gejala environmentaliti friksional dalam upaya-upaya pengendalian kebakaran lahan gambut yang berulang kali terjadi sejak 1990an di areal gambut eks Proyek PLG, Kabupaten Kapuas, Kalimantan Tengah. Upaya-upaya pengendalian kebakaran yang sudah banyak dilakukan pemerintah dan pihak-pihak lain melalui beragam program belum berhasil menyelesaikan masalah kebakaran berulang. Studi ini berusaha mencari penjelasan mengapa program-program yang ada belum mampu melahirkan subjek-subjek peduli lingkungan atau mengubah kultur membakar menjadi anti-membakar dalam konteks pengelolaan lahan gambut.

Suatu kajian etnografi multi-aktor menggunakan perspektif/governmentaliti environmentaliti dilakukan di desa-desa partisipan proyek KFCP (Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership) di kawasan Mantangai, Kabupaten Kapuas. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dalam kurun waktu 2010-2015, menggunakan metode pengamatan berpartisipasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dukungan penelaahan bahan-bahan sekunder.

Temuan kajian menunjukkan bahwa upaya kepenatakelolaan lingkungan melalui intervensi regulasi dan program rehabilitasi tidak berhasil membentuk subjek-subjek peduli perlindungan lingkungan, sebaliknya lebih cenderung melahirkan aktor-aktor yang berpandangan miopik dan bertindak pragmatik. Gejala budaya environmentaliti friksional itu menjadi hambatan bagi efektivitas upaya-upaya pengendalian kebakaran berulang di lahan gambut.

<hr /><i>ABSTRACT</i>

This dissertation discusses on the phenomenon of lsquo frictional environmentaliti rsquo in the efforts of controlling peatland fires that have repeatedly occurred since the 1990s in the peatland area of ex PLG Project in Kapuas District, Central Kalimantan. Fire control efforts that have been conducted numerously by the government and other parties through a variety of programs have not been able to solve the problem of recurrent fire events. This study aims to examine why the existing programs are still unable to create environmental subjects who care about environmental protection.

A multi actor ethnographic study by using the perspective of governmentality environmentaliti was conducted in the KFCP Kalimantan Forest and Climate Partnership participative villages in the region of Mantangai, Kapuas District. Data collection was done in the period of 2011 2015 using participant observation, in depth interviews and the support of secondary materials studies.

The findings of this study show that environmental management efforts through the intervention of regulations and rehabilitation programs are unsuccessful in forming environmental subjects, instead, it is more leanings to create myopic viewed and pragmatically actioned actors. The cultural phenomenon of 'frictional environmentality' thus become a hindrance to the effectiveness of fire control efforts in peatland areas. Keywords frictional environmentality, multi actor ethnography, regulations, rehabilitation programs, ex PLG Project, Central Kalimantan.