

INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengkaji konflik-konflik tanah ulayat sebagai sumber penghidupan masyarakat adat Batui di Kabupaten Banggai melalui pendekatan pemetaan partisipatif. Intervensi negara dan ekspansi korporasi terutama di sektor kehutanan, perkebunan, serta migas menyebabkan penyusutan wilayah ulayat dan memunculkan berbagai konflik tenurial. Dengan memadukan metode *Participatory Rural Appraisal* dan etnografi, penelitian ini menghimpun pengetahuan lokal mengenai sejarah penguasaan lahan, batas-batas Kusali, serta dinamika sosial-politik yang mempengaruhi klaim ruang. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, serta survei koordinat menggunakan GPS yang kemudian divalidasi langsung oleh partisipan. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa tanah ulayat berfungsi tidak hanya sebagai sumber ekonomi, tetapi juga sebagai pusat identitas, spiritualitas, dan solidaritas komunal. Peta Partisipatif menjadi pedoman dan bahan masyarakat dalam pencegahan konflik, bahan rujukan pertanahan formal, serta menjadi bahan konsolidasi dan penguatan masyarakat adat. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pemetaan lanjutan pada tiga Kusali lainnya guna memperkuat dokumentasi dan perlindungan tanah ulayat Batui.

Kata kunci: *Tanah Ulayat, Masyarakat Adat Batui, Pemetaan Partisipatif, Konflik Agraria*

ABSTRACT

This study examines the land-conflict issues surrounding tanah ulayat as a livelihood source for the Batui Indigenous community in Banggai Regency through a participatory mapping approach. State interventions and corporate expansion particularly in forestry, plantation, and oil gas sectors have reduced the extent of customary lands and generated various tenure conflicts. By combining Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methods with ethnography, the research gathers local knowledge on the history of land control, the boundaries of Kusali, and the socio-political dynamics that affect spatial claims. Data collection was carried out through indepth interviews, observation, and GPS based coordinate surveys, which were subsequently validated directly by participants. Findings reveal that tanah ulayat functions not only as an economic resource but also as a core of identity, spirituality, and communal solidarity. The Participatory Map serves as a guide and tool for the community in conflict prevention, as a reference for formal land registration processes, and as material for the consolidation and empowerment of Indigenous peoples. The study recommends further mapping of three additional Kusali to strengthen documentation and protection of Batui's customary lands.

Keywords: *Customary Land, Batui Community, Participatory Mapping, Agrarian Conflict*