

EFFECTIVENESS OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION POLICY IN AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAM: IMPLEMENTATION ANALYSIS AND SOLUTIONS TO LAND REFORM LAND REGISTRATION OBSTACLES

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Abstract

Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 on the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation aims to accelerate land redistribution in order to achieve social justice and equitable distribution of land ownership in Indonesia. However, the implementation of this policy still faces various obstacles, especially in land inventory and registration, which are caused by administrative factors, overlapping ownership, and lack of transparency in the land system. This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of this policy based on Soerjono Soekanto's Legal Effectiveness Theory, which includes legal substance factors, implementing apparatus, supporting facilities, public awareness, and legal culture. The research method used is a normative approach with socio-legal analysis, which examines applicable regulations and their implementation in the field. The results show that although this policy has provided a clear legal basis, its effectiveness is still not optimal due to the lack of coordination between agencies, the low legal literacy of the community regarding agrarian, and bureaucratic constraints in land management. Therefore, it is necessary to improve regulations, digitize the land registration system, strengthen coordination between central and regional governments, and increase legal awareness for land redistribution beneficiaries. With these steps, it is hoped that reform agrarian reform can run more effectively and have a real impact on society.

Keywords: agrarian reform; land redistribution; policy effectiveness; land inventory; agrarian law.

Introduction

Land is one of the resources that has strategic value for human life. In the perspective of agrarian law, land has a very important position because it is related to the economic, social and cultural aspects of society (Lumbanraja, 2023, p. 135). As an agrarian country, Indonesia has an agrarian policy that aims to regulate the ownership, control, and utilization of land in accordance with the principles of social justice as mandated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that «The land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people».

One of the important policies in the effort to achieve agrarian justice is Agrarian Reform, which aims to distribute land to entitled groups of people in order to have access to agrarian resources (Hidayanti et al., 2021, p. 369). The government has issued various regulations to support this policy, including Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 on Accelerating the Implementation of Agrarian Reform. This regulation aims to accelerate land redistribution to improve people's welfare through certainty of land rights and productive land utilization (Jundi et al., 2024, p. 740).

However, in its implementation, land redistribution faces many obstacles, especially in terms of land inventory and registration. For example, in Village Srimulyo, Dampit Subdistrict, Malang District, there are various administrative and legal obstacles that cause the implementation of land redistribution to not run optimally. Problems such as land data discrepancies, ownership conflicts, and lack of transparency in the land registration process are the main factors that hinder the success of this policy.

Research on land redistribution in the context of agrarian has been conducted by many academics, both nationally and internationally. reform Elfirawati (2016) in her research examines the implementation of land redistribution policy in Village Lalombi, highlighting the implementation aspects and administrative challenges faced in the redistribution process (Elfirawati, 2016, p. 127). This study provides insights into how the land redistribution policy is technically implemented in the field and the bureaucratic obstacles that can hinder the success of the program. In addition, Hairol et al. (2020) in their study of FELDA Land Plans in Malaysia, emphasized the role of structural factors in determining the success of land redistribution, especially in relation to the welfare of beneficiaries (Din et al., 2020, p. 923). Shows that institutional factors and infrastructure support play an important role in ensuring the effectiveness of land redistribution and preventing program failure due to lack of access to productive resources. Meanwhile, this study Metrika Prawita (2021) discusses the urgency of prohibiting absentee land ownership in agrarian, highlighting the gap in land ownership due to speculation and commercial interests reform (Prawita et al., 2021, p. 545). The study asserts that without strict regulations on absentee land ownership, agrarian reform could potentially fail to achieve its goal of creating a more equitable distribution of land.

Although various studies have highlighted important aspects of policies agrarian and land redistribution, there are research gaps (gap analysis) that need to be filled. To date, there is no research that specifically examines the effectiveness of Presidential Regulation No. 62/2003 in the context of land inventory and registration. This latest regulation has an important role in accelerating reform agrarian, but its implementation at the regional level still faces significant administrative and legal challenges. Therefore, this research is here to fill the gap by offering novelty in the form of an in-depth analysis of administrative obstacles in land inventory and registration and policy solutions that can improve the effectiveness of land redistribution. Thus, this research not only contributes to the academic realm, but also provides practical recommendations for the government in improving policies reform agrarian to achieve more equitable distribution of land ownership reform.

The urgency of this research stems from the importance of evaluating the

effectiveness of policies agrarian, especially in ensuring that land redistribution really provides benefits to the community. One of the fundamental problems that remains a major challenge is the inequality of land tenure, where land that should be the right of small farmers or underprivileged communities is still widely reform controlled by a handful of parties with extensive ownership. This inequality has led to widening social and economic gaps, so the land redistribution policy must be thoroughly evaluated so that it can run more effectively and achieve its goals in creating agrarian justice. In addition, the problem of agrarian conflict is also a serious threat that often arises due to uncertainty in land ownership status. Inaccurate data, lack of transparency, and overlapping regulations often lead to disputes between the community and the authorities, so there needs to be a clearer mechanism for implementing agrarian reform.

Furthermore, the lack of effectiveness in the implementation of the land redistribution policy, especially in the aspect of land inventory and registration, is also a factor that hinders the success of this program. Many people who are entitled to redistributed land still experience difficulties in obtaining legal certainty, both due to complex bureaucratic constraints and the weak monitoring system in the implementation of this policy at the regional level. Without concrete improvements in these administrative aspects, agrarian risks becoming a policy on paper that is difficult to implement in practice reform.

In the context of *ius constituendum*, this research has an important role in providing policy recommendations for the government, especially in drafting regulations that are more responsive to community needs. With this research, it is hoped that new ideas can be generated that can be used to improve the land inventory and registration system in the program agrarian, so that land distribution can be carried out more fairly, transparently and effectively. In addition, this research can also contribute to building a stronger legal framework to reduce the potential for agrarian conflicts and accelerate the land legalization process for beneficiaries' reform (Martalina & A.p, 2024, p. 73). Thus, this research is not only relevant in an academic context, but also has a real impact in supporting the success of agrarian in Indonesia reform.

This research focuses on evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of Presidential Regulation Number 62 Year 2023 in land redistribution as part of the policy agrarian aimed at creating justice in land ownership. One of the aspects that needs to be studied is the extent to which this regulation has been effectively implemented in supporting the distribution of land to eligible community groups and how this regulation affects legal certainty for beneficiaries. However, in practice, there are various obstacles faced, especially in the inventory and registration of land redistribution objects. These obstacles can be in the form of administrative constraints, lack of transparency in the data collection process, and overlapping ownership claims that lead to potential agrarian conflicts. Therefore, this research also aims to identify and analyze policy solutions that can be applied to overcome these obstacles, so that land redistribution can run more effectively, transparently, and in accordance with the principles of reform equitable agrarian. By understanding the barriers and opportunities that exist, this research is expected to contribute to the improvement of land redistribution policies and provide concrete recommendations for the government in improving the implementation of reform agrarian reform at the local level.

With the complexity of the problems faced in the implementation of land redistribution in agrarian, this research is very important to evaluate the effectiveness of the policy and identify obstacles that hinder the achievement of fair and sustainable land redistribution goals. Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 is expected to be a solution in accelerating reform agrarian, but its realization still faces administrative, legal, and social challenges that need to be analyzed in depth. Lack of effectiveness in land inventory and registration, legal uncertainty for beneficiaries, and potential agrarian conflicts are the main factors that must be addressed immediately so that this policy can really have

a real impact on society. Therefore, this research not only aims to provide an academic understanding of the effectiveness of regulations in reform agrarian, but also to offer policy solutions that can strengthen the implementation of land redistribution, so that the ideals of agrarian justice mandated by the 1945 Constitution can be realized reform.

Materials and Methods

The research method in this study is organized systematically to ensure that the results obtained can be trusted and have relevance to the research objectives. Considering that the main focus of this research is the effectiveness of the land redistribution policy in the program agrarian, the approach used must be able to examine the implementation of the law and its impact on society Reform.

The research used is normative research method (Johnny Ibrahim, 2012, p. 57) with a socio-legal approach (Tamanaha, 1997, p. 2). Normative research aims to examine the law from the perspective of applicable theories and norms, namely Presidential Regulation Number 62 Year 2023, in relation to land redistribution in agrarian. Meanwhile, the socio-legal approach is used to understand how this policy is implemented at the local level and how the community responds to the rules that have been set reform.

This socio-legal approach is relevant because law is not only understood as a set of written rules, but also as part of a social structure that has a direct impact on people's lives. According to Soerjono Soekanto, legal effectiveness can be measured from several factors, including legal substance, law enforcers, supporting facilities, public awareness, and aspects of legal culture (Soerjono Soekanto, 2007b, p. 11). Therefore, this research will examine the extent to which Presidential Regulation Number 62 Year 2023 has been effectively implemented, as well as identify obstacles faced in the process of inventorying and registering land redistribution objects.

In this research, the socio-legal approach is combined with normative analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations and identify obstacles in their implementation. This approach allows for a broader study, by not only focusing on the written regulations (law in book), but also how the regulations are applied in practice (law in action).

land redistribution in the program of the theoretical foundation in this research serves as a framework that will be used to analyze the effectiveness of the policy agrarian, especially related to the implementation of Presidential Regulation No. 62 2023. This theoretical framework consists of several main concepts, namely Legal Effectiveness Theory, Agrarian Reform Theory, and Land Redistribution Theory, which will be used to evaluate the land redistribution policy and identify obstacles in the inventory and registration of land reform landreform.

Legal effectiveness is a fundamental aspect in assessing the success of a policy, including in the context of agrarian. reform Soerjono Soekanto stated that the law can be said to be effective if it has a real impact in changing people's behaviour in accordance with the regulated norms (Soerjono Soekanto, 2007a, p. 5). According to him, there are five main factors that determine legal effectiveness, namely:

1. Factors of the law itself - Quality of legal substance, clarity of norms, and suitability to the needs of society.
2. Law enforcement factors enforcement - Competence and integrity of law officers who implement the policy.
3. Supporting facilities - Administrative infrastructure that supports the implementation of the law.
4. Community factors - The level of public awareness and compliance with applicable laws.
5. Cultural factors - Social values and norms that influence the acceptance and implementation of law in society (Soerjono Soekanto, 2007a, p. 6).

In the context of this research, the effectiveness of Presidential Regulation No.

62 Year 2023 will be measured based on the extent to which this regulation is able to be implemented properly at the local level, including in the aspect of land reform land registration and redistribution. If this policy experiences significant obstacles in practice, then its effectiveness can be said to be not optimal.

Agrarian reform is a policy that aims to create equitable distribution of land ownership in order to reduce social inequality and improve people's welfare. Agrarian reform does not only focus on land redistribution, but also includes aspects of asset legalization and increased access to productive resources (M. Ali Ghufon, 2010, p. 47).

According to theory agrarian, the success of this policy depends on several key factors reform:

1. Regulatory Sustainability - Policy consistency from the central to regional level is needed to ensure the implementation of sustainable agrarian reform.
2. Participatory Approach - Community participation in the process agrarian will increase the effectiveness of policy implementation reform.
3. Infrastructure Support - The provision of administrative, technical, and legal facilities is necessary so that beneficiaries can utilize the land to its full potential.
4. Agrarian Conflict Resolution - Agrarian reform often faces challenges in the form of land disputes, so there needs to be a transparent and fair conflict resolution mechanism.

In the context of this research, theory agrarian is used to examine the extent to which land redistribution in the program reform agrarian has been in accordance with the principles of reform ideal agrarian reform (Siahaan, 2013, p. 196).

Land redistribution is part of agrarian that aims to redistribute land from large owners to community groups in need, such as small farmers, farm lab orders, and indigenous peoples. The concept aims to reduce land ownership inequality and improve agricultural productivity and social welfare reform (Sukirno, Sadono, 2015, p. 122).

Land redistribution can be studied through the perspective of Wealth Redistribution Theory, which explains that land as an economic asset must be transferred from a few large owners to the poor in order to create economic balance. In the context of development economics, Simon Kuznets in the Kuznets Curve states that in the early stages of economic development, inequality will increase, but with the right policy intervention, inequality will decrease in the long run (Mubyarto & Soekartawi, 2003, p. 38).

Some of the main factors that influence the success of land redistribution include:

1. Land Administration System - The clarity of procedures and legality of the distributed land will determine the legal certainty for beneficiaries.
2. Policy Alignment - Regulations that make it easier for smallholders to access land are necessary to achieve the goal of land redistribution.
3. Financial and Technological Support - Land redistribution must be accompanied by access to capital and agricultural technology so that land recipients can manage the land productively.

In this research, the theory of land redistribution is used to analyze the effectiveness of the land redistribution policy stipulated in Presidential Regulation Number 62 Year 2023, as well as identify the challenges faced in its implementation.

Results and Discussion

Agrarian reform in Indonesia is a strategic effort to reorganize the structure of control, ownership, use and utilization of land to make it more equitable, in accordance with the mandate of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states that «the earth and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people» (Dharsana et al., 2022, p. 86). This constitutional foundation emphasizes that natural resources must be managed by

the state for the welfare of all the people, not just a few parties (Zuhdi et al., 2025, p. 48).

Basic Agrarian (UUPA) No. 5 of 1960. UUPA aims to end the dualism of colonial and national agrarian law, and create justice in land ownership and control. However, the implementation of the history of agrarian in Indonesia began during independence, culminating in the ratification of the Law reform agrarian faces various challenges, including resistance from political and economic elites, as well as the government's lack of commitment in carrying out the land redistribution program reform (Zein, 2019, p. 134).

The main objective of agrarian is to create equitable land ownership to reduce social and economic inequality. With equitable land redistribution, it is expected that agricultural productivity will increase, smallholder incomes will increase, and rural poverty will decrease. In addition, reform agrarian reform also aims to empower farmers through access to productive resources and capacity building, so that they can manage their land effectively and sustainably. The positive impacts of successful agrarian include improved farmers' welfare, social stability in rural areas, and inclusive economic growth reform (Aliber et al., 2018, p. 9). However, failure to implement agrarian reform can exacerbate inequality, trigger agrarian conflicts, and hamper national development. Therefore, a strong commitment from the government, active participation from the community, and a clear legal framework are needed to ensure agrarian reform runs in accordance with the expected goals.

Land redistribution policy is the core of agrarian in Indonesia, aiming to reduce land tenure inequality and improve farmers' welfare. The legal framework underlying this policy includes Law No. 5/1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles and Government Regulation No. 224/1961 on the Implementation of Land Division and the Granting reform of Compensation (Sianipar et al., 2025, p. 92). These regulations emphasize the importance of redistributing land to the rightful people, in order to achieve social and economic justice.

On October 3, 2023, the government issued Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 on Accelerating the Implementation of Agrarian Reform. This regulation aims to accelerate the implementation of agrarian reform through strategies such as asset legalization, land redistribution, economic empowerment of subject's agrarian, institutional strengthening, and community participation reform (DA, 2023). With this regulation, it is expected that the land redistribution process can run more effectively and on target. The implementation of land redistribution faces various challenges, including administrative constraints, lack of inter-agency coordination, and resistance from certain parties. Research shows that despite well-designed policies, implementation is often hampered by complex bureaucracy and a lack of competent human resources. In addition, community involvement in the planning and implementation process remains limited, reducing the effectiveness of the land redistribution program.

To overcome these obstacles, a collaborative approach between the government, communities and other stakeholders is needed. Strengthening institutional capacity, increasing transparency and accountability in the land redistribution process are key to the successful implementation of this policy. In addition, economic empowerment for beneficiaries through access to capital and technical training can increase the productivity of the distributed land.

With a strong legal framework and effective implementation, the land redistribution policy is expected to create equitable land ownership, improve farmers' welfare, and encourage sustainable rural development. Continuous evaluation and improvement of regulations and implementation mechanisms are necessary to ensure that the objectives of agrarian are achieved as expected reform. The implementation of land redistribution in the program agrarian often faces various obstacles, especially in the process of land inventory and registration. In Village reform Srimulyo, Dampit Sub-district, Malang Regency, these obstacles include administrative, legal and social

aspects that hinder the effectiveness of the land redistribution program. One of the main obstacles is the mismatch of available land data. Often, the data held by the government is inaccurate or out of date, making it difficult to identify and inventory the land to be distributed. These inaccuracies can be caused by a lack of data updates or errors in previous records. As a result, the land redistribution process is hampered and prone to conflict in the community. In addition, overlapping land ownership is a frequent problem. This is due to a lack of coordination between government agencies in charge of agrarian affairs, such as the National Land Agency (BPN) and local governments. For example, the BPN may issue land certificates without considering local claims and customs, leading to conflicts between indigenous communities and the government (Anastasia et al., 2024, p. 548).

The lack of transparency in the land registration process is also a significant obstacle. Complicated registration processes and bureaucratic red tape can make it difficult for landowners to obtain titles efficiently. This lack of transparency creates loopholes that can be exploited by irresponsible parties, increasing the risk of land disputes (Luvianti & Rasji, 2023, p. 5079). Weak supervision in the land inventory and registration process contributes to the problem. Without adequate supervision, corrupt practices or abuse of authority may occur, ultimately harming the people who are entitled to receive benefits from the land redistribution program. Weak supervision can also lead to non-compliance with established procedures, hindering the effectiveness of the program.

To overcome these obstacles, efforts are needed to improve the land administration system, increase coordination between related institutions, and active community involvement in the land inventory and registration process. Thus, the land redistribution program can run more effectively and achieve the goals of equitable distribution of land ownership and improvement of community welfare.

Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 on the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation was issued as part of the government's strategy to accelerate land redistribution to create equitable land ownership and improve the welfare of agrarian communities. This emphasizes that land redistribution must be carried out through various mechanisms, such as asset legalization, agrarian conflict resolution, and strengthening land institutions Presidential Regulation (Indonesia, Pemerintah Pusat, 2023). However, the effectiveness of this policy in its implementation in the field still faces quite complex challenges, including administrative obstacles, lack of coordination between institutions, and resistance from certain groups that have an interest in land tenure.

In assessing the effectiveness of this policy, Soerjono Soekanto Legal Effectiveness Theory approach is used as the basis for analysis. According to Soekanto, legal effectiveness is influenced by five main factors, namely: legal substance, law enforcement officials, facilities, public awareness, and legal culture (Soekanto, 1985, p. 110). In the context of Presidential Regulation No. 62 Year 2023, the substance of the law can be said to be quite clear in regulating land redistribution, but it still needs improvement in terms of implementation mechanisms and supervision in the field. One of the biggest challenges is the lack of derivative regulations that can provide technical guidance for local governments in implementing this policy effectively.

Law enforcement officials and related bureaucracy are also key factors in the effectiveness of land redistribution implementation. Several reports show that the National Land Agency (BPN) and local governments still face obstacles in accelerating land certification for beneficiaries. In addition, in some cases, land redistribution is not accompanied by adequate technical assistance and capital for beneficiaries, so that land utilization cannot run optimally (Widowati & Kamil, 2025, p. 60). Lack of inter-institutional coordination is also a hindering factor, where conflicts of interest between local governments, BPN, and the private sector often hamper the land inventory and registration process.

In terms of facilities, the main challenge faced is the lack of information technology that can be used for a digital land inventory system. The land registration system, which still uses a manual approach, makes the land redistribution process slow and vulnerable to data manipulation and overlapping ownership (Meidodga et al., 2023, p. 73). In addition, limited human resources at the regional level are also an obstacle, especially in verifying land ownership data and resolving disputes arising from redistribution (Gafuraningtyas et al., 2024, p. 23).

Public awareness also plays an important role in the effectiveness of this policy. People's lack of understanding of their rights and obligations as beneficiaries often causes them to experience difficulties in accessing programs agrarian reform considered complicated and costly (Sumardjono, 2006, p. 84). In some areas, people are still hesitant to register their land due to administrative procedures that are (Angelina & Habeahan, 2024, p. 191). Therefore, there is a need to increase socialization on the importance of land registration and the long-term benefits of land ownership legal (Huda et al., 2024, p. 329).

From the legal culture aspect, the effectiveness of the land redistribution policy is also influenced by the level of public trust in the government and agrarian law. In some cases, programs agrarian in Indonesia face challenges due to land ownership conflicts with indigenous peoples or local communities that have land ownership systems based on hereditary heritage reform (Sinaga et al., 2024, p. 534). The incompatibility between customary law and national law often triggers resistance to land redistribution policies, which in turn hinders implementation on the ground. Therefore, a more inclusive approach is needed in the implementation of land redistribution, taking into account the sociological and cultural aspects of local communities (Aulia et al., 2025, p. 7).

Overall, the effectiveness of Presidential Regulation Number 62 Year 2023 in land redistribution still faces various challenges that need to be addressed immediately. Legal substance factors, law enforcement officers, supporting facilities, public awareness, and legal culture are the main elements that determine the success of this policy implementation. Improved coordination between institutions, digitalization of the land inventory system, and more intensive socialization to the community are needed so that land redistribution can run more effectively and contribute to achieving sustainable agrarian justice (Pinuji et al., 2021, p. 60).

To optimize land redistribution in agrarian in Indonesia, a series of strategic policies are needed that include improving regulations, optimizing the land inventory system, increasing transparency in land registration, and strengthening coordination between central and local governments reform.

1. Regulation improvement. Agrarian reform in Indonesia is often hampered by overlapping and unsynchronized regulations between various government agencies. Therefore, harmonization of agrarian policies is needed to reduce conflicts and legal uncertainty. In addition, the preparation of clear and operational derivative regulations from Presidential Regulation No. 62 of 2023 on the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation is essential to provide technical guidance for implementers in the field. This will ensure that the policy can be implemented effectively and in accordance with the objectives of agrarian reform.

2. Optimization of land inventory system. The use of information technology in land inventory systems can improve the accuracy and efficiency of data collection. The implementation of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and digital databases enables accurate mapping and documentation of land ownership, thus minimizing errors and overlapping data (unairnews, 2024). This step not only improves the efficiency of land administration but also provides legal certainty for landowners (Khair & Assyahri, 2024, p. 57).

3. Increased transparency in land registration. A transparent and efficient land registration process is essential to reduce agrarian disputes and conflicts. The

implementation of programs such as the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) aims to provide legal certainty of land rights for the community (Nurahmani & Rismansyah, 2020, p. 7). With the principles of simple, fast, fair, equitable, open, and accountable, this program is expected to improve the welfare of the community and reduce and prevent land disputes (Tanri et al., 2020, p. 786).

4. Strengthening coordination between central and local government. The effectiveness of agrarian depends on the synergy between the central and local governments. The establishment of the Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA) involving various stakeholders can improve coordination and policy implementation in the field reform (Salim et al., 2021, p. 155). With strong leadership and effective coordination, bureaucratic obstacles can be minimized, so that the land redistribution process can run smoothly and achieve the set targets.

By implementing these policy solutions, it is hoped that land redistribution in agrarian can run more effectively, so that the objectives of equalizing land ownership and improving people's welfare can be achieved reform.

Conclusions

Presidential Regulation 62/2003 on the Acceleration of Agrarian Reform Implementation plays an important role in promoting land redistribution to achieve agrarian justice. This research shows that the effective implementation of this policy still faces a number of obstacles, including administrative constraints, overlapping land ownership, and lack of transparency in land inventory and registration. Referring to Soerjono Soekanto Theory of Legal Effectiveness, this policy has not been fully optimized in terms of legal substance, implementing apparatus, supporting facilities, as well as public legal awareness and culture. However, there is great potential for this policy to achieve better goals through improved regulations, optimization of digital-based land inventory systems, increased coordination between institutions, and increased public awareness of land rights and the importance of legal certainty in land ownership. These findings confirm that the sustainability of agrarian requires a more systematic and inclusive approach, so that the land redistribution policy can run more effectively and provide real benefits to the community reform.

In order for Presidential Regulation No. 62 Year 2023 to be more effective in implementing land redistribution, the government needs to take several strategic steps. First, a more comprehensive harmonization of regulations is needed to reduce overlapping policies between the central and regional governments. Second, digitalization of the land inventory system by applying Geospatial Information System (GIS) technology should be implemented immediately to improve efficiency and transparency in land registration. Third, strengthening the role of the Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA) at the local level is needed to ensure coordination between the National Land Agency (BPN), local governments, and communities. Fourth, capacity building of bureaucratic apparatus in implementing the land redistribution policy should be done through training and stricter supervision. Finally, socialization of rights and obligations in agrarian needs to be improved so that people are more active in managing land ownership and preventing agrarian disputes. By implementing these measures, the effectiveness of land redistribution can increase, and can realize agrarian justice mandated in the 1945 Constitution reform.

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