

Abstrak

Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Katingan dalam penguasaan tanah adat bagi kepentingan perusahaan pada konflik perebutan tanah adat *betang sangkuwu* di Desa Tumbang Marak, mempraktikkan strategi dominasi dengan menggunakan kekuasaannya secara sewenang-wenang dalam mengatur eksistensi aparatus adat dan mengatur kebermanfaatan tanah adat yang bersumber dari PERDA No. 16 Tahun 2008 dan PERGUB No. 13 Tahun 2009. Dalam proses dominasi, pemerintah daerah berusaha keras membuat krisis otoritas pada lembaga adat Kedamaian sehingga gagal melaksanakan peradilan adat agar pemerintah menduduki ranah adat, dengan melakukan praktik intervensi terhadap Damang kepala adat yang melakukan perlawanan bersama kelompok Tamanggung Doho, dan melakukan kooptasi terhadap ketua Mantir adat kecamatan dan ketua Mantir adat desa, bahkan menggunakan ketua Mantir adat desa untuk membentuk kelompok *Oko Apang beren* sebagai kelompok tandingan. Berdasarkan latar belakang tersebutlah, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk; (1) menjelaskan strategi dominasi pemerintah daerah (2) menjelaskan perlawanan dan mengetahui kekuatan serta kelemahan perlawanan masyarakat adat kelompok Tamanggung Doho (3) mengetahui posisi kewenangan Kedamaian dalam dominasi pemerintah. Secara teoritis ketiga permasalahan penelitian dibahas menggunakan teori strukturasi Bourdieu dan Foucault. Metode studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan cara pengumpulan data; wawancara, observasi, bukti bisu dan bukti visual.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa; Strategi dominasi yang digunakan pemerintah meliputi tiga aspek strategi, yaitu pertarungan modal, membangun jaringan dan investasi modal, termasuk membuat kelompok tandingan. Strategi tersebut membuat pemerintah mengakumulasi modal simbolik, modal ekonomi dan sosial. Adapun Kedamaian bersama masyarakat adat ahli waris Tamanggung Doho melakukan perlawanan terhadap dominasi pemerintah menggunakan strategi perjuangan pertarungan modal yaitu modal simbolik namun mengalami kebuntuan dalam melakukan perjuangan tuntutan ganti rugi dan sengketa tanah adat gagal diselesaikan oleh lembaga peradilan adat Dayak, sedangkan kekuatan strategi perlawanan terdapat pada pertarungan modal budaya (*singer* dan *hinting pali*), adapun kelemahan strategi tidak dimilikinya modal sosial (dukungan dari dalam Kedamaian untuk menyelenggarakan peradilan adat) dan modal ekonomi (tidak dimilikinya sumber anggaran melaksanakan peradilan adat). Adapun dominasi pemerintah menggunakan kewenangannya untuk membuat krisis otoritas pada lembaga adat Kedamaian, menempatkan posisi kewenangan lembaga adat Kedamaian berada di bawah dominasi pemerintah.

Kata kunci : dominasi pemerintah, resistensi masyarakat adat, penguasaan tanah adat bagi kepentingan perusahaan, krisis otoritas lembaga adat Kedamaian.

Abstract

The local government of *Katingan* regency on its domination towards the customary land of *Batang Sangkuwu* in *Tumbang Marak* village for the company interests has triggered a conflict over customary land of *Batang Sangkuwu*. Also, the local government has been practicing the strategy of domination by using his power arbitrarily in regulating the existence of customary apparatus and the utilization of customary land as it is written in PERDA no. 16 year of 2008 and PERGUB no. 13 year of 2009. In the process of dominating, the local government has been trying so hard to create a crisis over authority of customary institution of *Kademangan*, therefore the customary institution is failed to perform a customary justice in order the government could occupy the customary land, by practicing intervention towards *Damang* (the customary chief) who, along with *Tomanggong Doho* group co-optated towards *Mantir* chief of regency and *Mantir* chief of district. Even, the local government uses the chief of customary *Mantir* to form a group of *Oko Apang Beren* as the opposing group. Thus, based on this background, this research aims at: (1) Explaining the strategy of local government domination, (2) explaining the dispute by *Tomanggong Doho* as well as finding out the strength and weakness of the customary group of *Tomanggong Doho*, (3) figuring out the authority position of *Kademangan* in government domination.

Theoretically, those three research problems investigated by using structuralism theory of Bourdieu and Foucault. The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative method and the data was collected by interview, observation, visual proof and mute proof. The result shows that domination strategy used by the government encompasses three aspects of strategy, they are: betting capital, building network and capital investment including creating an opposing group. Those strategies used by the government accumulates symbolic capital, economic capital and social capital. While, at the same time *Kademangan*, along with the heir of *Tomanggong Doho* are against the government, they put up a fight with the government by using the strategy of betting capital which is the symbolic capital but somehow suffered a deadlock in the claims for compensation towards government domination and the dispute of indigenous land failed to be resolved by the customary justice, *Dayak*. While the strength of resistance strategies lies in the betting of cultural capital (*singer* and *hinting pali*), as for the weakness of the resistance strategy lies in the lack of social capital (lack of support from *Kademangan* to perform customary justice) and economic capital (insufficient budget to perform the customary justice). Therefore, the government domination uses his power to create conflict and puts *Kademangan* under his control.

Keywords: government domination, resistance of indigenous people, customary land tenure for the company interests, authority crises on Kedamangan customary institution.