



## **An INTEGRATIVE MODEL FOR RESOLVING LAND TENURE CONFLICTS IN PROTECTED FOREST AREAS**

### ***MODEL INTEGRATIF PENYELESAIAN KONFLIK PENGUASAAN TANAH DALAM KAWASAN HUTAN LINDUNG***

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Land tenure conflicts in protected forest areas are one of the most complex agrarian issues that remain unresolved to this day. This phenomenon occurs due to the imbalance between the state's legal claims through forestry policies and the socio-economic realities of communities that have long lived and worked on land within forest areas. One concrete case is found in the Protected Forest Area Register 45B Pekon Sukapura, West Lampung Regency. The community in this area faces legal uncertainty, criminalisation, and limited economic and social access due to the lack of legal recognition of their existence. This study aims to formulate an integrative conflict resolution model, taking into account the legal, social, and ecological dimensions in a holistic and contextual manner. This study uses a legal-sociological approach with descriptive-qualitative methods. Data was collected through in-depth interviews with the head of the land office, village chief, traditional leaders, and community members, as well as through document analysis of regulations, institutional reports, and academic studies. Analysis was conducted thematically, linking findings to Rawls' theory of social justice and Chambliss & Seidman's theory of how law works. The results of the study indicate that conflict resolution in the Register 45B area requires an integrative policy model, namely a model that combines the legalisation of community rights through TORA-based agrarian reform mechanisms, active community participation to achieve social justice, and efforts to maintain the ecological protection function of the area. This integrative model is expected to serve as an applicable policy framework for resolving agrarian conflicts in protected forest areas in a fair, sustainable, and inclusive manner.

**Keywords : Agrarian Conflict; PROTECTED Forest Areas; Integrative Model; Sosial Justice; TORA.**

## **ABSTRAK**

*Konflik penguasaan tanah dalam kawasan hutan lindung merupakan salah satu persoalan agraria yang kompleks dan belum terselesaikan secara adil hingga saat ini. Fenomena ini terjadi akibat ketimpangan antara klaim legal negara melalui kebijakan kehutanan dengan realitas sosial-ekonomi masyarakat yang telah lama bermukim dan menggarap lahan di dalam kawasan hutan. Salah satu kasus konkret terdapat di kawasan Hutan Lindung Register 45B Pekon Sukapura, Kabupaten Lampung Barat. Masyarakat di kawasan ini menghadapi ketidakpastian hukum, kriminalisasi, serta keterbatasan akses ekonomi dan sosial akibat tidak diakuinya keberadaan mereka secara legal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merumuskan model penyelesaian konflik yang integratif, dengan mempertimbangkan dimensi yuridis, sosial, dan ekologis secara utuh dan kontekstual. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis-sosiologis dengan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan kepala kantor pertanahan, kepala pekon, tokoh adat, serta masyarakat penggarap, dan melalui studi dokumen terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan, laporan lembaga, dan hasil kajian akademik. Analisis dilakukan secara tematik dengan mengaitkan temuan pada teori keadilan sosial Rawls dan teori bekerjanya hukum Chambliss & Seidman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyelesaian konflik di kawasan Register 45B memerlukan model kebijakan yang integratif, yaitu model yang memadukan legalisasi hak masyarakat melalui mekanisme reforma agraria berbasis TORA, partisipasi aktif masyarakat untuk mewujudkan keadilan sosial, serta upaya menjaga fungsi lindung kawasan secara ekologis. Model integratif ini diharapkan menjadi kerangka kebijakan yang aplikatif untuk penyelesaian konflik agraria di kawasan hutan lindung secara berkeadilan, lestari, dan inklusif.*

**Kata Kunci : Konflik Agraria; Kawasan Hutan Lindung; Model Integratif; Keadilan Sosial; TORA.**