

LAPORAN THESIS
DINAMIKA GERAKAN LINGKUNGAN OMAH SAWAH
KENDAL: AGENSI, IDENTITAS, DAN KONSERVASI



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PROGRAM MAGISTER LINGKUNGAN DAN PERKOTAAN
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Diajukan dalam Rangka Memenuhi
Salah Satu Syarat Memperoleh
Gelar Magister Lingkungan



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ABSTRAK

Indonesia menghadapi deforestasi yang serius, terutama di kawasan hulu yang berfungsi sebagai penyangga ekosistem, daerah resapan, dan sumber utama air bagi wilayah hilir. Dampaknya tidak hanya ekologis, seperti terganggunya siklus hidrologis, hingga kepunahan spesies endemik, namun juga isu sosial bagi masyarakat hulu. Penelitian ini mengkaji gerakan lingkungan berbasis komunitas yang dijalankan oleh Omah Sawah Kendal yang berada di lereng Gunung Ungaran, tepatnya di Dusun Gempol, Ngesrebalong, Limbangan, Kendal, Jawa Tengah. Tujuannya untuk menganalisis konstruksi identitas kolektif, peran agensi dan aktor gerakan, pola, serta implementasi gerakan Omah Sawah Kendal dalam merespons degradasi lingkungan, termasuk pemanfaatan teknologi informasi dalam konteks masyarakat jaringan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi partisipatif, FGD, dan studi pustaka, yang kemudian dianalisis dengan model Miles dan Huberman, dan divalidasi melalui triangulasi. Penelitian menemukan bahwa identitas kolektif Omah Sawah Kendal berakar pada pengalaman ekologis bersama, berkembang dari identitas resistensi menuju identitas proyek ala Manuel Castells, dengan agensi yang kolektif dan relasional, peran strategis perempuan dan generasi muda, serta integrasi budaya lokal, konservasi ekologis, pendidikan informal, pemberdayaan ekonomi berbasis ekokultur, dan inklusi digital. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa Omah Sawah Kendal merepresentasikan gerakan lingkungan yang dinamis dalam merespon perubahan ekologis, sosial, dan kultural masyarakat hulu demi kelestarian hutan dan air.

Kata kunci: agensi, degradasi hutan, gerakan lingkungan berbasis komunitas, Gunung Ungaran, identitas kolektif.

ABSTRACT

Indonesia faces serious deforestation, particularly in upstream areas that function as ecological buffers, recharge zones, and primary water sources for downstream regions. Its impacts are not only ecological, such as the disruption of hydrological cycles and the extinction of endemic species, but also create social issues for upstream communities. This study examines a community-based environmental movement carried out by Omah Sawah Kendal, located on the slopes of Mount Ungaran, specifically in Gempol Hamlet, Ngesrebalong, Limbangan, Kendal, Central Java. The aim of this research is to analyze the construction of collective identity, the role of agency and movement actors, patterns, and the implementation of Omah Sawah Kendal's movement in responding to environmental degradation, including the use of information technology within the context of a networked society. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, focus group discussions (FGDs), and literature review, which were then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model and validated through triangulation. The findings reveal that Omah Sawah Kendal's collective identity is rooted in shared ecological experiences, evolving from a resistance identity toward a project identity as conceptualized by Manuel Castells, with collective and relational agency, strategic roles of women and youth, and the integration of local culture, ecological conservation, informal education, eco-culture-based economic empowerment, and digital inclusion. The study concludes that Omah Sawah Kendal represents a dynamic environmental movement responding to ecological, social, and cultural changes in upstream communities for the sustainability of forests and water resources.

Keywords: collective identity, community-based environmental movement, environmental agency, forest degradation, Mount Ungaran.