

INTISARI

Kemampuan hewan endemik babi rusa Togean dalam memodifikasi habitat di lahan pertanian melahirkan persepsi bahwa satwa ini adalah hama. Baik petani maupun babi rusa harus berbagi ruang hidup sekaligus sumber pangan untuk keberlangsungan hidup. Akibatnya, muncul ketegangan antara kedua makhluk hidup tersebut. Penelitian ini akan mengkaji berbagai bentuk pasang surut relasi petani Taningkola dengan babi rusa, baik ketika relasi tersebut cenderung bersahabat maupun tidak bersahabat. Untuk menjawab pertanyaan ini, wawancara mendalam dilakukan dalam kurun waktu 3 bulan, yaitu bulan Februari dan Mei-Juli 2025. Metode observasi partisipatif diterapkan untuk menjawab relasi yang terbentuk antara petani dengan babi rusa melalui konsep relasi manusia-hewan (*human-animal relations*) dan teori posthumanisme. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pasang surut relasi petani-babi rusa dipengaruhi oleh faktor komoditas pertanian dan pola konsumsi masyarakat. Kedua faktor tersebut berkorelasi dengan penciptaan memori kolektif petani mengenai keberadaan babi rusa sebagai identitas budaya. Relasi ini lantas terintervensi oleh kehadiran Balai Taman Nasional Kepulauan Togean (BTNKT) selaku lembaga konservasionis. Dengan demikian, relasi manusia-hewan (petani-babi rusa) bertransformasi menjadi persoalan antarmanusia, yaitu resistensi petani Taningkola terhadap TNKT yang disimbolkan oleh kehadiran babi rusa.

Kata kunci: babi rusa Togean, petani Taningkola, Taman Nasional Kepulauan Togean (TNKT), relasi manusia-hewan, posthumanisme.

ABSTRACT

The ability of the endemic Togean babirusa to modify habitats within agricultural lands has led to the perception that this animal is a pest. Both farmers and babirusa must share living spaces and food sources for their survival. This has led to increasing tension between them. This research examines the shifting dynamics in the relationship between Taningkola farmers and babirusa, encompassing moments of coexistence as well as periods marked by conflict. To answer this question, in-depth interviews were conducted over a three-month period, from February and May-July 2025. Participatory observation methods were applied to examine the relationship formed between farmers and babirusa, drawing on the concept of human-animal relations and posthumanism theory. This research demonstrates that the fluctuating relationship between farmers and babirusa is influenced by factors related to agricultural commodities and local consumption patterns. Both factors contribute to shaping farmers' collective memory of babirusa as part of their cultural identity. This relationship is further influenced by the intervention of the Togean Island National Park (BTNKT) authority, which functions as a conservation institution. Thus, the human-animal relation between farmers and babirusa is transformed into a human-to-human issue, manifested as the Taningkola farmers' resistance toward the TNKT, symbolized through the presence of the babirusa.

Keywords: Togean Islands babirusa, Taningkola farmers, Togean Islands National Park (TNKT), human-animal relations, posthumanism.