

## ABSTRAK

**Antonius Valentino Randy Laja, 22757257.** Ekologi Sosial Murray Bookchin dan Kritik Terhadap Kebijakan Panas Bumi di Flores (Tinjauan Terhadap Hak-Hak Masyarakat Adat). **Skripsi Program Sarjana, Program Studi Ilmu Filsafat Institut Filsafat dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero, 2026.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: (1) menguraikan secara sistematis pemikiran filosofis Murray Bookchin; (2) menjelaskan konsep dasar filsafat ekologi sosial; dan (3) mengkritisi kebijakan pengembangan panas bumi di Flores dalam perspektif ekologi sosial dengan menekankan relevansinya terhadap perlindungan hak-hak masyarakat adat.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analitis-deskriptif melalui studi pustaka. Objek kajian berfokus pada kebijakan panas bumi di Flores beserta implikasinya terhadap masyarakat adat. Sumber data primer adalah karya utama Bookchin, *The Ecology of Freedom: The Emergence and Dissolution of Hierarchy*, yang secara komprehensif menguraikan akar sosial dari krisis ekologis. Sumber data sekunder meliputi buku, artikel ilmiah, jurnal, regulasi kebijakan, serta berbagai literatur relevan lainnya. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara kritis untuk mengungkap relasi antara struktur sosial, kebijakan energi, dan dampaknya terhadap masyarakat adat.

Bertolak dari premis fundamental Bookchin bahwa krisis ekologis berakar pada struktur hierarki dan relasi dominasi dalam masyarakat, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kebijakan panas bumi di Flores mencerminkan konfigurasi kuasa antara negara dan kapital yang beroperasi melalui tiga dimensi utama. Pertama, imperatif kapitalistik *grow or die* yang mendorong komodifikasi tanah ulayat serta ruang-ruang sakral masyarakat adat. Kedua, praktik *statecraft* yang memusatkan pengambilan keputusan secara *top-down* sehingga membatasi partisipasi bermakna masyarakat lokal. Ketiga, proses alienasi multidimensional yang meliputi aspek ruang, sosial, kultural, serta spiritual-kosmologis.

Lebih lanjut, resistensi masyarakat adat Flores tidak semata-mata merupakan penolakan terhadap proyek pembangunan, melainkan manifestasi perjuangan atas kedaulatan ekologis dan keberlanjutan relasi hidup yang integral antara manusia dan alam. Meskipun demikian, penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi keterbatasan dalam kerangka pemikiran Bookchin, khususnya terkait kecenderungan bias sekuler, potensi antroposentrisme terselubung, serta kecenderungan determinisme struktural. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pengayaan konseptual agar ekologi sosial semakin relevan dalam konteks masyarakat adat yang memiliki dimensi kosmologis dan spiritual yang kuat.

**Kata Kunci:** Ekologi Sosial, Murray Bookchin, Panas Bumi Flores, Masyarakat Adat, Kapitalisme, Hierarki Sosial.

## ABSTRACT

**Antonius Valentino Randy Laja, 22757257.** Murray Bookchin's Social Ecology and a Critique of Geothermal Policy in Flores (A Study on Indigenous Peoples' Rights). **Undergraduate Thesis, Department of Philosophy, Institut Filsafat dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero, 2026.**

This study aims to: (1) systematically examine the philosophical thought of Murray Bookchin; (2) explicate the fundamental principles of social ecology; and (3) critically analyze geothermal energy policy in Flores from the perspective of social ecology, particularly in relation to the protection of Indigenous peoples' rights.

This research employs a qualitative analytical-descriptive approach through library research. The object of the study is the implementation of geothermal policy in Flores and its impacts on Indigenous communities. The primary source is Bookchin's major work, *The Ecology of Freedom: The Emergence and Dissolution of Hierarchy*, which offers a systematic account of the social roots of ecological crises. Secondary sources include scholarly books, journal articles, policy documents, and other relevant academic materials. All data are critically examined to reveal the relationship between social structures, energy policy, and their implications for Indigenous peoples.

Departing from Bookchin's fundamental premise that ecological crises are inseparable from structures of hierarchy and domination, this study finds that geothermal policy in Flores represents a crystallization of state-capital relations operating through three principal dimensions. First, the capitalist imperative of grow or die, which drives the commodification of customary land and sacred ecological spaces. Second, mechanisms of statecraft that centralize decision-making processes and marginalize meaningful participation by Indigenous communities. Third, a multidimensional process of alienation encompassing spatial, social, cultural, and spiritual-cosmological dimensions.

Furthermore, the resistance of Indigenous communities in Flores should not be understood merely as opposition to development projects, but rather as an affirmation of ecological sovereignty and the preservation of an integral relationship between humans and nature. Nevertheless, this study also identifies several limitations within Bookchin's theoretical framework, including its secular bias, latent anthropocentrism, and tendencies toward structural determinism. These limitations suggest the need for further conceptual enrichment to enhance the relevance of social ecology within Indigenous contexts characterized by strong cosmological and spiritual dimensions.

**Keywords: Social Ecology, Murray Bookchin, Geothermal Energy in Flores, Indigenous Peoples, Capitalism, Social Hierarchy.**