

ABSTRACT

Latumeten, Anna Anganita Theresia. 2017. **Discovering Environmental and Social Justice in Amitav Ghosh's Sea of Poppies**. Yogyakarta: The Graduate Program in English Language Studies, Sanata Dharma Univeristy.

This thesis explores the effect of colonization on the nature and indigenous people, as well as to explore how the effect of colonization is resisted as a means to discover the environmental and social justice. This thesis examines a novel entitled *Sea of Poppies* (2008) that is written by Indian writer Amitav Ghosh. In raising this topic, it is expected that this thesis is able to take part in the rising awareness of environmental and social justice.

This thesis uses postcolonial ecocriticism as the main theory to help in analyzing the text. The debate of the need to bring the issue of postcolonialism and ecocriticism, the relationship between human and the nature in the colonial setting, along with the discussion of resistance in search for environmental and social justice, are brought together in seeing the environmental and social issues raised by the novel.

There is an apparent shift in nature's role for the indigenous population. Nature and indigenous people previously have a harmonious relationship before the arrival of the colonial. The settlement of the colonial brings about impacts to India in two ways: the exploitation of their nature and the exploitation of indigenous population. Resistance comes as a reaction of the double forms of exploitation.

Keyword: postcolonial ecocriticism, resistance, environmental justice, social justice

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Tesis ini membahas tentang efek kolonialisasi terhadap alam dan orang-orang pribumi, dan juga membahas tentang resistensi sebagai usaha untuk menemukan environmental justice dan keadilan sosial. Tesis ini membahas novel berjudul *Sea of Poppies* (2008) yang ditulis oleh penulis India bernama Amitav Ghosh. Dengan mengangkat topik ini, tesis ini dapat mengambil bagian dalam menumbuhkan kepekaan terhadap environmental justice dan keadilan sosial.

Analisa teks ini menggunakan postkolonial ekokritik sebagai teori utama. Perdebatan antara masalah postkolonial dan ekoritik, hubungan manusia dan alam didalam setting kolonial, dan diskusi mengenai resistensi untuk mencapai environmental justice dan keadilan sosial, digunakan untuk melihat masalah lingkungan dan masalah sosial yang ditemukan didalam novel.

Ada perubahan peran alam yang terlihat sangat jelas didalam hidup masyarakat pribumi. Sebelum penjajah tiba, masyarakat pribumi dan alam memiliki hubungan yang harmonis. Ada dua pengaruh yang terjadi akibat pendudukan penjajahan di India, yaitu eksplorasi alam dan eksplorasi masyarakat pribumi. Resistensi muncul sebagai reaksi dari eksplorasi akibat penjajahan ini.

Keyword: postkolonial ekokritik, resistensi, environmental justice, keadilan sosial