

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan Rempang Eco City di Kota Batam mengakibatkan relokasi masyarakat adat dari wilayah asalnya ke kawasan relokasi Tanjung Banun. Relokasi tersebut tidak hanya mengubah kondisi tempat tinggal masyarakat, tetapi juga memengaruhi kehidupan ekonomi, hubungan sosial, dan kemampuan masyarakat dalam mempertahankan keberlangsungan hidup. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ketahanan sosial masyarakat adat pasca relokasi Proyek Rempang Eco City di Kota Batam. Penelitian ini menggunakan Konsep Ketahanan Sosial Keck dan Sakdapolrak serta Teori AGIL Talcott Parsons sebagai pisau analisis. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus. Informan penelitian dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling yang terdiri atas enam masyarakat adat yang telah direlokasi ke Tanjung Banun dan satu informan dari PT Makmur Elok Graha (PT MEG). Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi, wawancara mendalam, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketahanan sosial masyarakat adat pasca relokasi diwujudkan melalui diversifikasi mata pencaharian sebagai upaya mempertahankan keberlangsungan ekonomi keluarga, pemanfaatan sumber daya yang tersedia berupa bantuan pemerintah, rumah relokasi, pekarangan, dan peluang kerja di lingkungan baru, serta integrasi dengan lingkungan baru melalui penguatan hubungan sosial, gotong royong, dan pelestarian nilai-nilai budaya. Temuan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat adat memiliki kemampuan untuk bertahan, beradaptasi, dan mengembangkan strategi dalam menghadapi perubahan sosial akibat relokasi sehingga mampu membangun kembali keberlangsungan kehidupan di lingkungan baru.

Kata Kunci: Ketahanan Sosial, Relokasi, Masyarakat Adat.

ABSTRACT

The development of Rempang Eco City in Batam City has resulted in the relocation of indigenous communities from their original settlements to the Tanjung Banun relocation area. This relocation has not only changed the communities' living conditions but has also affected their economic activities, social relationships, and ability to sustain their livelihoods. This study aims to analyze the social resilience of indigenous communities following the relocation caused by the Rempang Eco City Project in Batam City. The study employs the Social Resilience Concept proposed by Keck and Sakdapolrak and Talcott Parsons' AGIL Theory as analytical frameworks. A qualitative approach with a case study method was applied. Informants were selected using purposive sampling, consisting of six relocated indigenous community members and one representative from PT Makmur Elok Graha (PT MEG). Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The findings reveal that the social resilience of the relocated indigenous communities is reflected in three main forms: livelihood diversification as an effort to maintain household economic sustainability; the utilization of available resources, including government assistance, relocation housing, home gardens, and employment opportunities in the new environment; and integration into the new community through strengthening social relationships, mutual cooperation, and preserving cultural values and traditions. These findings indicate that the indigenous communities have demonstrated the capacity to cope, adapt, and develop strategies in response to social changes resulting from relocation, enabling them to rebuild sustainable livelihoods in their new environment.

Keywords: Social Resilience, Relocation, Indigenous Communities.