

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

**IDENTIFIKASI POTENSI TANAH OBYEK REFORMA AGRARIA
DALAM KAWASAN HUTAN DI KECAMATAN PAGINDAR
KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT**

Disusun Oleh:

SURUNG SURANYATE MANIK

NIT. 17263081/Manajemen Pertanahan

Telah dipertahankan di Hadapan Tim Penguji

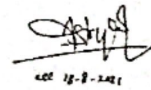
Pada tanggal 6 Agustus 2021 dan dinyatakan telah Memenuhi Syarat

SUSUNAN TIM PENGUJI

KETUA

Dr. Sutaryono, M.Si.

NIP. 19710121 199703 1 004



17-8-2021

SEKRETARIS

Ahmad Nashih Luthfi, S.S.,M.A.

NIP. 19810116 201101 1 005



ANGGOTA

Dr. Ir. Rochmat Martanto, M.Si.

NIP. 19580306 198703 1 002



17-8-2021

Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II



17-8-2021



Dr. Ir. Rochmat Martanto, M.Si.

NIP. 19580306 198703 1 002

M. Nazir Salim, S.S.,M.A.

NIP. 19770601 201101 1 001

Yogyakarta, 18 Agustus 2021

SEKOLAH TINGGI PERTANAHAN NASIONAL

KETUA,



Dr. Ir. Senthoro Sudirman, M.S.

NIP. 19640815 199303 1 004

ABSTRACT

Land tenure and utilization in forest areas is a problem encountered in Pakpak Bharat Regency because it has a large percentage of forest area. One of the Government's policies to solve land tenure problems in forest areas is Agrarian Reform (RA) and Social Forestry (PS). Before implementing the policy, it is necessary to identify the potential of land for Agrarian Reform Objects (TORA) in forest areas. This study aims to identify the potential of TORA in forest areas by using a spatial approach to see the suitability of existing land use with the direction of spatial plans (RTRW). The identification of TORA is carried out by processing spatial and textual data resulting from joint identification of village officials in the context of making a potential map of TORA in Pagindar District.

This study used qualitative method using a spatial approach. Data collection was carried out by means of interviews, field observations, and documentation studies. Technical analysis of the data used in spatial analysis with the function of overlay and content analysis for conclusion making. Analysis of spatial and textual data resulted in the P4T nominative list, P4T map, and land use suitability maps with RTRW directions. The P4T identification carried out in this study resulted in typology and land tenure problems in forest areas in Pagindar Village and Lae Mbentar Village. In addition, the identification of P4T found three types of land tenure in forest areas, namely control by customary law communities, control by transmigrants, and control by PT. Gunung Raya Utama Timber Industries (GRUTI). Through this study, it was found that there was a mismatch in the use of existing land with the direction of RTRW, especially at Sibagindar SP.3 transmigration location which is currently in Lae Mbentar Village.

The RA policy that can be implemented in Pagindar village and Lae Mbentar village is the Land Tenure Settlement scheme in forest area with a forest release mechanism (change in forest boundaries). Meanwhile, the Social Forestry scheme can be implemented by granting forest management permits under the community forest and customary forest schemes. In the context of accelerating PPTKH and PS in Pagindar village and Lae Mbentar village, government attention is needed to form a PTKH Inver Team and make changes to the spatial plans as a form of providing TORA in forest areas.

Keywords : Pakpak Bharat, Agrarian Reform, Social Forestry, Forest Area, PPTKH, RTRW