

ABSTRAK

Bonifasius Stefen Mau. 22. 75. 7272. **Implementasi Ajaran Sosial Gereja dalam Mengatasi Dampak Ekologis dari Praktik Ladang Berpindah di Desa Hikong**. Skripsi. Program Studi Filsafat, Institut dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero. 2026.

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh praktik sistem pertanian ladang berpindah di Desa Hikong, Kecamatan Talibura, Kabupaten Sikka, yang telah berlangsung selama berabad-abad sebagai bagian integral dari identitas budaya dan mata pencaharian masyarakat. Namun, seiring meningkatnya pertumbuhan populasi dan tuntutan ekonomi, praktik tradisional ini mulai menimbulkan dampak ekologis yang signifikan karena siklus pemulihan lahan yang semakin pendek. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis implementasi Ajaran Sosial Gereja (ASG) dalam mengatasi dampak ekologis dari praktik ladang berpindah tersebut. Secara khusus, penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi dampak ekologis yang terjadi, menganalisis relevansi prinsip-prinsip ASG, serta meneliti strategi konkret yang dilakukan Gereja dalam menanggulangi isu lingkungan di Desa Hikong.

Metode yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif yang menggabungkan studi lapangan dan studi pustaka. Pengumpulan data primer dilakukan melalui observasi langsung dan wawancara mendalam dengan pelaku perladangan berpindah serta tokoh agama, sementara studi pustaka dilakukan terhadap dokumen gerejawi seperti ensiklik *Laudato Si'* dan literatur relevan lainnya.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa Gereja memiliki peran strategis dalam mentransformasi pola pikir masyarakat dari eksploitasi menuju konservasi. Meskipun terdapat respons masyarakat yang bervariasi mulai dari penerimaan hingga penolakan sinergi antara pendekatan spiritualitas ekologis, pendampingan ekonomi, dan kerja sama multipihak menjadi kunci dalam mewujudkan kelestarian lingkungan dan kesejahteraan bersama di Desa Hikong.

Kata Kunci: Ajaran Sosial Gereja, Ladang Berpindah, Dampak Ekologis, Desa Hikong, Pertanian Berkelanjutan.

ABSTRACT

Bonifasius Stefen Mau. 22. 75. 7272. **Implementation of Church Social Teachings in Addressing the Ecological Impacts of Shifting Cultivation Practices in Hikong.** Thesis. Philosophy Study Program, Ledalero Institute and Creative Technology. 2026

This research is motivated by the practice of shifting cultivation in Hikong Village, Talibura District, Sikka Regency, which has been practiced for centuries as an integral part of the community's cultural identity and livelihood. However, with increasing population growth and economic demands, this traditional practice has begun to have significant ecological impacts due to the increasingly short land recovery cycle. The main objective of this research is to analyze the implementation of Church Social Teaching (ASG) in addressing the ecological impacts of shifting cultivation practices. Specifically, this research aims to identify the ecological impacts that occur, analyze the relevance of ASG principles, and examine concrete strategies implemented by the Church in addressing environmental issues in Hikong Village.

The method used in this thesis is a qualitative approach that combines fieldwork and library research. Primary data collection was conducted through direct observation and in-depth interviews with shifting cultivation practitioners and religious leaders, while library research was conducted on church documents such as the encyclical *Laudato Si* and other relevant literature.

The results of this study confirm that the Church has a strategic role in transforming the community's mindset from exploitation to conservation. Although community responses varied, ranging from acceptance to rejection, the synergy between ecological spirituality, economic assistance, and multi-stakeholder cooperation is key to achieving environmental sustainability and shared prosperity in Hikong Village.

Keywords: Church Social Teachings, Shifting Cultivation, Ecological Impact, Hikong Village, Sustainable Agriculture.