

Abstrak

Tulisan ini merupakan studi tentang Mekanisme akses dalam mendapatkan sumber air bersih di Kel. Keramasan, Kota Palembang dengan memperhatikan konsep materialitas. Ketimpangan akses sumber air bersih membuat warga kel. Keramasan menggunakan berbagai sumber daya air dalam memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Untuk melihat bagaimana prosesnya peneliti meminjam konsep materialitas milik Bakker (2012), sedangkan untuk melihat kemampuan warga keramasan dalam mendapatkan akses ke sumberdaya peneliti meminjam teori akses Ribot dan Peluso (2003). Peneliti mencoba memahami mekanisme akses melalui aktivitas sehari-hari warga dalam mendapatkan akses air bersih, dengan menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif-kualitatif, pendekatan etnografi. Data dalam penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui observasi partisipan, wawancara mendalam, dokumentasi, dan dianalisis melalui analisis deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian menemukan 1) materialitas sumber daya seperti biofisik, pengetahuan, ketimpangan infrastruktur (sosio-teknis) di beberapa sumber air yang ada telah mempengaruhi perspektif warga dalam menggunakan dan mengubah sumber air yang dipakai. 2) Perbedaan sumber air menghasilkan perbedaan mekanisme akses yang digunakan, namun mekanisme akses yang dominan digunakan adalah mekanisme berbasis struktural dan relasional dan diperkuat dengan mekanisme akses berbasis hak. 3) Hubungan hak serta struktur dan relasional tidak berdiri sendiri semunya terkait satu sama lain sehingga warga bisa melanggengkan akses ke sumber daya. 4) Kontrol atas sumber daya terletak pada kontrol modal, teknologi, Instalasi, dan tanah. Oleh karena itu, konsep materilitas dan mekanisme akses memiliki korelasi dalam mempengaruhi dan membentuk kemampuan untuk memanfaatkan sumberdaya.

Keywords : Akses, Ketimpangan, Materialitas, Sumber Air Bersih, Komunitas Miskin Kota Palembang

Abstract

This paper presents a study of the access mechanism utilized to obtain clean water sources in Keramasan, Palembang City, focusing on materiality. The unequal distribution of clean water sources has resulted in Keramasan residents resorting to various water resources to meet their daily needs. To examine the process, the researcher drew upon Bakker's (2012) concept of materiality. To investigate the capacity of Keramasan residents to secure resources, the researcher employed Ribot and Peluso's (2003) access theory. The researchers sought to comprehend the access mechanism through an examination of the daily activities of residents in obtaining clean water. To this end, they employed a descriptive-qualitative research design and an ethnographic approach. The data for this study were collected through participant observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis, and were subsequently analyzed through descriptive analysis.

The study's findings indicate that the materiality of resources, including biophysical, knowledge, and socio-technical infrastructure, has shaped residents' perspectives on the use and alteration of existing water sources. 2) The utilization of disparate water sources gives rise to the implementation of varying access mechanisms. However, the predominant access mechanisms employed are structural and relational-based and are reinforced by rights-based access mechanisms. 3) The rights and structural and relational relationships are not mutually exclusive; they are all related to each other, such that residents can perpetuate access to resources. 4) Control over resources lies in the control of capital, technology, installations, and land. Therefore, the concept of materiality and access mechanisms correlate influencing and shaping the ability to utilize resources.

Keywords : Access, Inequality, Materiality, Clean Water Source, Poor Community Palembang City