

Etnografi Perlawanan Eks Pengungsi Asal Aceh di Kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser = Ethnography of the Resistance of Former IDPs from Aceh in the Gunung Leuser National Park Area

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mendeskripsikan bagaimana eks pengungsi asal Aceh dapat mempertahankan keberadaan mereka selama dua puluh tahun di dalam kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser yang dianggap pemerintah sebagai tindakan terlarang. Penelitian menggali sejarah kehadiran eks pengungsi asal Aceh di kawasan Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser dan mengurai proses kemunculan gerakan perlawanan eks pengungsi asal Aceh terhadap pemerintah dalam mempertahankan hak atas tanah untuk pemukiman dan penghidupan. Penelitian dilakukan di Resor Sekoci Lapan, Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser (TNGL) pada wilayah yang diklaim eks pengungsi asal Aceh. Penelitian menggunakan metode patchwork Ethnography. Data-data bersumber dari literatur yang telah ada diperkaya dengan data dari kerja lapang. Analisa data menggunakan on going analysis yaitu data yang berhasil dikumpulkan lalu dianalisis dan dikonstruksi menjadi simpulan penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keberhasilan eks pengungsi asal Aceh mempertahankan keberadaan mereka di dalam kawasan TNGL dikarenakan ragam bentuk strategi perlawanan yang dilakukan. Di antaranya membentuk organisasi PIPA untuk mengorganisir strategi perjuangan seperti menciptakan local landreform, pendekatan politik, dan negosiasi. Pemerintah telah melakukan ragam upaya membebaskan kawasan TNGL dari eks pengungsi asal Aceh di antaranya upaya merelokasi dan pengusiran paksa, namun tidak berhasil. Pemerintah gagal mengeluarkan eks pengungsi asal Aceh dikarenakan jumlah eks pengungsi asal Aceh yang tidak sedikit, serta masifnya dukungan lembaga kemanusiaan terhadap keberadaan eks pengungsi asal Aceh. Selain itu, pemerintah tidak menginginkan pendekatan kekerasan dalam menyelesaikan persoalan sehingga proses negosiasi dilakukan untuk mengakomodasi kepentingan para pihak.

.....This research describes how ex-refugees from Aceh have been able to maintain their presence for twenty years in Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP), which is considered by the government as a prohibited act. The research explores the history of the ex-refugees from Aceh' presence in Gunung Leuser National Park and describes the process of the ex-refugees from Aceh' resistance movement against the government in defending their land rights for settlement and livelihood. The research was conducted in Sekoci Lapan Resort, Gunung Leuser National Park (GLNP) in the area claimed by ex-refugees from Aceh. The research used patchwork ethnography method. Data were sourced from existing literature enriched with data from fieldwork. Data analysis uses 'on going analysis', namely data that has been collected is immediately analyzed and constructed into research conclusions. The results showed that the success of ex-refugees from Aceh in maintaining their existence in the GLNP area was due to various forms of resistance strategies carried out. Among them are forming the PIPA organization to organize struggle strategies such as creating local land reform, political approaches, and negotiations. The government has made various efforts to free the GLNP area from ex-refugees from Aceh including efforts to relocate and forced evictions, but without success. The government failed to expel ex-refugees from Aceh due to the large number of ex-refugees from Aceh, as well as the massive support of humanitarian organizations for the existence of ex-refugees from

Aceh. In addition, the government does not want a violent approach in solving the problem so that the negotiation process is carried out to accommodate the interests of the parties.