

ABSTRACT

This study examines the application of conflict resolution concepts between coal mining companies and the management of the Muaro Jambi National Cultural Heritage Area (KCBN). The theoretical approach uses Basic Human Needs (BHNs), developed by John Burton, which posits that conflict arises when fundamental needs-such as security, recognition, identity, autonomy, participation, self-esteem, a sense of belonging, and personal development-are not fulfilled. Research data were obtained through interviews and observations. The findings indicate that conflict occurs due to an imbalance between the need for cultural preservation and the economic interests of the local community. This conflict is not only related to environmental damage and spatial disorder but also touches on aspects of cultural identity, community participation, and the existence of the local economy. Conflict resolution has not yet reached an optimal point due to weak inter-agency coordination, the absence of firm government decisions, and imbalances in the involvement of communities and area managers in the decision-making process. This study recommends the need for policies based on the fulfillment of the basic needs of all parties, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and participatory mediation approaches. Thus, it is expected that a balance can be achieved between the preservation of national cultural heritage and the economic development of the surrounding community, while also strengthening local cultural identity amid the dynamics of regional development.

Keywords: *Conflict Resolution, Basic Human Needs, National Cultural Heritage Area, Muaro Jambi*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji penerapan konsep *conflict resolution* antara perusahaan batu bara dengan pengelola Kawasan Cagar Budaya Nasional (KCBN) Candi Muaro Jambi. Pendekatan teoritis menggunakan *Basic Human Needs* (BHNs) yang dikembangkan oleh John Burton bahwa konflik muncul ketika kebutuhan dasar seperti keamanan, pengakuan, identitas, otonomi, partisipasi, harga diri, rasa memiliki, dan pengembangan pribadi yang tidak terpenuhi. Data penelitian diperoleh melalui wawancara dan observasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konflik terjadi karena ketidakseimbangan antara kebutuhan pelestarian budaya dan kepentingan ekonomi masyarakat lokal, konflik ini tidak hanya berkaitan dengan kerusakan lingkungan dan ketidakaturan tata ruang, tetapi juga menyentuh aspek identitas budaya, partisipasi masyarakat, dan eksistensi ekonomi lokal. Penyelesaian konflik belum mencapai titik optimal karena lemahnya koordinasi antarlembaga, belum adanya keputusan tegas dari pemerintah, serta ketidakseimbangan dalam keterlibatan masyarakat dan pengelola kawasan dalam proses pengambilan keputusan. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan perlunya kebijakan yang berbasis pada pemenuhan kebutuhan dasar semua pihak, penguatan koordinasi antarinstansi, serta pendekatan mediasi partisipatif. Dengan demikian, diharapkan tercipta keseimbangan antara pelestarian warisan budaya nasional dan pembangunan ekonomi masyarakat sekitar, sekaligus memperkuat identitas budaya lokal di tengah dinamika pembangunan daerah.

Kata Kunci: *Conflict Resolution*, Kebutuhan Dasar Manusia, Kawasan Cagar Budaya Nasional, Muaro Jambi