The Economic needs and technological sophistication have an influence on ecological conditions that attract the attention of anthropologists to make the object of study. Anthropology studies the culture of society trying to examine the process of enculturation, acculturation and assimilation in interpreting changes in the culture of society. Through a critical Ethnographic approach, this article aims to explore and interpret the meanings behind the assumptions of the resistance of the stone of mountain craftsmen community in Allakuang Village, province of South Sulawesi. The results showed that ecological conditions tended to be dominated and neglected by the urgency of economic needs in the midst of technological sophistication to be considered negligent on patterns of environmental preservation along with the effects that endanger them in the future. Complaints by environmentalists were responded with a solid resistance effort from among craftsmen, diggers to excavated landowners through acts of resistance and statements that tended to integrate the urgency of their existence until now as if they indicated that those who criticized tried to enter and understand the dynamics, situations and feelings he experienced. Thus this study shows that the ecological awareness of the community of mountain stone craftsmen requires revitalization efforts to be in harmony with the efforts of economically conscious economies in caring for their identity as a symbol of the community that has been known up to now and still considers the impact of environmental ecosystems so that cultural identity and economic life are maintained promoting environmental ethics.

Keywords: Stone Craftsmen, Economic Efforts, Environmental Urgency, Assumption of Resistance, Community Identity

Structuring Diversity: Values, Political-Economic Order and Inter-Societal Relations in an Indonesian Archipelago

Coordinators: Imam Ardhianto (Universitas Indonesia) & Geger Riyanto (Heidelberg University)

This panel aims to engage with recent discourse in the anthropological theory of values to understand how people in Indonesian archipelago organize their lives and manage inter-group interactions within a diverse cultural landscape and in relation to the transformation of broader political-economic arrangement. Inter-societies order and conflict, we believe, are profoundly influenced by valuation practices. Insights provided by anthropologists had established that value, as a category, is pivotal in social life as it prompts people to rank and structure their experience. Cultural differences are not simply marked by variations of the categories people use to organise their lived experiences but also the diverging ways they consider the importance of certain actions. Comparisons and competitions of the people’s own values with “the Other,” furthermore, constantly accompany cultural differences. Across different time and places, then, it is only natural that social dynamics between different groups revolve around realisation, contradiction,