

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk dominasi kekuasaan dalam praktik pertambangan di Pulau Kabaena yang menyebabkan krisis ekologis. Fokus penelitian menunjukkan bagaimana perusahaan tambang, elit lokal, dan struktur politik daerah membangun serta mempertahankan legitimasi atas praktik ekstraksi melalui pembentukan konsensus, kontrol ideologis, dan aliansi sosial yang mendukung kepentingan mereka. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan perspektif teori hegemoni Antonio Gramsci.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis filosofis berbasis studi kepustakaan. Data diperoleh melalui penelaahan terhadap jurnal ilmiah, artikel akademik, serta liputan media yang relevan dengan fokus kajian. Metode yang digunakan adalah Hermeneutika Filosofis, yang diterapkan untuk menafsirkan dan memahami makna gagasan, wacana, serta realitas sosial yang dikaji. Proses analisis dilakukan melalui tahapan metodis yang meliputi deskripsi terhadap objek kajian, interpretasi makna, pendekatan holistik untuk memahami keterkaitan antarunsur, serta pengujian koherensi internal guna memastikan konsistensi dan kesatuan argumentasi filosofis.

Temuan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: *pertama* melalui perspektif Gramsci penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kerusakan ekologis dinormalisasi sebagai konsekuensi “wajar” dari pembangunan. Dengan demikian, krisis ekologis di Kabaena bukan hanya persoalan material, melainkan juga arena pertarungan ideologi, kepentingan, dan produksi kesadaran masyarakat. *Kedua*, dominasi kekuasaan di Kabaena bekerja secara halus melalui ideologi pembangunan yang menutupi ketimpangan dan dominasi ekonomi. Hegemoni dibangun melalui kombinasi antara dominasi dan konsensus, terlihat dari kontrol atas kebijakan, penguasaan lahan, serta tindakan represif terhadap kelompok yang menolak tambang. Di sisi lain, konsensus dibentuk melalui janji pembangunan, program ekonomi, dan relasi patronase yang menempatkan masyarakat sebagai penerima kebijakan, bukan pelaku kritis.

Kata Kunci: Hegemoni, Dominasi Kekuasaan, Krisis Ekologis, Pertambangan, Kabaena

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the form of power domination in mining practices on Kabaena Island that causes ecological crises. The focus of the research shows how mining companies, local elites, and regional political structures establish and maintain legitimacy over extraction practices through consensus-building, ideological control, and social alliances that support their interests. The analysis was carried out using the perspective of Antonio Gramsci's hegemony theory.

This research uses a qualitative approach with philosophical analysis based on literature studies. Data was obtained through the study of scientific journals, academic articles, and media coverage relevant to the focus of the study. The method used is Philosophical Hermeneutics, which is applied to interpret and understand the meaning of ideas, discourses, and social realities being studied. The analysis process is carried out through methodical stages which include the description of the object of study, interpretation of meaning, a holistic approach to understand the relationship between elements, and internal coherence testing to ensure consistency and unity of philosophical arguments.

The findings of the research show that: *first*, through Gramsci's perspective, this study found that ecological damage is normalized as a "natural" consequence of development. Thus, the ecological crisis in Kabaena is not only a material issue, but also an arena for ideological battles, interests, and the production of public awareness. *Second*, the dominance of power in Kabaena works subtly through development ideology that covers inequality and economic dominance. Hegemony is built through a combination of domination and consensus, as seen from control over policies, land tenure, and repressive actions against groups that oppose mining. On the other hand, consensus is formed through development promises, economic programs, and patronage relationships that place the community as policy recipients, not critical actors.

Keywords: Hegemony, Power Domination, Ecological Crisis, Mining, Kabaena