

Eradication of Land Mafia in Indonesia by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Indonesia or the National Land Agency

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ABSTRACT

The land mafia in Indonesia is a complex phenomenon that harms society and has the potential to disrupt social stability. This research aims to analyze the practices of land mafia that occur in Indonesia and evaluate the eradication efforts by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). Land mafia practices include certificate forgery, illegal land occupation, and document manipulation that threaten the ownership rights of the community. This research uses normative legal research methods, which involve the process of finding legal rules, principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues at hand. Furthermore, this research also examines the policies and strategic steps taken by the ATR/BPN in combating the land mafia, including the establishment of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force and the strengthening of land regulations. The results indicate that despite various eradication efforts, challenges in law enforcement and inter-agency coordination remain obstacles. Therefore, better synergy between the government, society, and the private sector is necessary to create a transparent and accountable land system. This research is expected to contribute to the development of more effective policies in eradicating the land mafia in Indonesia and reinforcing legal protection for the community.

Keywords: Land Mafia, ATR/BPN, Eradication Efforts Against the Land Mafia

Introduction

Land plays a very important role in human life. Besides functioning as a place of residence, land also has significant economic value and serves as a source of livelihood for the community, such as in agriculture, plantations, and as a location for conducting business activities. For some social groups, land even holds sacred and religious values (Mu'adi et al., 2020; Wilson et al., 2018). As population growth and economic activities increase, the demand for land continues to rise, resulting in higher economic value for land. The need for land

is believed to represent an asset with high economic value, making it a source of income for the community. With the increasing population and limited land availability, land becomes a highly valuable object for life, especially in Indonesia. This calls for professional management and utilization.

Given the importance of land within the state system, the government has issued legal regulations related to land. Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) mandates that "Land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people (Hamzah, 2016; Pinilih, 2018; RB & Heliaantoro, 2024)." This provision conveys the understanding that land, water, and natural resources must be managed and utilized for the welfare of all Indonesian people. The Constitutional Court has interpreted the concept of "state control" as outlined in Article 33 of the UUD 1945, emphasizing that the phrase "controlled by the state" encompasses five legal responsibilities of the state: the authority to establish policies, carry out management, regulation, oversight, and administration of those natural resources.

To fulfill its obligations under Article 33 of the UUD 1945, the government established and ratified Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations (hereinafter referred to as UUPA). However, land-related issues still often occur in Indonesia. One recurrent issue in the land sector is the presence of land mafia. Cases of land mafia are typically conducted in a structured and organized manner, resulting in the issuance of multiple certificates by state agencies, particularly the National Land Agency (BPN) (Hansen, 2023; Mubarak, 2024). Multiple certificates refer to certificates that govern rights over the same plot of land, thus allowing two or more certificates with differing legal data to be issued for one parcel of land. This situation is known as overlapping certificates, which can involve total or partial overlaps concerning the specified land.

As stated by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY), his agency has successfully saved potential state losses amounting to IDR 5.7 trillion in 2024 in handling land mafia cases. This achievement resulted from cooperation between the ATR/BPN, the National Police, and the Attorney General's Office through the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force (Purnawan, 2024; Saputra et al., 2024). AHY indicated that land disputes in Indonesia are very complex and often involve various parties, including citizens, corporations, and the government. Many state and police assets have become objects of disputes,

and numerous victims of land mafia have unresolved cases that have persisted for years. The head of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force, Brigadier General Arif Rachman, reported that in 2023, they resolved 62 cases out of a target of 86 operations, resulting in action against 159 suspects. The potential losses from land saved in 2023 are estimated at IDR 13 trillion, covering more than 8,000 hectares of land. In 2024, they managed to secure IDR 5.7 trillion by saving about 220,000 hectares of land. Additionally, several significant cases, such as the rescue of police assets in Manado and the issuance of land grant certificates for the development of police facilities in Bogor, have also been completed.

In this research, the author will discuss the practices of land mafia crimes in Indonesia and the efforts to address land mafia cases in Indonesia. Land mafia often engage in illegal practices, such as forcible land occupation, document forgery, and fraud that harm the community. Although the government has attempted to address these issues through regulations and policies, there remain gaps in the legal system that allow land mafia to operate freely. One prominent shortcoming is the lack of clarity in the regulations governing preventive measures and responses to land mafia practices (Li, 2018; Sihombing, 2023). While there are several laws concerning land occupation and the protection of community rights, such as Law Number 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles, implementation on the ground is often hampered by weak supervision and law enforcement.

The ATR Ministry of Indonesia, as the responsible institution, is often caught in complex bureaucracy, which slows down responses to land mafia actions. Additionally, the lack of collaboration among relevant institutions, such as the police, the attorney's office, and local governments, results in inefficacy in eradicating land mafia practices (Dagnes et al., 2020). Without proper coordination, law enforcement efforts are often fragmented, making it difficult to pursue land mafia cases consistently. This is exacerbated by the entrenched culture of corruption in certain aspects of government, allowing land mafia practices to continue thriving without fear of sanctions. Based on the brief presentation above, there are legal issues that need to be discussed, namely the lack of clarity in regulations governing preventive measures and responses to land mafia practices and the efforts to eradicate land mafia in Indonesia by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN).

This research is particularly important in light of the growing phenomenon of the land mafia, which is detrimental to society. With increasing cases of land disputes involving the land mafia, an in-depth analysis is needed to understand these harmful practices and the strategies taken by the government in its efforts to combat them. This research is expected to provide a better understanding of the social and economic impacts of the land mafia in Indonesia.

Previously, several studies have been conducted on the land mafia in Indonesia, such as studies examining the social impact of land disputes and how existing regulations have not been effective enough. However, many of these studies have not comprehensively linked the policy aspects taken by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) in the context of efforts to eradicate the land mafia.

The novelty of this research lies in the in-depth qualitative approach to the modus operandi of the land mafia as well as the evaluation of the policies undertaken by ATR/BPN. This research not only describes the practice of land mafia, but also explores the challenges faced in law enforcement and inter-agency synergy in eradicating it.

The implication of this research is to provide recommendations to policy makers to strengthen regulations and improve inter-agency coordination in overcoming the land mafia. In addition, the results of this research are expected to contribute to the development of policies that are more effective in protecting people's rights to their land, as well as creating a more transparent and accountable land system.

Research Method

In this research, the legal research method known as the legislative or statute approach, also referred to as normative legal research, involves a process of finding legal rules, principles, and doctrines to address the legal issues at hand. This method is utilized to analyze the legal implications related to land mafia cases in Indonesia, particularly regarding the regulations governing preventive measures and responses to land mafia practices, as well as the eradication efforts undertaken by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). The case approach involves analyzing and examining legal issues as a guideline for resolving legal matters, which is employed to understand the practices of land mafia in Indonesia. Additionally, the conceptual approach starts from existing views and doctrines or the thoughts of experts that have evolved within legal

science. From the various approaches and legal research outlined, the study will assess whether the revitalization programs align with offenses related to land issues. Furthermore, the research will examine the regulations that govern preventive measures and responses to land mafia practices, as well as the eradication efforts by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) in Indonesia.

Result and Discussion

Legal and Practical Challenges in Eradicating Land Mafia in Indonesia by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency

The issue of land has become a highly complex social problem that requires solutions approached comprehensively. Land conflicts are no longer limited to administrative matters that can be resolved solely through administrative law. The complexity of land disputes has now expanded into political, social, and cultural realms, as well as issues related to nationalism and human rights. Therefore, the resolution requires attention from various legal aspects, policies, and social approaches. If examined further, land conflicts in Indonesia can be categorized into two main types: horizontal conflicts and vertical conflicts. Vertical conflicts dominate and generally involve communities facing the government, state-owned enterprises, or large private companies. Such conflicts often involve issues of land control over large areas, where communities feel their rights are violated, either through land acquisition by the government or companies supported by the government (Berenschot, 2022; Moreda, 2017; Stedjan, 2015). This can lead to widespread social dissatisfaction and trigger larger problems.

However, vertical conflicts have become more dominant in land issues in Indonesia. This type of conflict typically involves communities facing government entities or large companies, whether state-owned or private. In many cases, communities feel that their rights as landowners or cultivators are ignored or violated by actions taken by the government or companies that support such policies. For example, land acquisition for infrastructure development, mining, or other projects is often conducted without adequate consultation with local communities. In such situations, communities frequently feel marginalized and not involved in decision-making processes related to the land they own or cultivate. The impact of vertical conflicts is very serious as it can lead to widespread social dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is not only felt by individuals directly affected but can also spread to broader

communities (Costalli & Ruggeri, 2015). Communities that feel their rights are violated may be prone to protests, demonstrations, or even legal actions. In some cases, this tension can escalate to physical clashes between the community and security forces assigned to protect government or corporate projects. Vertical conflicts can create negative impacts on social and political stability in a region. Continued dissatisfaction can lead to a loss of public trust in the government and legal institutions, which in turn can exacerbate the relationship between communities and the state. In the long term, this can trigger social injustice and economic inequality, where stronger social groups with access to power benefit, while weaker local communities remain marginalized.

Resolving these vertical conflicts requires a comprehensive and inclusive approach. The government needs to engage in constructive dialogue with communities and involve them in every stage of decision-making related to land use. Furthermore, strengthening regulations that govern community rights over land is crucial to ensure that actions taken by the government or companies do not harm the affected communities. Horizontal conflicts usually occur between members of the community themselves. These conflicts can arise from land disputes or differing claims of ownership over the same land. Such cases often arise from a lack of legal certainty regarding land ownership, overlapping certificates, or unresolved inheritance issues. In the absence of effective resolution, horizontal conflicts can lead to prolonged social tensions and potential riots at the local community level.

The absence of legal certainty regarding land rights can create confusion and disputes among parties claiming the same rights. For instance, in cases of overlapping certificates, two parties may possess valid documents claiming ownership rights over the same parcel of land. This situation not only creates disputes among landowners but also complicates law enforcement interventions to be fair and objective. Therefore, it is important for the government to strengthen the land registration system to minimize the risk of double certificates and enhance legal certainty for the community. Without effective resolution, horizontal conflicts can develop into prolonged social tensions. Involved communities may feel powerless, especially if their access to legal resolution mechanisms is limited. This tension has the potential to trigger acts of violence at the community level, disrupting social stability and negatively influencing the wider community. This situation can damage inter-party relations within the community and create an atmosphere of prolonged distrust.

Resolving horizontal conflicts involves not only settling existing disputes but also preventing new conflicts from arising in the future. In this regard, the government and relevant institutions need to develop mediation mechanisms involving a neutral third party to help peacefully resolve disputes. A good mediation process can result in mutually beneficial agreements and strengthen social relationships among community members. Crimes in the land sector have become a serious concern for various parties, including the public and high state institutions as government organizers. This is a follow-up to the Presidential Instruction to Law Enforcement Apparatus (APH), which involves the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Attorney General's Office (Kejagung), and the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (Kementerian ATR/BPN) in efforts to eradicate land mafia. These efforts began in 2017 with the establishment of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force. The land mafia is understood as a criminal act in the land sector that involves multiple parties working together in a planned, structured, and systematic way to unlawfully seize or claim rights to someone else's land.

The Presidential Instruction to Law Enforcement Apparatus (APH) serves as an important foundation for efforts to eradicate land-related crimes. In this context, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (Kementerian ATR/BPN), the Indonesian National Police (Polri), and the Attorney General's Office (Kejagung) collaborate to enforce laws against land mafia practices. This collaboration among institutions aims to create synergy in addressing complex and organized issues in the land sector. In response to the land mafia phenomenon, the establishment of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force in 2017 was a strategic step demonstrating the government's seriousness in eradicating these illegal practices. This task force has the responsibility to investigate, prosecute, and prevent crimes in the land sector committed by the land mafia. With an organized structure and clear authority, the task force is expected to uncover and handle cases that were previously difficult to detect. The operations of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force do not focus only on taking action against primary offenders but also include efforts to improve existing systems. Through strengthened regulations and improved administrative procedures, it is hoped that land mafia practices can be minimized. Eradicating land mafia is also expected to restore public trust in the existing legal and land administration systems, thus better protecting community land rights.

Efforts to eradicate the land mafia have significant legal and social implications. Legally, the strict enforcement against land mafia is expected to create a deterrent effect for offenders in the land sector. The sanctions imposed on offenders are hoped to prevent similar actions in the future. Additionally, transparent and accountable law enforcement will instill confidence in the public that the government is serious about protecting their land rights. From a social perspective, this effort is expected to reduce public dissatisfaction that often arises due to illegal land acquisition. By upholding community rights, the government not only delivers justice but also creates better social stability. This is important for maintaining harmonious relationships between the government and community, as well as encouraging active community participation in monitoring and protecting their land rights. Illegal ownership and control of land by the land mafia often lead to conflicts and land disputes. The prevalence of land mafia crimes is driven by several factors, including weak oversight, lack of effective law enforcement, and insufficient transparency in land administration processes. Furthermore, the public's apathy towards the land assets they own creates openings for the land mafia to unlawfully seize land rights.

The classic modus operandi often used by land mafia is to secretly forge land certificates through sales processes to acquire new ownership rights. Another common modus is to exploit gaps when land certificates are not under the actual owner's control. In practice, land mafias typically collaborate with rogue employees from the National Land Agency (BPN) in regions to identify land parcels that have not been certified. Once the targeted land is identified, the land mafia collaborates to create false documents as proof of ownership, which is then used to compare against the original documents of the victim. Subsequently, BPN employees are involved in the process of falsifying measurement drawings or land maps, leading to the issuance of counterfeit land certificates.

Land mafia also tends to exploit legal gaps when land certificates are not in the control of their owners. At this stage, they usually collaborate with rogue employees from the National Land Agency (BPN) in regions to identify land that is not properly certified. These rogue BPN employees become key players in the counterfeiting process, providing the necessary access and information to carry out illegal actions. With support from these individuals, the land mafia can easily create false documents claiming land ownership. Once these fake documents are created, the land mafia uses them as a comparison against the victim's original documents. This not only complicates the process of proving

ownership for legitimate landowners but also provides grounds for the land mafia to continue their counterfeiting efforts. They then collaborate with BPN employees in fraudulent measurement or land mapping, which is a crucial requirement for issuing land certificates. As a result, the land mafia is able to issue counterfeit certificates that appear to be legally valid, harming the actual landowners and disrupting the legal order in land management in Indonesia. Another frequently used modus is the forgery of certificates originating from the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. This program is an official government initiative aimed at facilitating and expediting the process of land certificate procurement by engaging the internal National Land Agency (BPN). However, in practice, this program is often misused as a means to forge certificates that will be handed over to the community.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are various moduses employed in land mafia practices, including fraud and falsification of data such as letters, certificates, ownership documents, and land rights; use of fake girik documents; illegal occupation of land; alteration of boundary markers; submission of replacement certificate applications based on loss; and collusion with rogue law enforcement officials, notaries, rogue BPN employees, and rogue court officials. The modus operandi employed by land mafia is systematic, planned, and organized, creating networks that have penetrated the circles of state power. One of the most frequently applied methods by the land mafia is document forgery. Although activities related to document forgery are categorized as criminal acts under Article 263, paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Criminal Code, these legal provisions have yet to provide significant deterrent effects or halt the ongoing land mafia practices in Indonesia. Additionally, the modus operandi or techniques used by land mafia perpetrators in carrying out their crimes include a variety of methods.

1. Document forgery.
2. Illegal or unauthorized occupation (wilde occupatie).
3. Seeking legal legitimacy in court.
4. Case manipulation.
5. Collusion with officials to obtain legitimacy.
6. Corporate crimes, such as embezzlement and fraud.
7. Forgery of power of attorney for land rights management.
8. Execution of land sales that appears formal.
9. Loss of land deeds.

The disappearance of land deeds is a *modus operandi* carried out by individuals within the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) in collaboration with land mafia. Legal protection must be established for victims against the losses caused by these land mafia individuals. Protection for land mafia victims should be provided both in the form of preventive measures and law enforcement actions. Preventive legal protection can be understood as efforts to safeguard the normative rights of landholders recognized and guaranteed by the state through relevant laws and regulations. Meanwhile, repressive legal protection is defined as efforts to safeguard the rights of victims of land mafia so that they can maintain and claim their normative rights when their rights are violated due to the actions of the land mafia. This aims to ensure that the resolution of criminal acts against them is conducted fairly and effectively.

This legal protection concept arises from a basic understanding that the position of land mafia victims is weak, in stark contrast to that of the perpetrators who have greater bargaining power. Therefore, the legal protection provided by the state, through the regulations and laws drafted, should favor the victims of land mafia. As a result, the aspiration to achieve justice in social, national, and state life based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution can be realized. The concept of legal protection for victims of land mafia acknowledges the inequality in position between victims and perpetrators of crime. In this context, victims often find themselves in a weak and vulnerable position, lacking the resources or access to the same information as the perpetrators, who usually have networks and power to address legal issues. Therefore, the state has a responsibility to provide adequate protection for the victims, ensuring that their rights are recognized and respected. This legal protection is crucial in addressing complex issues in the land sector, where legal uncertainties and land mafia practices often result in significant losses for the community.

To achieve effective legal protection, the regulations and laws produced must be more favorable to land mafia victims. This means that every policy established must consider the interests and rights of victims. For instance, in drafting regulations related to land, a mechanism for effective reporting and high accessibility for victims to report violations experienced should be prioritized. Moreover, the provision of transparent information regarding land rights is also necessary so that the community can better understand their legal position and have the courage to confront land mafia practices. Furthermore, the ultimate goal of this legal protection is to realize justice based on the

principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. By providing adequate protection to victims, the state commits to creating a safe and just environment for all members of society. In the context of social, national, and state life, this is crucial for building public trust in the existing legal system. Thus, efforts to protect victims of land mafia are not merely reactive measures to violations that occur but also proactive steps toward creating a more just and prosperous society, where the rights of every individual are respected and protected by law.

It is a grave mistake when authority and power are abused by officials seeking personal gain. This is evident from practices like the issuance of duplicate certificates, the sale of community land to third parties, and the registration of land conducted without the consent of legitimate owners. The weak supervision of officials authorized to create land deeds is one of the main issues that urgently needs improvement. Therefore, better regulations in land law in Indonesia are required to address all forms of crime and abuse related to legal protection of land rights. As a country that upholds the values of balance, Indonesia must maintain a balanced relationship between rights and obligations. Every individual has the right to utilize the land they own to fulfill their basic needs. However, communities also have a responsibility to care for and enhance the fertility of that land. On the other hand, the government, with its power and authority, must ensure that community rights are protected from various land crime threats that could harm them. The land mafia poses a serious threat to all parties, especially to the middle and lower communities. In this context, the state is expected to be more proactive in providing effective and intensive legal protection to the community. Preventive and repressive measures must be implemented to prevent illegal practices conducted by the land mafia and to ensure that community land rights are optimally protected. Government involvement in enforcing the law and creating strong regulations is crucial for creating a safe and just climate for society in land ownership and management.

The ambiguity of regulations governing preventive actions and the handling of land mafia practices in Indonesia is one of the main challenges in efforts to combat this issue. Although there are several regulations related to land ownership, many of these regulations are still general and not specific in addressing various illegal practices carried out by land mafia. For example, the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) regulates land rights but does not provide clear guidelines on concrete steps to take in addressing illegal land possession or

abuse of rights. This creates a gray area that can be exploited by parties with malicious intent.

One major problem with the existing regulations is the lack of a clear mechanism to follow up on reports or complaints regarding land mafia practices. The non-standardized handling procedures and uncertainty about who is responsible for addressing these cases lead to confusion among the public and law enforcement agencies. As a result, reports concerning illegal land occupation are often not taken seriously, leading to a decline in public trust in government institutions. This lack of clarity also creates a situation where land mafia perpetrators feel unthreatened by legal sanctions, allowing them to operate with impunity. Existing regulations are often not synchronized between one agency and another, creating gaps in law enforcement. For instance, the regulations enforced by the Ministry of ATR RI may not align with policies from regional governments or other agencies that also have authority over land management. This disharmony results in a lack of coordination in handling land mafia cases, making efforts to enforce the law ineffective. Furthermore, the absence of strict sanctions for offenders related to land mafia exacerbates the situation, as the perpetrators do not perceive any real consequences for their actions.

Efforts to Eradicate Land Mafia in Indonesia by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (ATR/BPN)

The establishment of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) is a strategic step to tackle the increasingly disturbing practices of land mafia. This task force is formed as a result of close collaboration between the ATR/BPN Ministry and law enforcement institutions, such as the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the Attorney General's Office. This cooperation aims to create synergy in addressing issues related to land mafia, which often involve organized and complex legal violations. One of the main objectives of the formation of this task force is to conduct investigations and take action against various land mafia cases that harm the community. In many cases, land mafia operates in a structured and systematic manner, exploiting weaknesses in regulations and law enforcement. The Anti-Land Mafia Task Force is expected to respond quickly and effectively to community reports regarding alleged crimes in the land sector. With this special team in place, cases that were previously difficult to reveal are expected to be detected and addressed.

The establishment of this task force also aims to strengthen coordination among government agencies. Land mafia often operates by exploiting existing legal loopholes, therefore, close collaboration between the ATR/BPN Ministry, Polri, and the Attorney General's Office is necessary. Through this coordination mechanism, a more responsive system to legal violations is expected to be created, where each agency can support and provide information to one another in the law enforcement process. The Anti-Land Mafia Task Force is expected to create a more effective prevention system against land mafia practices. By strengthening reporting, investigation, and enforcement mechanisms, the community is expected to feel safer and more protected from the threat of illegal land occupation. The implementation of these steps will not only provide justice for the victims but also serve as a deterrent effect that can prevent land mafia perpetrators from continuing their criminal acts.

Enhancing transparency and accountability in land management has become one of the top priorities of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). In this context, the government recognizes the importance of providing greater access to the community regarding information about land rights. This step is expected to reduce the space for corruption and abuse of power that often occurs in the registration and management of land. One method implemented to improve transparency is the application of a geospatial information system. With this system, data and information regarding locations, boundaries, and land ownership can be displayed digitally. The public can access this information through the provided platforms, making it easier for them to know the status and rights of the land they own or wish to purchase. In this way, the ATR/BPN Ministry strives to create greater transparency in land data management. Additionally, the digitalization of land documents is another important step taken by the ATR/BPN Ministry. This digitalization process includes the archiving and processing of documents related to land registration, such as certificates, legal documents, and land maps. With digitized documents, the risks of loss, forgery, and document manipulation can be minimized. The public can also verify documents related to their land rights more efficiently, ultimately enhancing public trust in the land administration process.

The implementation of geospatial information systems and document digitalization also serves to encourage accountability in the execution of the ATR/BPN Ministry's duties and functions. With accessible and integrated data, the public can monitor the ministry's performance in land management. This also encourages relevant officials to act more cautiously and responsibly in

carrying out their duties, considering that every action can easily be supervised and evaluated by the public. Furthermore, strict law enforcement is one of the key aspects of the ATR/BPN Ministry's efforts to eradicate land mafia in Indonesia. In tackling criminal phenomena in the land sector, the ATR/BPN Ministry understands that without robust law enforcement, efforts to protect community rights will be in vain. Therefore, collaboration with law enforcement agencies, such as Polri and the Attorney General's Office, is a strategic step in comprehensively addressing land mafia cases. This cooperation is not limited to reactive case management but also includes preventive efforts by educating the community about their land rights. By providing a clear understanding of applicable legal processes, the community is expected to be more vigilant against harmful practices and be bolder in reporting violations or crimes against their rights. Engaging the public in law enforcement is important, as active civic participation in oversight can strengthen the government's ability to eradicate land mafia.

In terms of law enforcement, the ATR/BPN Ministry focuses on taking action against individuals or groups involved in forgery of land certificates, illegal land occupation, and other practices that harm the community. Law enforcement is directed not only at the main perpetrators but also at parties involved, including officials who abuse their authority. Transparent and accountable legal processes are essential for the community to see the government's commitment to upholding justice in the land sector. Strict sanctions are applied to provide a deterrent effect to land mafia perpetrators. This is crucial to preventing future crimes in the land sector. The application of sanctions—whether in the form of imprisonment, fines, or revocation of permits and land rights—is expected to deter others from committing similar actions. In this way, the ATR/BPN Ministry strives to rebuild public trust in the existing legal and land administration systems, creating a more conducive environment for justice and legal certainty in land use. Through firm and consistent law enforcement, the ATR/BPN Ministry is committed to protecting community land rights and preventing the development of land mafia practices. This approach is an integral part of the government's efforts to create a safe and just environment for all parties, ensuring that land as a source of livelihood can be managed well and responsibly.

Moreover, the drafting and revision of regulations have become one of the primary focuses of the ATR/BPN Ministry in the fight against land mafia in Indonesia. In this context, the ATR/BPN Ministry recognizes that existing regulations must be continually updated and adjusted to the dynamics and

challenges faced in land management. Strengthening land laws is crucial to addressing the various shortcomings that may exist in the current legal system and creating a more effective framework for protecting community rights. This regulatory revision includes thorough analysis of existing regulations and identification of legal loopholes that land mafia often exploit. Through this process, the ATR/BPN Ministry aims to develop more comprehensive, clear regulations that do not leave room for illegal practices. One of the steps taken is to involve various parties, including academics, legal practitioners, and civil society, in the drafting and revision process. This is important to ensure that the regulations produced reflect the needs and aspirations of the community and encompass various aspects of fair and sustainable land management.

Good regulatory drafting also requires stricter regulations on land registration processes, certificate management, and sanctions for legal violators. The ATR/BPN Ministry endeavors to set high standards in land management and enhance accountability for parties involved in land administration. Thus, strengthened regulations can prevent the occurrence of certificate forgery, abuse of authority, and other land mafia practices that harm the community. Regulatory revision must also take into account principles of transparency and public participation. The community should be given the opportunity to provide input and opinions related to the regulations being drafted. Involving the public in the legislative process is expected to enhance public trust in the government and promote a sense of ownership over the policies enacted. Therefore, efforts to eradicate land mafia should not only be the responsibility of the government but also involve active participation from the community in safeguarding their land rights.

Collaboration between the ATR/BPN Ministry and the private sector and civil society organizations is a strategic step in overseeing land management in Indonesia. This partnership aims to create a strong synergy between the government, the private sector, and the community in supervising and protecting community land rights. The ATR/BPN Ministry understands that the challenges in land management cannot be faced unilaterally. Thus, involving external parties is essential to create a more transparent and accountable management system.

The private sector plays a crucial role in terms of investment and infrastructure development related to land use. By involving this sector, the ATR/BPN Ministry can ensure that the business practices of companies do not harm the community and the land rights held by individuals or communities. Through this collaboration, it is expected that companies will be more

committed to adhering to the regulations and standards set, resulting in sustainable and responsible land management. Civil society organizations also play a crucial role in voicing and protecting community rights. Through the involvement of these organizations, the community can more easily access information regarding their land rights and the various applicable regulations. Civil society organizations also function as independent watchdogs that can provide input and constructive criticism of policies and land management practices implemented by the government and the private sector. Therefore, their participation in the oversight process is expected to enhance accountability and transparency in land management. This collaboration can also create more effective educational and outreach programs. The ATR/BPN ministry, together with the private sector and civil society organizations, can design programs aimed at raising community awareness about their land rights and the existing legal procedures. Proper education will empower the community to actively protect their land rights and encourage public participation in land management oversight.

The use of information technology by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) is a strategic step in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of land management in Indonesia. With the existence of a technology-based land registration system, the registration process can be carried out more quickly and transparently. This not only facilitates the community in accessing land registration services but also reduces the potential for corrupt practices that often arise from non-transparent and slow processes. The integrated online system allows the ATR/BPN Ministry to monitor land ownership in real time. With this system, every transaction or change in land ownership can be recorded and accessed by the relevant authorities. This serves as a significant preventive measure against land mafia practices, where they typically rely on confusion or delays in administrative processes to commit crimes. With integrated data, the authorities can conduct early detection of potential violations or deviations occurring in land occupation. Information technology also enables more in-depth and directed audits of land ownership. The ATR/BPN Ministry can perform complex data analyses to identify suspicious patterns or cases that may involve land mafia. Thus, the monitoring conducted is not only reactive but also proactive, allowing preventive actions to be taken before legal violations occur.

The ATR/BPN Ministry also has the potential to educate the public about their rights in land management through digital platforms. With more accessible information, the community can better understand the applicable procedures and regulations, as well as have tools to report practices that harm them. This creates better legal awareness among the public and encourages their participation in monitoring land management. Therefore, the use of information technology not only improves land registration and monitoring processes but also strengthens legal protection for the community. Through the application of appropriate technology, the ATR/BPN Ministry can create a land management system that is more transparent, accountable, and responsive to the challenges of land crime, including harmful land mafia practices.

Conclusion

Land conflicts in Indonesia, whether in the form of horizontal or vertical conflicts, are complex and deep-rooted social issues that require a comprehensive approach for resolution. Vertical conflicts involving communities with the government or large companies often lead to violations of community land rights, creating social dissatisfaction that can escalate into tension and physical conflict. On the other hand, horizontal conflicts occurring among community members themselves, often caused by a lack of legal certainty and ambiguity in land ownership, can also trigger prolonged tensions. The need for clearer regulations and standardized handling mechanisms is crucial in addressing detrimental land mafia practices. Ambiguity in the rules and procedures for handling land conflicts leads to confusion among the public and law enforcement agencies, resulting in reports of illegal land occupation often not being treated seriously. The existence of land mafia operating through document forgery and collusion with individuals in government institutions underscores the need for firmer and more transparent law enforcement.

The formation of the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force is a strategic step taken by the ATR/BPN Ministry in tackling harmful land mafia practices that disrupt legal order in the land sector. The close cooperation between the ATR/BPN Ministry and law enforcement agencies such as the Indonesian National Police (Polri) and the Attorney General's Office reflects the government's commitment to creating synergy in law enforcement, both through the investigation and prosecution of land mafia cases and through preventive efforts involving community education about land rights. Efforts to enhance transparency and accountability in land management through the implementation of geospatial information systems and the digitalization of land documents are expected to

minimize the risks of corruption and abuse of power. Strengthening regulations as well as drafting and revising rules that involve public participation further affirm the government's commitment to creating a legal framework that is responsive and effective to the dynamics occurring in the land sector. The application of information technology in land management systems also serves as a significant tool in improving the efficiency of the land registration and oversight processes, thereby strengthening legal protection for the community. With all these measures, it is hoped that the government's efforts will not only provide justice for affected communities but also create a deterrent effect against land mafia perpetrators, thus minimizing criminal practices in the land sector and maximizing the protection of community land rights.

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