

LAPORAN THESIS

AKUMULASI LEWAT ABRASI: PERAMPASAN LAHAN TAMBAK

DI PESISIR KECAMATAN TUGU, KOTA SEMARANG



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Akumulasi Lewat Abrasi: Perampasan Lahan Tambak di Pesisir Kecamatan Tugu, Kota Semarang

Intisari

Bagaimana sebuah degradasi lingkungan dapat menjelma menjadi mesin akumulasi kapital? Penelitian ini menjawabnya lewat penelusuran sebuah kasus perampasan lahan tambak di pesisir Kecamatan Tugu, Kota Semarang, tempat terjadinya abrasi sejak 1990-an. Abrasi di pesisir Tugu telah menenggelamkan sekitar 41,43% (1.211,20 dari 2.923,34 hektare) lahan tambak dan memusatkannya ke tangan segelintir pemodal. Fenomena pemusatan ini relevan dibaca melalui lensa *Accumulation by Dispossession* (AbD) David Harvey. Namun kerangka tersebut belum memadai ketika dikontekstualisasikan di Tugu. Krisis yang mendahului perampasan di Tugu bukan sekadar *over-akumulasi* yang terjadi atas kontradiksi kapital dan buruh, melainkan krisis sosial-ekologis yang melibatkan alam-non manusia dan kerja reproduksi yang tak diakui dan tak diperhitungkan dalam ekonomi formal. Karenanya, penelitian ini merumuskan kerangka Akumulasi Lewat Abrasi (ALA) dengan memperluas AbD melalui Ekologi Politik Urbanisasi dan Teori Reproduksi Sosial, serta mengontekstualisasikan mekanisme *Accumulation by Contamination* dan *Accumulation by Adaptation*. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif-etnografis dengan observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, diskusi kelompok terarah, dan penelusuran dokumen, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa abrasi di Tugu bekerja sebagai agen perampasan melalui tiga mekanisme yang saling menguatkan: memproduksi kondisi lewat devaluasi lahan dan pengalihan biaya kerusakan; mengeksploitasi kondisi lewat akuisisi lahan murah yang dilegitimasi pasar, hukum, dan tata ruang; serta memperlancar perampasan lewat perampasan kerja reproduksi ekologi sosial komunitas. Perencanaan reklamasi pada 2021, penandatanganan nota kesepahaman investasi penataan pesisir Semarang – Batang pada 2025, hingga pematangan rencana proyek Giant Sea Wall (GSW) pada 2026, menegaskan bahwa abrasi yang “diproduksi” dalam tiga dekade di Tugu membuka jalan bagi perampasan. Dengan demikian, abrasi bukan sekadar akibat, melainkan agen bagi kapitalisme pesisir. Temuan ini berkontribusi sebagai alat penjelas tambahan bagi konsep AbD, sekaligus menyumbang diskusi kapitalisme kontemporer di Global Selatan atas penguasaan lahan pesisir yang rentan terhadap degradasi lingkungan.

Kata kunci: abrasi, *accumulation by dispossession*, akumulasi lewat abrasi, krisis sosial ekologis, reproduksi sosial

***Accumulation by Land Abrasion: Fishpond Dispossession
in the Coastal Area of Tugu District, Semarang***

Abstract

How can environmental degradation turn into a capital accumulation machine? This study attempts to answer this by examining a case of fishpond land dispossession along the coast of Tugu District, Semarang City, where coastal abrasion has been occurring since the 1990s. Coastal abrasion in Tugu has submerged approximately 41.43% (1,211.20 out of 2,923.34 hectares) of aquaculture land and centralized it in the hands of the ruling capitalist. This phenomenon of centralization is relevant to read through the lens of David Harvey's "Accumulation by Dispossession" (AbD). However, this framework is less than adequate when contextualized in Tugu. The crisis preceding the dispossession in Tugu was not merely a case of over-accumulation arising from the contradiction between capital and labor, but rather a socio-ecological crisis involving non-human nature and reproductive labor that is unrecognized and unaccounted for in the formal economy. Therefore, this study formulates the Accumulation by Land Abrasion (ALA) framework by expanding AbD through the Political Ecology of Urbanization (PEU) and Social Reproduction Theory (SRT), and contextualizes the mechanisms of Accumulation by Contamination and Accumulation by Adaptation. Using a qualitative-ethnographic approach with participatory observation, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, and document review, this study finds that abrasion in Tugu functions as an agent of dispossession through three mutually reinforcing mechanisms: producing conditions through land devaluation and shifting the cost of damage onto the community and the environment; exploiting conditions through acquisition of fire-sale price land legitimized by the market, the law, and spatial planning; as well as facilitating land dispossession through the expropriation-exploitation-appropriation of communities' social-ecological reproductive labor. The 2021 reclamation plan, the signing of the memorandum of understanding for the Semarang-Batang coastal development investment in 2025, and the finalization of the Giant Sea Wall (GSW) project plan in 2026 confirm that the land abrasion "produced" over three decades in Tugu has paved the way for dispossession. Thus, coastal abrasion is not merely a consequence but an agent of coastal capitalism. This finding serves as an additional explanatory tool for the concept of AbD, while also contributing to discussions of contemporary capitalism in the Global South regarding the control of coastal lands vulnerable to environmental degradation.

Keywords: coastal erosion, accumulation by dispossession, accumulation through erosion, socio-ecological crisis, social reproduction