

ABSTRAK

Pemanfaatan batubara domestik di Indonesia untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan bahan bakar Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap (PLTU) batu bara mencapai angka lebih dari 80%. Penggunaan energi fosil secara terus menerus dapat mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi, namun di sisi lain juga dapat membawa masalah terhadap lingkungan dan manusia itu sendiri. Di tengah situasi ketidakadilan yang dialami masyarakat seringkali upaya mobilisasi sosial berhenti dan tidak berhasil mencapai tujuannya. Dengan mengambil studi kasus di PLTU Batu Bara di Cirebon, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi siklus hidup gerakan sosial serta dinamikanya. Penelitian ini menggunakan gagasan John Macionis tentang tahapan gerakan sosial sebagai konsep dasar untuk melihat siklus hidup gerakan sosial yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat sekitar PLTU. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan strategi studi kasus. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui proses observasi, wawancara mendalam dengan penduduk masyarakat dan NGO, serta telaah dokumen. Hasil penelitian ini menyoroti tiga bagian meliputi: (1) dampak-dampak negatif yang dirasakan oleh masyarakat akibat aktivitas PLTU; (2) perjalanan gerakan sosial masyarakat melawan PLTU Cirebon; (3) berkaca dari kasus gerakan perlawanan masyarakat desa sekitaran PLTU Cirebon dengan melihat dinamika interaksi antara gerakan sosial, PLTU Cirebon, dan Pemerintah.

Kata kunci: Tahapan Gerakan Sosial, Gerakan Sosial, PLTU, Risiko Lingkungan

ABSTRACT

The use of domestic coal in Indonesia to meet the fuel needs of coal-fired power plants (PLTU) has reached more than 80%. The continuous use of fossil energy can drive economic growth, but on the other hand, it can also bring problems to the environment and humans themselves. Amid the injustice experienced by the community, social mobilization efforts often stop and fail to achieve their goals. By taking a case study at the Coal-fired Power Plant in Cirebon, this study aims to explore the role of the Coal-fired Power Plant in carrying out forms of social control over social movements that can drive the demobilization process. This study uses Pablo Lapegna's idea of demobilization and the perspective of social control in the demobilization process from Thomas Shriver as a basic concept to see the social movements carried out by the community around the Cirebon PLTU and review the social control mechanisms carried out by the PLTU that can drive the demobilization process. This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study strategy. Research data were obtained through observation, in-depth interviews with residents and NGOs, and document reviews. The results of this study highlight three parts including: (1) the negative impacts felt by the community due to PLTU activities; (2) The response and resistance of the surrounding community regarding the negative impacts caused by the PLTU; (3) the social control mechanism carried out by the PLTU towards the community to create a calm condition and encourage social demobilization.

Keywords: Demobilization, Quiescence, Social Movement, Coal-Fired Power Plant, Environmental Risk