

REFLECTING ON THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF AGRARIAN REFORM AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM TOWARDS GOLDEN INDONESIA 2045: WEST JAVA CASES

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ABSTRACT

Land use and land tenure implemented through agrarian reform in the concept of the Land management paradigm are reflected in praxis that improves people's welfare. The welfare of the people achieved is in line with realizing the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. The current problematic situation is an argumentative discussion on assessing the success of agrarian reform that improves people's welfare towards the Golden Indonesia 2045. This paper explains with a qualitative descriptive method with a critical constructivism paradigm through an ethnographic approach to reflect on agrarian reform in the frame of the economic system. The research was conducted in West Java Province until 2022. The research data comes from primary data from interviews and secondary data from processed various literature sources. The data is analyzed to understand how agrarian reform can be achieved and provide reflections to earn an economic system that has implications for Indonesia's development in 2045. The results showed that agricultural reform carried out primarily in West Java Province and in general in Indonesia had an impact on economic growth/increase in the economic system in line with realizing the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045, even though there were obstacles, namely disputes, conflicts and judicial cases as the residual economic value of the land.

Keywords: land management paradigm; agrarian reform; economic system.

ABSTRAK

Pemanfaatan lahan dan penguasaan tanah yang dilaksanakan melalui reforma agraria dalam konsep paradigma pengelolaan lahan tercermin dalam praxis yang bermuara pada peningkatan kesejahteraan rakyat. Kesejahteraan rakyat yang dicapai sejalan dengan mewujudkan visi Indonesia Emas 2045. Situasi problematik yang terjadi saat ini menjadi bahan diskusi argumentatif bagaimana menilai keberhasilan reforma agraria yang meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat menuju Indonesia Emas 2045. Tulisan ini menjelaskan dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan paradigma konstruktivisme kritis melalui pendekatan etnografi untuk merefleksikan reforma agraria dalam bingkai sistem ekonomi. Penelitian dilakukan di Provinsi Jawa Barat hingga tahun 2022. Data penelitian berasal dari data primer hasil wawancara dan data sekunder hasil olahan berbagai sumber literatur. Data dianalisis untuk mendapatkan gambaran bagaimana reformasi agraria mampu dicapai dan memberikan refleksi untuk mencapai sistem ekonomi yang berimplikasi terhadap pembangunan Indonesia tahun 2045. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa reforma agraria yang dilakukan khususnya di Provinsi Jawa Barat dan secara umum di Indonesia berdampak pada pertumbuhan ekonomi/peningkatan sistem ekonomi yang sejalan dengan mewujudkan visi Indonesia Emas 2045 meskipun terdapat hambatan yaitu sengketa, konflik dan kasus peradilan sebagai residu nilai ekonomi tanah.

Kata kunci: paradigma pengelolaan lahan; reforma agraria; sistem ekonomi.

BACKGROUND

Indonesia has a vision of becoming a Golden Indonesia in 2045 as a developed country with a GDP per capita of around \$23,199. It is carried out through 3 (three) phases, namely: The first phase is strengthening the economic structure (2016-2025); the second phase is accelerating innovation-based growth (2026-2035); and the third phase is quality-based economic modernization (2036-2045). Socio-economic indicators in 2045 that will be achieved include an unemployment rate of 3-4%; the world's fifth largest GDP (around \$7.4 T); a poverty rate of 0.02%; ranking 10th in EoDB; 73.6 Million Foreign Tourists, and the use of 30% renewable energy.

In line with the first phase of strengthening the economic structure, agrarian reform is the best middle way that can be done in Indonesia (Ge et al., 2020; Ramankutty et al., 2006). Agrarian reform is a global idea that is a keyword in overcoming the gap in people's welfare from the production factor, namely land. As the main production asset, land has extrinsic and intrinsic economic value (Mahasari et al., 2008; Sumarja et al., 2020; San Juan et al., 2021). In the political changes of the colonial era that glorified landlords as heroes of economic growth, the democratic era shifted to the distribution of benefits inequitable land ownership (Dehler & Welsh, 1993; Li, 2012).

Indonesia has been implementing agrarian reform since its independence from the Netherlands in 1945. Each government regime with a different political background promotes agrarian reform with its language. Each government period claims that the

implementation of agrarian reform has been carried out with sufficient results and benefits for improving people's welfare (Shohibuddin, 2008)(Al-Htaybat & von Alberti-Alhtaybat, 2013)(Sydow et al., 2009).

Agrarian reform, which consists of 2 (two) pillars, namely asset reform and access reform, has experienced conceptual dynamics in Indonesia over time. The classic concept of agrarian reform is now slowly combining new paradigms in the modern state (Giddens, 2010; Bogdan & Biklen, 1997; Enemark et al., 2005). The Land Management Paradigm (LMP) is an agrarian, land, and spatial governance idea that prioritizes sustainable development (SD). LMP places four main pillars to construct agrarian, land, and spatial governance buildings: Land Use, Land Tenure, Land Development, and Land Value. Concerning agrarian reform, land use and land tenure are two main aspects of implementing agrarian reform through asset structuring and access reform.

Asset reform started with land redistribution and developed into legalizing land assets. Access reform starts with empowerment and develops into agrarian conflict resolution and benefit distribution on land use and utilization (Syarief, 2021; Enemark, 2006; Carroll, 2016). Once understood as land stewardship based on the material or substance of the land, land use has shifted to land use in the concept of living space integrated into planning policies (Maslikhina, 2020; Ge et al., 2020). Meanwhile, land tenure, previously interpreted as registration of rights or land tenure, is the strength of rights in the current context. The context of land tenure is no

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longer rigid, only on land registration procedures, but on the value of the benefits of land rights and distributive justice of land ownership (Wiradi, 2009; Spierenburg, 2021).

Strengthening the structure of ownership and control, as well as equitable distribution of the benefits of the use and utilization of land rights, can be the main building blocks in realizing the strengthening of the economic structure, which is the first phase of the vision of the Golden Indonesia 2045 (Jangka, 2014; Indonesia, 2008). Land as a production factor must optimally provide the community benefits and economic value.

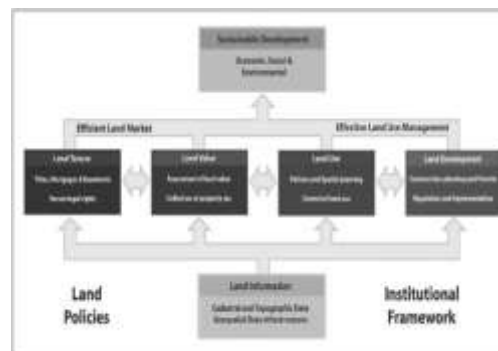
This paper will explain the implementation of agrarian reform in one of the most populous provinces in Indonesia, namely West Java Province, and its relationship with strengthening the economic structure in the first phase of the 2045 Golden Indonesia vision. What achievements have been obtained from implementing agrarian reform, how does it impact the macroeconomic system, and the obstacles faced in its implementation?

Land Use dan Land Tenure in the Land Management Paradigm: A Concept

LMP is the idea of modern land administration initiated by Enemark (Enemark, 2004), which outlines that good land governance rests on 4 (four) pillars: land tenure, land value, land use, and land development. The four pillars in each country will differ in implementation and will depend on 3 (three) things, namely (1) Land Policy, (2) Availability and Quality of land information, and (3) The prevailing institutional framework.

The Indonesian government later adopted this idea as outlined in the strategic plan of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). The ministry's strategic plan realizes LMP through several work programs, including agrarian reform. Agrarian reform, which works on asset structuring and access reform, is framed in a holistic conceptual policy through LMP (Yunus, 2010; Bakker & Moniaga, 2010).

Figure 1. Land Management Paradigm



Looking at the idea of LMP, agrarian reform is the implementation of

land policies that can be placed on the foundation of the four pillars. However, in

its implementation, it relies more on 2 (two) pillars, namely Land Use and Land Tenure.

Land use in agrarian reform is carried out by structuring assets according to spatial functions. Land use and utilization are reorganized through redistribution and legalization of assets that refer to the suitability of spatial planning for sustainable development. To support sustainable development, land use, and utilization must be regulated in an integrative and comprehensive policy with various cross-sectors and relevant stakeholders.

Economic growth will be supported by sustainable development. Land as a production factor plays an essential role in sustainable development aimed at economic growth (Tai, 2022; Almond et al., 2019). In the basic philosophical level of land use policy, the land must be utilized and have use and economic value. Land should not be an abandoned commodity. The state is given the authority to make a stewardship policy for abandoned and unused lands (Pijanowski et al., 2020; Jayne et al., 2019). Land that has met the rules of land stewardship is then followed by a land tenure policy, namely by strengthening land rights by providing land certificates as proof of land rights. Land certificates are an output of access arrangements that fulfill spatial principles in sustainable development (Saaty, 2008; Scott, 2013). Land certificates owned by the community will become supporting capital to gain access to capital.

Land redistribution and asset legalization carried out in asset structuring are followed by structuring access. Supporting infrastructure for a decent living space is the main rule in structuring access. With a decent living space, the land will be

utilized optimally and have high economic value (Zhou et al., 2020; Adamopoulos & Restuccia, 2020). At this stage, access arrangements continue by bridging and building connectivity between land certificate holders and banks to gain access to the capital. With additional capital, the economy will grow. Micro-enterprises will become a pillar of economic growth (Purnomo et al., 2020; Wu, 2022).

Land tenure strengthens community land rights and indirectly resolves land problems such as disputes, conflicts, and even land-related judicial cases. Comprehensive measurement and mapping will prepare the quality cadastral infrastructure to support the successful implementation of land tenure in agrarian reform (Nurrochmat et al., 2020; Purwanto & Nasution, 2022).

Agrarian Reform in the Economic System

The vision of Indonesia Emas 2045 has three phases to achieve its strategy: the first phase is strengthening the economic structure (2016-2025); the second phase is accelerating innovation-based growth (2026-2035); and the third phase is quality-based economic modernization (2036-2045). By basing the reference on these phases, the first phase, namely strengthening the economic structure, the LMP concept, which is the reference for modern land administration today, is relevant to be used as an enrichment in the existing concept of agrarian reform.

Strengthening the economic structure must align with Indonesia as an agrarian country. Agrarian reform carried out through structuring asset reform is by

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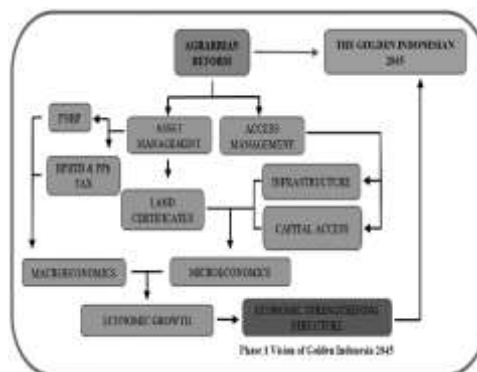
strengthening land rights, equalizing land tenure/ownership, and providing proof of community land ownership rights. This asset reform arrangement must be followed by an access reform arrangement that increases the value of the distribution of land tenure/ownership benefits and the economic value of land with the development of infrastructure that supports a decent living space, a healthy environment, and easy access to economic activities (Herawati et al., 2021; Lee, 2022). The agrarian reform agenda is in line with realizing the strengthening of agrarian-based economic structures in the first phase of the 2045 Golden Indonesia vision.

Asset management through land registration will provide legal certainty to the community and businesses that utilize the land as a production factor. Land registration will also minimize the occurrence of land-related disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases that stagnate the economic value of land due to its limited use and utilization.

Land registration services will contribute to state revenues from tax and non-tax sectors. In addition, the economy will grow if the land is registered and has a certificate as proof of land rights. Access to capital from the banking sector will be open and easy to obtain when land as a factor of production has a certificate that has legal certainty to be used as collateral security for capital (Medaline et al., 2021).

The series of agrarian reform business processes that ultimately increase the economic value of land and improve people's welfare are ideal concepts in the country's economic growth. Agrarian reform can present a solid building for economic growth because, on the one hand, the macroeconomic system is supported by revenue from the tax sector, and on the other hand, the microsystem is supported by the development of micro-enterprises through access to bank capital with a collateral guarantee of land certificates (Allan, 2013).

Figure 2. Agrarian Reform to Realise a Golden Indonesia 2045



Based on the literature and the facts, this research aims to explain how the agrarian reform process can be implemented

and achieve the expected goals. The novelty of this research is not only to explain the achievements of agrarian reform but also to

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provide indicative reflections on the economic system in Indonesia by looking at the developments and processes that occurred in West Java Province.

West Java Province comprises 26 districts/cities, namely 17 regencies and nine cities with 625 sub-districts and 5,877

villages. West Java Province is the second largest contributor to Indonesia's national income out of 38 provinces in Indonesia. Regional income of West Java Province and comparison with Indonesia's National Income for the last three years (2020-2022) can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Regional Revenue of West Java Province and National Revenue

Years	Total Revenue of West Java Province (Rupiah)	Total National Income (Rupiah)	Percentage of West Java Province Income with National Income (Rupiah)
2020	34,50 T	1.647,70 T	2,09 %
2021	41,47 T	2.113,30 T	1,96 %
2022	32,70 T	2.626,40 T	1,25 %

Besides that, West Java is one of the five biggest provinces in Indonesia where agrarian conflict appears. There are East Java (60 disputes), North Sumatra (59 conflicts), West Java (55 conflicts), Riau (47 conflicts), and Lampung (35 conflicts). All of them are the provinces that contribute the

This research used a case study approach through a qualitative descriptive study within a critical constructive paradigm. When viewed from its purpose, a case study is a qualitative research method based on understanding human behavior based on different values, beliefs, and scientific theories (Polit & Beck, 2004; Borbasi, 2004). Case studies can provide emphasis on analyzing cases by only using a small number of events in a research design. As described by Yin (2003), there are several steps in designing a case study, namely designing a case study, namely:

most to agrarian conflicts, according to the Consortium for Agrarian Performance (KPA). 2017, these five provinces accounted for 38.85 percent of Indonesia's total 659 agrarian conflicts (www.tirto.id).

METHOD

determining and describing the research question, selecting and determining the research design and instruments, determining data collection techniques, conducting data collection activities, conducting data analysis, and preparing the final research report.

Researchers also deepened and directly observed a group of actors in the institutional environment of the Regional Office of the National Land Agency of West Java Province to get a natural picture of the facts and practices of agrarian reform

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implementation in West Java and avoid emphasis on mere formality.

The descriptive qualitative research method supported by data is used to create a big picture of agrarian reform and its relation to economic benefits in the national economic system. The critical constructive paradigm examines economic benefits that input variables of state income will measure. So, in the economic system, the macro link between agrarian reform and its economic benefits in the national economic system can be seen. Then, the data was analyzed to understand how agrarian reform can be achieved and provide reflections to achieve an economic system that has implications for Indonesia's development in 2045.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Agrarian Reform Achievements in West Java Province Achievement of Asset Legalisation

Asset legalization is a government program for communities to register land ownership and strengthen community land tenure by providing proof of land rights in the form of land certificates. The program is free and funded by the government, but taxes are not entirely free. Taxes in each region vary according to the policies of their regional leaders (Regent/Mayor). The land object of the program is community-owned land that has yet to be registered or has proof of land ownership.

Data on the achievements of asset legalization throughout Indonesia has been carried out on land registration of as many as 5,644,970 parcels with an area of 3.9 million hectares throughout Indonesia. Then, in West Java Province, between 2017-2022 and February 2023, as many as 4,450,501 parcels with an area of 323.093,99 Ha.

The location of asset legalization through the complete systematic land registration (PTSL) program in 2017-2022:

Table 2. Distribution of Asset Legalisation Locations (PTSL) in West Java Province

Years	Total District	Total of Sub-Districts	Land Area (Ha)
2017	27	293	24.575,61
2018	27	320	55.768,19
2019	26	315	65.259,83
2020	23	107	37.493,47
2021	28	343	87.161,20
2022	27	288	52.835,69
Total	-	-	323.093,99

Land Redistribution Achievements

Land Redistribution is a government program to redistribute land to the community. The land objects in this program come from former Cultivation Rights Title (HGU) land or HGU that is not

given an extension of its rights by the government, abandoned land, and another state land such as the release of forest areas. These lands are distributed to people who meet the criteria for equalization and reducing the inequality of land tenure and

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ownership that has occurred so far. Like the asset legalization program, this program is free and financed by the government, but taxes are not entirely free. Taxes in each region vary according to the policies of their regional leaders (Regent/Mayor).

Data on land redistribution achievements at the national level show

2,493,818 parcels with an area of 1,478,496.57 Ha have been redistributed to the community. Then, for West Java Province, from 2017 to February 2023, there were 167,626 parcels with an area of 22,278.72 Ha, with details in the following table:

Table 3. Distribution of Land Redistribution Sites in West Java Province

Years	Total District	Total of Sub-Districts	Land Area (Ha)
up to 2016	-	-	408,04
2017	7	19	999,77
2018	15	39	5656,01
2019	6	21	6661,18
2020	12	26	2587,03
2021	12	40	5113,62
2022	9	25	846,57
Total	61	170	22.278,22

The Impact of Agrarian Reform on the Economic System in West Java Province Number of registered land parcels

The estimated number of parcels in West Java Province is approximately 22.9 million. About 13.9 million parcels have been registered, or about 61%. The estimated number of parcels throughout Indonesia is 126 million nationally. By 2022, 94.3 million parcels will be registered.

One of the efforts to improve land registration in Indonesia is the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. This program started in 2017. The development of the achievements of registered land parcels before and after the implementation of PTSL can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. Registered Land Parcels

Region	Before PTSL (1960-2016)	After PTSL (2017-2022)	In Progress (2023-2025)	Total
Indonesia	46 Million Persil 36,5 %	48,2 Million Persil 38,2 %	31,8 Million Persil 25,3 %	126 Million Persil 100 %
Jawa Barat	7,1 Million Persil 31,3 %	6,8 Million Persil 29,5 %	9 Million Persil 39,2 %	22,9 Million Persil 100 %

Economic Value Added

Land registration carried out by the government, in addition to those carried out through agrarian reform, aims not only to equalize and reduce inequality in land tenure and ownership but also to improve the welfare of the people through improving the country's economy. Measuring economic improvement as an implication of the implementation of agrarian reform in Indonesia can be seen from 3 variables that contribute to state revenue and access to reform, namely Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP), Taxes consisting of Taxes on Acquisition of Land and Building Rights

(BPHTB) and Income Tax (PPH); and Mortgage Rights (HT).

Non-tax state revenue is the government's source of revenue from land services. BPHTB and Income Tax are taxes charged to people who enjoy the results of government land services. HT is the access to reform that the community enjoys using land certificates as collateral to access capital from banks.

These three variables then contribute to economic value added to the macroeconomic system in Indonesia. The development of economic value added per year from these three variables in West Java Province can be seen in the following table:

Table 5. *Economic Value Added* in West Java Province

<i>Element Years</i>	PNBP (Rupiah)	BPHTB (Rupiah)	PPH (Rupiah)	HT (Rupiah)	Total (Rupiah)
2017	0,3 T 0,31 %	3,2 T 2,96 %	0,7 T 0,65 %	105,1 T 96,08 %	109,4 T 100 %
2018	0,3 T 0,27 %	3,2 T 2,52 %	0,8 T 0,6 %	122,3 T 96,52 %	126,7 T 100 %
2019	0,4 T 0,24 %	3,6 T 2,51 %	1,1 T 0,73 %	139,8 T 96,52 %	144,8 T 100 %
2020	0,3 T 0,34 %	2,9 T 3,31 %	1,5 T 1,62 %	85,5 T 94,73 %	90,2 T 100 %
2021	0,4 T 0,33 %	3,8 T 3,29 %	1,8 T 1,57 %	109,9 T 94,81 %	115,9 T 100 %

In 2022 BPHTB tax revenue in West Java Province is the highest in Indonesia, with a revenue value of 6.3 trillion rupiah or 23.3% of the national BPHTB revenue of 27.1 trillion rupiah. In addition, the contribution of state revenue from West Java Province is from Income Tax, which reached 204.4 trillion rupiah. This high tax revenue is directly proportional to the value of the economic benefits of land certificates pledged to banks

with a collateral value of 1,405 trillion rupiah.

Land Registration with an Impact on Increasing Land Value

The government's program to strengthen community land rights through land registration and the provision of proof of land rights in the form of certificates has, in addition to providing legal certainty and solving land problems, also increased the economic value of the land. For the

community, the increase in land value is a positive boost to the value of the land asset, while for the government, it is an increase in the tax value of the land.

In simple terms, Economic value added can be calculated from each issuance, or adding 1 () certificate per Km² will increase the value of land by nearly 900

thousand rupiahs. Meanwhile, every 1% increase in land value will contribute to an increase in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) per capita of 0.8% (Ge et al., 2020).

For example, the increase in land value before and after PTSL can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. Increase in Land Value before and after PTSL

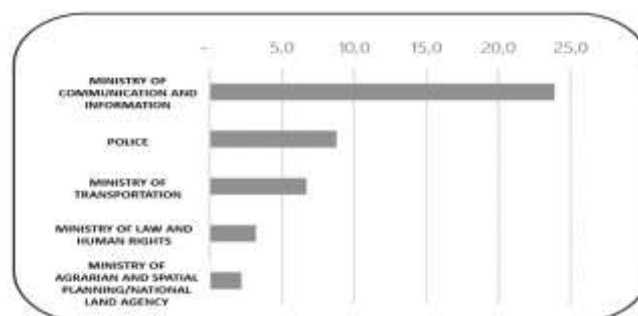
District/City	Sub District	Village	Land Value Before PTSL (IDR)	Years	Land Value After PTSL (IDR)	Years	Zone	Increase In Land Value (%)
Bandung City	Mundala Jati	Karang Pamulang	701.000	2015	1.252.000	2019	3	178 %
Bogor District	Pakansari	Pakansari	626.000	2016	1.368.000	2022	3	218 %
Bekasi District	Sukamekar	Sukawangi	345.000	2017	1.638.000	2022	1	475 %
Bandung City	Bandar	Bandar	1.591.000	2014	3.984.000	2022	2	250 %
Bandung District	Cimidey	Pannodan	273.000	2017	1.582.000	2021	1	580 %

Monetization Of Land And Spatial Planning Services

Non-tax state revenue (PNBP) is one of the variables in state revenue. This revenue is obtained from services provided to the public. This revenue will be used to run business processes in government, especially government agencies that provide services to the public. The greater this non-tax state revenue is obtained, the more financing can be done related to optimizing services to the community.

The government agency related to land services is the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (Kementerian ATR/BPN). As an example, in 2021, the Ministry of ATR / BPN became the fifth-largest PNBP producer among all government agencies in Indonesia. The Ministry of ATR / BPN contributed as much as 2.2 trillion rupiah to state revenue, as can be seen in the following figure:

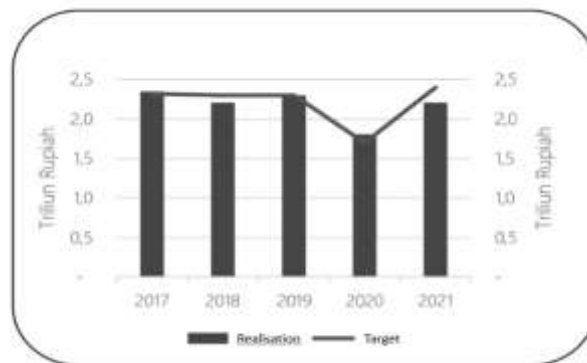
Figure 3. The Largest PNBP Generating Government Agencies In 2021



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The Ministry of ATR / BPN, as a government agency for land services, also has good performance, as seen from the achievement of PNBP realization and targets each year, as can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 4. PNBP revenue at the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency

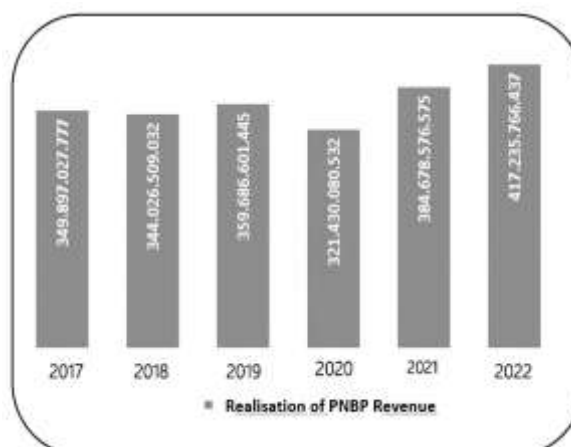


The data illustrates that land services are running optimally. Optimal land services help realize the distribution of benefits from agrarian reform in the community, which can improve people's welfare.

The Regional Office of the National Land Agency (BPN) of West Java Province is the executor of land services and agrarian

reform at the provincial level, namely West Java Province. Land services carried out in the Regional Office of BPN West Java Province are one of the contributors to the source of PNBP in the Ministry of ATR/BPN. The trend of PNBP realization in the Regional Office of BPN West Java Province from 2017-2022 can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 5. PNBP Realisation At The Regional Office of the National Land Agency of West Java Province



Service Risk Management

In implementing a job, of course, some risks are faced. This work risk must be handled in a sound risk management mitigation. Agrarian reform, in its implementation, faces risks in the form of disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases. One of the main tasks in implementing agrarian reform is resolving agrarian conflicts.

These agrarian conflicts begin with disputes that are not resolved entirely and

eventually accumulate in greater quantity and complexity. Disputes and conflicts at a later stage will lead to legal settlement through the judiciary, namely by litigating the parties seeking justice and a legally binding settlement.

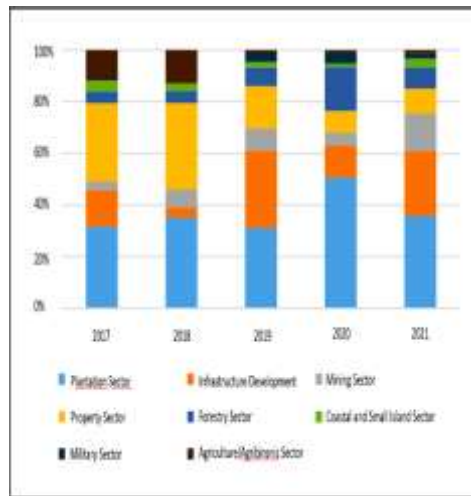
These three variables occur every year, and their ebb and flow can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. Ups And Downs of Land Disputes, Conflicts and Judicial Cases.

Action	Handled	Finish	In Progress	Years
Dispute	790	483	307	2015
Conflicts	79	11	68	
Judicial Cases	1.556	737	819	
Dispute	1.385	862	523	2016
Conflicts	134	12	122	
Judicial Cases	2.163	971	1.192	
Dispute	1.180	647	533	2017
Conflicts	12	18	0	
Judicial Cases	2.775	1.263	1.510	
Dispute	2.511	1.397	1.114	2018
Conflicts	242	38	204	
Judicial Cases	4.055	2.114	1.941	
Dispute	3.298	1.879	1.419	2019
Conflicts	162	43	119	
Judicial Cases	4.755	1.870	2.885	
Dispute	2.440	954	1.486	2020
Conflicts	127	20	107	
Judicial Cases	3.527	565	3.472	
Dispute	1.018	804	214	2021
Conflicts	61	8	53	
Judicial Cases	3.171	107	3.064	

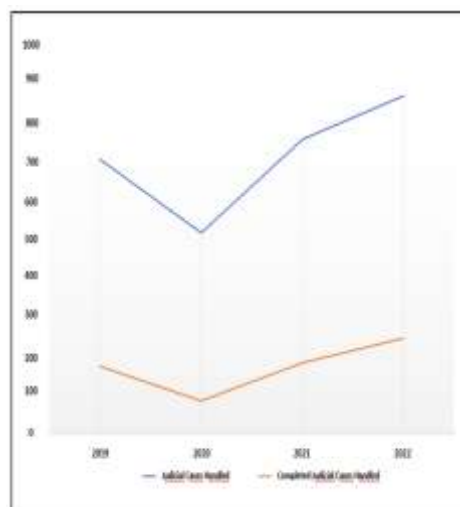
The complexity of land issues, namely disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases, covers various agrarian sectors and

involves many stakeholders, as can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 5. Distribution Of Agrarian Conflicts In Various Sectors

Meanwhile, data in West Java Province, the number of land cases handled by the Regional Office of the National Land

Agency of West Java Province is also fluctuating, as shown below:

Figure 6. Number of Land Cases Handled At Regional Office of the National Land Agency of West Java Province

The number of land disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases is large, and the trend is increasing yearly. The distribution, which is evenly distributed in almost all sectors, is a significant factor showing that this is a common problem and indicated to be systemic.

The significant gaps seen in the graph indicate problems in handling dispute resolution, conflict, and judicial cases. Unresolved disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases are the main factors inhibiting the implementation of agrarian reform in Indonesia. Progressive and innovative efforts from legal activists in Indonesia do

not match a legal system less supportive of accelerating settlement.

Land that becomes the object of disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases will experience stagnation in its use and utilization, so the economic value of the land will decline and become a residue in improving the country's economic development.

Service User Satisfaction Survey

Satisfaction of land service users, conducted through a survey by the internal Ministry of ATR/BPN. A Community Satisfaction Index (CSI) figure represents the service user satisfaction survey. In 2022, the results of the CSI survey for land services in Indonesia were 88.99, which was categorized as very good. At the same time, the results of the CSI survey in West Java Province are 93.64, which is in the outstanding category.

Then, in addition to the CSI, the indicator of the quality of land services is also represented by a Corruption Perception Index (CPI) figure. This indicator is issued by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). This index shows the integrity of the services of the state apparatus towards its people. In 2022, the CPI of the Ministry of ATR/BPN for land services throughout Indonesia was 90.45, which was categorized as very good. Meanwhile, the CPI in the Regional Office of the National Land Agency of West Java Province for land services in West Java Province is 93.98, categorized as very good.

The excellent category in the CSI and CPI figures shows that land services are very satisfying for the community. This satisfaction can implicitly be seen and

proven from the data on PNPB, BPHTB Tax, Income Tax, and Mortgage Rights, which are very high in West Java Province in the previous description.

Agrarian Reform with Institutional Reform through WBK and WBBM

Agrarian reform is not only carried out for the community. Agrarian reform also means structuring the institution implementing agrarian reform, namely the Ministry of ATR/BPN. In line with the reforms carried out in Indonesia, one of them is bureaucratic reform. At the institutional level, bureaucratic reform is carried out with the Zone of Integrity (ZI) declaration program by realizing agencies that are included in the Corruption Free Zone (WBK) and the Clean and Serving Bureaucratic Zone (WBBM).

Government agencies that have declared ZI, then in their business processes, develop a work culture that is anti-corruption, high-performance, and provides quality public services. This policy is carried out by the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform with a regulation, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform Number 90 of 2021, concerning the Development and Evaluation of Integrity Zones Towards Areas Free from Corruption and Clean and Serving Bureaucratic Areas in Government Agencies.

Until 2022, the number of Land Offices throughout Indonesia that have received the WBK category is 28, and WBBM has as many as four land offices. In West Java Province, the number of land offices that have received the WBK

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category is two (Cirebon et al. Office and Bogor City Land Office), and WBBM is 1 (Bandung et al. Office). It is expected that the more land offices that get the WBK and WBBM categories, the more efficient and effective the business processes will be. So, uncertainty costs are getting smaller and increasing economic competitiveness in

terms of efficiency and effectiveness of land services. This number is minimal compared to the number of land offices throughout Indonesia, which totals 479. so efforts are needed to accelerate the addition better to ensure the quality of land services in the future.

Table 8. List of Land Offices that Have Received the WBK and WBBM Categories

Number	Province	Land Office Location	Year Earned Category	Category
1.	Aceh	• Lhokseumawe City • East Aceh District	• 2018 • 2019	WBK
2.	North Sumatra	• Medan City	• 2021	WBK
3.	Riau	• Pekanbaru City • Batam City	• 2021 • 2020	• WBBM • WBK
4.	Lampung	• Bandar Lampung District • Metro City	• 2021 • 2019	WBK
5.	DKI Jakarta	• North Jakarta • West Jakarta	• 2019 • 2021	WBK
6.	Tangerang	• Tangerang City	• 2021	WBK
7.	West Java	• Bogor City • Bandung City • Cirebon City	• 2021 • 2018 • 2020	• WBK • WBBM • WBK
8.	Central Java	• Pekalongan District • Mayong District • Semarang District • Klaten District	• 2021 • 2021 • 2020 • 2020	WBK
9.	DIY	• Bantul District • Yogyakarta City	• 2020 • 2020	WBK
10.	East Java	• Surabaya I City • Surabaya II City • Gresik District	• 2020 • 2020 • 2019	• WBBM • WBK • WBK
11.	Bali	• Badung District • Denpasar City	• 2021 • 2021	WBK
12.	East Kalimantan	• Samarinda City	• 2020	WBK
13.	West Kalimantan	• Pontianak City	• 2019	WBK
14.	West Nusa Tenggara	• Mataram City	• 2020	WBK
15.	East Nusa Tenggara	• Soe District	• 2021	WBK

Reform with WBK and WBBM is one of the ways the government takes to improve the competitiveness of service quality with countries worldwide. The Word Bank (2021) released data on the Easy Doing of Business (EoDB) for various countries and placed Indonesia currently ranked 106th in the world for Registering Property with an index of 15.5 in the Quality of Land Administration. Improving the institutional quality of agrarian, land, and spatial planning, namely, the Ministry of

ATR/BPN in Indonesia, aims for a better intervention role towards improving Indonesia's EoDB ranking in realizing the vision and mission of Indonesia Emas 2045.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results, the conclusions are mentioned as 1) Agrarian reform with various programs such as asset legalization through PTSL and land redistribution significantly has an economic impact on the people and the state of

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Indonesia as seen from the growth of state revenue as an implication of the implementation of land registration activities and land services; 2) Land problems, namely disputes, conflicts, and judicial cases are classic problems that are still faced today and progressive efforts need to be made to handle them in order to foster the value of land benefits and improve the

welfare and economic growth of the country.

Based on the findings and analysis, the theoretical implications of this research show that the achievement of agrarian reform still needs to continue to achieve an economic system that can support Indonesia's broader development in 2045.

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