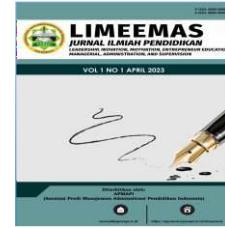


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ANALYSIS OF LAND DISPUTES BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY AND ASSEGAF FAMILIES IN KENTEN VILLAGE, TALANG KELAPA DISTRICT, BANYUASIN REGENCY

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Abstract: In some areas, such as Kenten Village, Talang Kelapa District, and Banyuasin Regency, land conflicts are a frequent problem. This research aims to examine various land disputes that occurred between the Assegaf family and the community, as well as efforts to resolve them. This research combines a qualitative approach with a descriptive strategy. Data collection techniques include documentation, interviews, and observations. The study found that land disputes occurred due to claims of dual ownership of the same land between the community and the Assegaf family, which was exacerbated by weak land administration and overlapping certificates. Efforts to resolve disputes have been carried out through mediation, both by the village government and related agencies, but until now they have not produced a complete solution. This study concludes that land dispute resolution requires a firmer approach from the government, including strengthening regulations and transparency in the issuance of land certificates. It is hoped that the findings of this study can add references to the peaceful and fair resolution of agrarian conflicts.

Keywords: land disputes, community, Assegaf family, conflict resolution

Abstrak: Di beberapa daerah, seperti Desa Kenten, Kecamatan Talang Kelapa, dan Kabupaten Banyuasin, konflik tanah merupakan masalah yang sering terjadi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji berbagai sengketa tanah yang terjadi antara keluarga Assegaf dengan masyarakat, serta upaya penyelesaiannya. Penelitian ini menggabungkan pendekatan kualitatif dengan strategi deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data meliputi dokumentasi, wawancara, dan observasi. Penelitian mendapati hasil bahwa sengketa lahan terjadi karena klaim kepemilikan ganda atas lahan yang sama antara masyarakat dan keluarga Assegaf, yang diperparah oleh lemahnya administrasi pertanahan dan tumpang tindih sertifikat. Upaya penyelesaian sengketa telah dilakukan melalui jalur mediasi, baik oleh pemerintah desa maupun instansi terkait, namun hingga saat ini belum menghasilkan solusi yang tuntas. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penyelesaian sengketa lahan membutuhkan pendekatan yang lebih tegas dari pihak pemerintah, termasuk penguatan regulasi dan transparansi dalam penerbitan sertifikat tanah. Diharapkan temuan studi ini dapat menambah referensi pada penyelesaian konflik agraria secara damai dan adil.

Kata kunci: sengketa lahan, masyarakat, keluarga Assegaf, penyelesaian konflik

INTRODUCTION

Land disputes are structural problems that often arise in various regions of Indonesia. This problem is usually triggered by conflicts of interest over the ownership, control, or use of land that have not been resolved legally and socially. (Sitohang, 2024). Land disputes often occur due to unclear status of land ownership or use that has the potential to cause conflicts between individuals, community groups, or certain institutions. This conflict becomes increasingly complex when it involves small groups of people who are confronted with parties with great power or influence economically and politically .

Salah satu kasus yang mencerminkan kompleksitas konflik agraria tersebut terjadi di Kelurahan Kenten, Kecamatan Talang Kelapa, Kabupaten Banyuasin. Sengketa ini melibatkan masyarakat lokal yang telah lama mengelola lahan secara turun-temurun dengan pihak Keluarga Assegaf, keluarga berpengaruh di Kota Palembang. Klaim kepemilikan tanah oleh kedua belah pihak yang masing-masing merasa memiliki dasar hukum sah telah menimbulkan ketegangan berkepanjangan. Menurut Sugiyanto, permasalahan utama terkait tanah garapan tanpa sertifikat adalah ketidakjelasan status kepemilikan yang berpotensi menimbulkan sengketa dan konflik antara pihak terkait (Hatidah et al., 2025; Sinta Bella Agustina & M Bambang Purwanto, 2025).

The impact of this conflict was felt by the local community. Many residents have lost their livelihoods as farmers due to land ownership claims by the Assegaf Family. Not only does this conflict have an impact on individuals, this conflict has also triggered protests and demonstrations such as the closure of road access that disrupts social and economic activities in the region. This shows that land disputes can cause serious social instability. states that prolonged conflicts not only affect social relations between the parties to the dispute, but also create uncertainty among communities regarding their land rights (Rahmadhani, 2024).

Settlement efforts have been made through various channels, including mediation and legal proceedings. However, until now, the conflict has not found a bright spot. The imbalance of position between society and parties who are legally and socially stronger is one of the main obstacles in achieving a just solution. According to (Sinaga, 2020) emphasized that to ensure justice and legal certainty, spatial planning and resolution of agrarian conflicts must be carried out by involving all stakeholders and in accordance with the legal framework (Fitria Marisya et al., 2025; Netti Herawati et al., 2025).

From an agrarian political perspective, this conflict reflects inequality in the distribution and control of land resources. (Ramadhan, 2023) explained that agrarian conflicts in Indonesia often involve powerful actors, both from the private and government sectors, who claim land rights using legal tools that sometimes do not favor small communities. This situation shows how power

structures can affect access to and control over land, creating structural injustices that are difficult to unravel.

Based on this description, the researcher felt it was important to examine in depth the land conflicts that occurred in Kenten Village. This study aims to describe the actors involved, analyze the factors that cause conflicts, evaluate their impact on people's lives, and examine the settlement efforts that have been made (Achmad Leofaragusta K K et al., 2025; RA Rodia Fitri Indriani et al., 2024). In addition, this study is also expected to contribute to developing solutions based on agrarian justice to reduce potential conflicts in the future and encourage policy improvements in land resource management in Indonesia.

The formulation of the problem studied by the researcher takes into account the context of the problems discussed earlier, namely:

1. How is the analysis of land disputes between the community and the Assegaf family in Kenten village, Talang Kelapa district, Banyuasin regency?
2. What factors caused land disputes between the community and the Assegaf family?

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative method with a field study approach. This method allows researchers to interact directly at the location to dig up empirical data related to land disputes between the Assegaf Family and the people of Kenten Village, Talang Kelapa District, Banyuasin Regency. This approach aims to understand the perspective of agrarian politics on the conflicts that occur. In line with the opinion According to (Darmalaksana, 2020) "Investigating directly in the field to gather first-hand information that accurately portrays reality is known as field research." Qualitative research is also interpretive and inductive Description (Sari et al., 2020) So it is suitable for exploring social meaning and understanding the dynamics of conflict based on the views of the people involved.

The data used consists of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the disputing parties, BPN, and direct documentation. Secondary data is obtained from community documents, office records, and relevant references. Data collection techniques include interviews, documentation, and direct observation. Data analysis was carried out using the model of Miles and Huberman (1984) which includes three stages: data reduction, data presentation (data display), and drawing conclusions. During this process, the data that has been obtained is classified and presented systematically to gain a deep understanding of the agrarian conflicts that occur.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The examination of the land dispute between the Assegaf family and the community in Kenten Village, Talang Kelapa District, Banyuasin Regency, as well

as the causes of the dispute, will be discussed in this chapter, using Shimon fisher's conflict resolution theory, namely, public relations, principle negotiation, differences in human needs, and identity.

The results of the study show that the agrarian conflict that occurred between the people of Kenten Village and the Assegaf family was initiated by the claim of unilateral land ownership by the Assegaf family. The local community has controlled and used the land for generations with proof of ownership in the form of a sale and purchase letter, a Land Certificate (SKT), and a statement of physical control. Meanwhile, the Assegaf family claimed the land based on a Certificate of Ownership (SHM) issued by the National Land Agency (BPN). However, the results of clarification to the BPN show that most of the land plots have not been officially registered, so the legal status of the land is still gray. As a result of these contradictory claims, open conflicts arise that cause the disruption of social harmony in society. The forms of conflict that arise include demonstrations, the installation of rejection banners, and the conveyance of aspirations to the village and sub-district.

It was also found that the Assegaf family could not show the exact location and boundaries of the land, while the community had a map of land tenure that had been agreed upon locally. In the social aspect, this conflict has caused unrest, polarization between citizens, and threats to environmental stability. The mediation process carried out by the government has not yielded results because both parties continue to maintain their respective claims.

Discussion

Based on the results obtained, the agrarian conflicts that occurred reflect the failure of a transparent and fair land management system. From a sociological perspective of conflict, this case shows how basic human needs for land can give rise to social resistance when their existence is threatened. Residents view land as a living space and a source of livelihood, not just an economic asset. This is in accordance with the basic needs' theory from Burton (1990), which states that conflict arises when basic human needs such as security and survival are not met.

The Assegaf family positioned itself as the rightful owner based on the certificate, but the weak land data and the absence of a boundary determination made the claim vulnerable to rejection by the community. This condition shows that there is a legal vacuum in the agrarian system that opens up opportunities for prolonged conflicts. Structurally, this conflict also indicates weak supervision and the lack of active role of local governments in resolving community-based agrarian conflicts. Conflict resolution should not only focus on formal legal aspects, but also consider aspects of social justice and the history of de facto land tenure by communities. To resolve these kinds of conflicts, participatory approaches and collaborative mediation are essential. The government, through related institutions such as BPN and the land office, needs to be actively present

as a facilitator of dialogue, not just as a protector of the formal interests of certificate holders. Concrete steps such as re-data collection, the determination of shared land boundaries, and legal empowerment for residents are urgent so that conflicts do not develop into broader horizontal tensions.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data collected and the results of interviews with community members, local government representatives, and BPN, the following conclusions can be drawn.

The land dispute between the people of Kenten Village and the Assegaf family is a form of conflict rooted in agrarian issues, especially overlapping ownership claims without an official certificate from BPN. Based on the results of Shimon Fisher's research and conflict resolution theory approach, this conflict is not only influenced by legal aspects, but also reflects the social, economic, and psychological dynamics of both parties. Each party feels that they have a legal basis for the land, even though the documents they have not yet met the formal legal requirements.

The factor that caused the land dispute between the people of Kenten Village and the Assegaf family was triggered by distrust and differences in land needs, where both parties felt they had rights even though they did not have an official certificate from BPN. Administrative disorder, overlapping documents, and increasing economic value of land have also exacerbated the conflict. Based on Shimon Fisher's conflict resolution theory, the main cause of this dispute includes the aspect of interest. Therefore, conflict resolution must be carried out through mediation that involves all parties fairly by prioritizing deliberation, document verification, and intervention of official institutions so that disputes do not continue to drag on.

Settlement efforts such as mediation, deliberation, and legal channels have been taken, but have not resulted in a final decision. The community continues to experience unrest due to the lack of legal certainty, and conflicts are considered to be still latent and have the potential to reappear. Therefore, conflict resolution requires a collaborative approach involving community leaders, the government, and technical institutions such as BPN through deliberation, document verification, and land remeasurement.

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