

ABSTRAK

Nauru merupakan negara kecil yang berada di kawasan Pasifik Barat Daya (Oseania). Hampir sebagian besar daratannya berupa tanah fosfat. Namun, semenjak cadangan fosfat ditemukan dan dieksplorasi, Nauru mulai mengalami perubahan. World Health Organisation mencatat Nauru sebagai negara dengan penderita obesitas tertinggi di dunia pada tahun 2010. Sekitar 95 persen dari masyarakat Nauru mengalami overweight dan bahkan obesity. Penulis meneliti mengenai bagaimana perusahaan asing penambangan fosfat mempengaruhi perubahan pola konsumsi pangan masyarakat lokal Nauru hingga menyebabkan obesitas. Dianalisis menggunakan kerangka berpikir poskolonialisme dan teori Unequal Ecological Exchange, Treadmill of Production, akulturasi serta modernisasi dengan hipotesis bahwa perusahaan asing mempengaruhi pola konsumsi pangan masyarakat lokal Nauru melalui 2 jalur, yaitu lingkungan alam dan budaya.

Kata-Kata Kunci: *Perusahaan Asing, Penambangan Fosfat, Pola Konsumsi Pangan, Obesitas, Nauru.*

Nauru is a small country located in the Southwest Pacific (Oceania). Most of its land is covered by phosphate soil. However, since the phosphate reserves were discovered and explored, Nauru began to change. World Health Organization reported Nauru as the country with the highest rate of obesity in the world in 2010. About 95 percent of Nauru people are overweight and even obese. The author examines how foreign companies that extract phosphate affect the change of food consumption patterns in Nauru to cause obesity. By using post-colonialist framework of analysis, Unequal Ecological Exchange theory, Treadmill of Production theory, acculturation, and modernization, the author hypothesized that foreign mining corporation affects local people's food consumption patterns through 2 pathways, the natural environment and cultural.

Keywords: *Foreign Companies, Phosphate Mining, Food Consumption Patterns, Obesity, Nauru*