

FAIR AND INCLUSIVE LAND ACQUISITION IMPLEMENTATION TO PREVENT ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND THE MARGINALIZATION OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Bha'iq Roza Rakhmatullah, Mohammad Khamim, Sanusi, Moh. Taufik

Universitas Pancasila Tegal

E-mail: gazzam149@gmail.com

Abstract

Land acquisition for development in the public interest plays an important role in infrastructure development; however, it may have adverse impacts on food security, livelihoods, social welfare, and the environment of affected communities. This study examines the impacts of land acquisition and land appropriation on local communities and explores how infrastructure development can be implemented fairly and inclusively to prevent environmental degradation and community marginalization. This study employs a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches. The study relies on secondary data obtained through a literature review, comprising primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, which are analyzed using a descriptive-analytical approach. The results indicate that land acquisition that is not implemented fairly and inclusively may lead to the loss of productive land, declining food security, disruption of livelihoods, and increased socioeconomic vulnerability and community conflicts. Therefore, infrastructure planning and development should incorporate the principles of justice, transparency, participation, and inclusivity while taking into account community protection and environmental sustainability. Accordingly, land acquisition must be able to balance development interests with the protection of rights, community welfare, and environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Land Acquisition; Agrarian Justice; Affected Communities.

INTRODUCTION

Land acquisition activities involving the acquisition of land often result in the displacement of local communities, fundamentally altering the ways in which they use land. This process is clearly illustrated by studies in Cambodia, where large-scale land acquisitions have triggered both direct and indirect land-use change (iLUC), resulting in relocation and loss of access to land (Nicholas R. Magliocca et al., 2019). Displaced populations often attempt to compensate for the loss of resources by clearing marginal land, thereby exacerbating environmental degradation and competition over resources. Furthermore, studies have shown that inequitable land acquisition contributes to food insecurity and unsustainable livelihoods, consequently undermining the well-being of affected groups (Peijun Li et al., 2021).

Land-use transformations resulting from such acquisitions often involve a shift from subsistence agriculture to commercial crops, placing further pressure on local food systems. This shift is particularly prevalent in regions such as Africa, where land