

ABSTRACT

Luluk Khoirul. Access and Rights to Natural Resources: Construction of Community Knowledge of State Control in Karimunjawa National Park. Supervised by Lies Rahayu W.F. and M. Sambas Sabarnurdin.

The community's dependence on forest and marine resources has been occurred long before Karimunjawa was established as a national park. Such interactions have constructed knowledge their of access and rights to natural resources. The study main objective is to construct the community knowledge in describing access and rights to natural resources in Karimunjawa National Park. The research was conducted by using qualitative method through phenomenology approach. Data and information were collected by using in-depth interview, field observation and documentation.

The results of study are (i) Karimunjawa life history has began since Mongolian forces arrival in 1812. The acculturation of Javanese, Bugis, Madurese, Butonese and Mandar cultures formed an interaction with nature in the kind of gardening, farming and fishing; (ii) The state control dynamics to natural resource has began since the Dutch colonial government published *Agrarische Wet* 1970 until replaced by a basic agrarian law of 1960 that led to various forestry rules. Establishment Karimunjawa as a national park enhances state control over access and community rights. (iii) The community access involve gardening, farming, fishing, tourist services, seaweed cultivation and keramba. Rights-based Access mechanisms are obtained legally and illegally. Structural and relationals access mechanisms are acquired through capital, technology, knowledge, markets and social relations. Community rights involve access rights, withdrawal, management and exclusion; (iv) Social construction of community knowledge indicates that Karimunjawa has been the source of people's livelihood for decades. Zoning that limits access tends not to be obeyed, although they still require state presence.

Keywords: Access, rights, state control, social construction, natural resources

INTISARI

Luluk Khoirul. Akses Dan Hak Terhadap Sumber Daya Alam: Konstruksi Pengetahuan Masyarakat Atas Penguasaan Negara di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. Dibimbing oleh Lies Rahayu W.F. dan M. Sambas Sabarnurdin.

Ketergantungan masyarakat terhadap sumber daya hutan dan laut telah berlangsung lama sebelum Karimunjawa ditetapkan sebagai taman nasional. Interaksi tersebut telah membentuk pengetahuan mengenai akses dan hak terhadap sumber daya alam. Tujuan utama penelitian adalah mengkonstruksi pengetahuan masyarakat dalam memaknai akses dan hak atas sumber daya alam di Taman Nasional Karimunjawa. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif melalui pendekatan fenomenologi. Data dan informasi diperoleh melalui *in-depth interview*, observasi lapangan dan dokumentasi.

Hasil-hasil penelitian ini adalah (i) Sejarah kehidupan di Karimunjawa telah dimulai sejak kedatangan pasukan Mongolia pada tahun 1812. Akulturasi budaya masyarakat Jawa, Bugis, Madura, Buton dan Mandar membentuk interaksi dengan alam dalam bentuk berkebun, bertani dan melaut; (ii) Dinamika penguasaan dimulai sejak diterbitkannya *Agrarische Wet 1970* oleh Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda hingga terbitnya UUPA No. 5 tahun 1960 yang mengantarkan pada berbagai aturan bidang kehutanan. Penetapan Karimunjawa sebagai taman nasional meningkatkan kontrol negara atas akses dan hak masyarakat; (iii) Bentuk akses masyarakat berupa berkebun, bertani, menangkap ikan, jasa wisata, budidaya rumput laut dan keramba. Mekanisme akses berdasar hak diperoleh secara legal dan ilegal. Berdasarkan relasi dan struktur, mekanisme akses diperoleh lewat modal, teknologi, pengetahuan, pasar dan relasi sosial. Ragam hak masyarakat berupa hak melintas, pemanfaatan, pengelolaan dan eksklusif; (iv) konstruksi sosial pengetahuan masyarakat menunjukkan bahwa Karimunjawa telah menjadi sandaran mata pencaharian masyarakat selama puluhan tahun. Zonasi yang membatasi pemanfaatan cenderung mereka lawan, meski mereka tetap memerlukan kehadiran negara.

Kata Kunci: Akses, hak, penguasaan negara, konstruksi sosial, sumber daya alam.