

Eradicating the Land Mafia in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract

The presence of the land mafia still thrives in Indonesia and is troubling. The land mafia can disrupt legal order and hinder development, because the crimes it commits include land cases of wide dimensions that result in disputes, conflicts, and land and space cases that have high economics, so a new concept of eradication of the land mafia is needed that is extraordinary in the land sector. This research aims to find out and develop a new concept of eradicating land mafia that is more ideal and has a deterrent effect in the future. This research is descriptive and analytical with a type of socio-legal approach. This research produces a new concept for efforts to eradicate land mafia in Indonesia, namely in the area of legal substance, the formation of laws and regulations on the eradication of land mafia is applied to every trace of land mafia crime and seeks material evidence in land cases; within the territory of the legal structure the urgency of establishing a real and independent land mafia eradication commission; and in the area of legal culture the role of government and society in fostering an attitude of responsibility towards land titles and the state of land, as well as not easy collusion, corruption and nepotism.

Keywords: *eradication, land mafia, challenge, opportunity.*

Introduction

As a basic foundation of life, land in social life has a very close relationship with one's welfare (Harsono, 2008), and family development, to determine the strength of a country (Barkdull & Harris, 1998). Besides economic value, the land also intrinsically contains extremely high and fundamental value (Yusriyadi, 2010). Land can show the level of a person's social status which is reflected in the amount of control over land (Tursun et al., 2022). The more land a person owns or controls the higher his social status, and can be used as a benchmark for one's social achievement, as well as a socio-cultural symbol of a society (Davidson, 2009).

The land is a natural resource that is very important for human life (FAO, 2011), therefore Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD NRI 1945) regulates the earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. Land resources and other natural resources do not belong to one particular group (Wirawan,

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2023a), but belong to all citizens as a nation (Sukananda, 2021). The state as the highest power organization of the entire nation is charged with the mandate to regulate the use of land for the prosperity of all components of the nation and not certain groups (Ismail, 2012).

The imbalance between Indonesia's population of 278.69 million people in mid-2023 (BPS, 2023) and the land area of 1.9 million km² that is available but not increasing (Worldometers, 2023), with the increasing needs for community use makes land vulnerable to problems (Utami, 2014), so that state intervention through its apparatus in the land law order is an absolute thing to do (Thalib, 2012). The amount and area of land that is not balanced with the needs of the community will give birth to a competition between humans to obtain land (Wehrmann, 2008), and this results in many land problems (Mudjiono, 2007).

Given the many functions, benefits, and limited availability of land in supporting human life, these factors can result in the growth of many land cases (Lambin & Meyfroidt, 2011). This land case consists of land disputes, land conflicts, and land cases (ATR/BPN, 2020a) that have long been a social reality in every community even though they are in different forms and identities (Pangidoan et al., 2022). Some of the most popular land cases lately are about the land mafia (Tempo, 2023).

The land mafia in the dimension of land cases is included in the category of land disputes and land conflicts that lead to land and space cases (Wirawan et al., 2023). By the technical guidelines for the prevention and eradication of land mafia, it is stated that a land mafia is an individual, group, and/or legal entity that takes actions deliberately to commit crimes that can cause and cause obstacles in the implementation of handling land cases (ATR/BPN, 2018). Etymologically, the land mafia is a crime committed by a secret society in the land sector over a land right that works in an organized and systemic way in a certain area (Wirawan, 2019).

As a crime classified as classic and organized crime and professional (Levien, 2021), the land mafia avoids mediation and legal procedures, because it has limitations on its disclosure (Fajardin, 2021). Initially, the actions carried out by the land mafia were in the form of land cases in administrative areas and civil areas, but also often ended in the criminal realm. Therefore, the tendency of land mafia crime boils down to the category of criminal acts in the land sector with broad dimensions (Wirawan et al., 2023).

In carrying out its actions, the land mafia often uses organized crime modes, where the most commonly used are the mode of falsifying land documents (Tri, 2020), conducting engineering lawsuits in court to obtain land rights, holding evil consensus carried out in authentic deeds or certificates involving public officials (ATR/BPN, 2021). Following the modes carried out by the mafia, the basic building of crimes in the land sector is inseparable from *actus reus* and *mens rea* (Daimon, 2020). This means that there is a subjective and objective element to the creation of criminal acts committed by the land mafia (Atmasasmita, 2017).

Until now, there have been many reports of development and social problems triggered by the actions of the land mafia which makes land matters endless (Mutiarra, 2022). There have been at least 180 land mafia cases since the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (Ministry of ATR/BPN) made a memorandum of understanding with the Indonesian National Police, which has been received from 2018 to 2021 consisting of land disputes and land conflicts, both those that advance to court, have been P21 (the case file is complete), until the determination of suspects (Polri, 2021). This land mafia movement is a delicacy that has a broad and systematic impact and causes massive losses (Djalil, 2018).

The reality of land mafia crime is increasing following the development of dynamic community life, thus indicating that one or several aspects of eradicating land crime have

not yet had a good structure or formation of law enforcement systems. The government and related parties must be able to make breakthroughs or eradication methods more comprehensively and have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of land mafia crimes, this is a challenge and opportunity. The need for a law enforcement or eradication system and its proof must also be by using extraordinary means. Including the process of disclosing or dismantling, it must involve many parties and experts in their fields.

Based on this, the land mafia is a multi-felony crime, because it can damage the legal order and hinder development, hinder economic growth and investment entry, and even harm the country's economy in a broad sense. Based on the background above, the purpose of this study is to find out and develop a new concept of eradicating the land mafia that is ideal to be applied in the future. With that, it is expected to find and develop (*ius constituendum*) a new concept for better eradication of land mafia and have a deterrent effect in Indonesia.

Literature Review

The land mafia can be said to still be one of the factors causing the largest land cases in Indonesia and is a problem that has deeply disturbed the community (Wirawan et al., 2022). Nurhasan Ismail, professor of agrarian law UGM, said that the land mafia is a structured and organized group that has the characteristics of a network of performance of several people who are organized, very neat, systematic, seem reasonable and legal, but is it still contained illegal actions and violations of the law (Ismail, 2021b).

One of the modes of land mafia is utilizing land scarcity (Rakopoulos, 2020) and negligence of parties related to land for various interests (Ramadhani, 2021). The target objects of land mafia crime are not only private lands and institutional lands, but even state lands (Dewata, 2021). This will result in legal uncertainty in the land sector, and can also harm some people and/or legal entities or the state as victims (Wirawan, 2021). Reduced public trust in the state, as well as disputes over control of land ownership rights. In addition, it will also inhibit the entry of investment and the rate of economic growth in various sectors (Tehupeiory, 2023).

Some of the impacts caused by other land mafias are the lack of legal certainty and justice for the community, and hampering development because investors are reluctant to invest. The loss of private property rights or the use of rights that are not based on the law results in reduced public trust in the state, especially in land ownership arrangements in Indonesia (Kurniati, 2023). In addition, the actions of the land mafia can hinder the government's efforts to collect and register land parcels for a complete Indonesia. The existence of risky land mafias occurs mainly in gray areas. This condition occurs when there is an unclear land status of ownership (Jati, 2023).

The Ministry of ATR/BPN as the institution most responsible for land administration, until now still pays attention to the existence of the land mafia (Widjayanto, 2021). Not only President Joko Widodo, but also former ATR/BPN Minister Sofyan A. Djalil (Djalil, 2021a), and ATR/BPN Minister Hadi Tjahjanto, all three are committed to fighting and eradicating land mafia practices (Tjahjanto, 2022). In eradicating land mafia crimes, the government must cooperate with relevant law enforcement agencies, while still including the aspirations of victims. Everything is done so that in the future no one will play with the land sector (Djalil, 2021b).

Methodology

This research is analytical and descriptive, with a socio-legal approach or socio-legal research method (Creutzfeldt et al., 2020). This research is a study of law using legal and social science approaches (Raharjo, 2009), which are related to land mafia crimes. This

approach is used to understand law in the context of society (Schiff, 1976). The characteristics of the socio-legal research approach can be identified through two things, first, socio-legal studies conduct textual studies, articles in laws and policies can be critically analyzed and explained their meaning and implications on legal subjects, secondly, socio-legal studies develop various "new" methods of marriage between legal methods and social sciences, such as socio-legal qualitative research and socio-legal ethnography (Irianto, 2020).

This research relies on the analysis of the eradication of land mafia crimes. This research is expected to get an idea of a new concept of eradicating land mafia crime that is ideal to be applied in the future. The data analysis method used in this study is qualitative (Miles & Huberman, 1992). Qualitative analysis uses literature materials as a source of research data (Widjaja et al., 2021), in the form of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary or non-legal legal materials. Data that have been analyzed qualitatively in the form of relationships between theories obtained from literature studies, will be analyzed and studied. Furthermore, the data is systematized into data analysis compiled in the form of legal writing regarding the new concept of eradicating land mafia in Indonesia which is ideal and has a deterrent effect.

Results and Discussion

Land Disputes and Land Conflicts: The Impact of the Land Mafia

It has been an inherent phenomenon in the history of human culture and civilization, especially since the agrarian period when resources in the form of land began to play an important role as a factor of production to meet human needs (Rusli & Anjasmoro, 2022). Land with its unique dimensions often gives birth to problems that are not simple (Koca, 2019), both problems that have social, political, and legal dimensions and even wider and more complex covering various fields of human life (Wiradi, 2009). According to Article 1 numbers 2 and 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (PMA ATR/BPN) Number 21 of 2020 concerning the Handling and Settlement of Land Cases, land disputes hereinafter referred to as disputes are land disputes between individuals, legal entities, or institutions that do not have a broad impact. Land conflict, hereinafter referred to as conflict, is a land dispute between individuals, groups, groups, organizations, legal entities, or institutions that have a tendency or have a broad impact.

The emergence of land cases, namely land disputes and land conflicts, creates the impression that land that is expected as a source of prosperity and welfare for the people seems to have turned into a source of triggering disputes and conflicts for the community, where the community itself is a victim (Abdurrahman, 2011). The typology of the roots of land problems eventually becomes land disputes and land conflicts that occur in Indonesia due to: lack of order in past land administration; inequality of tenure and land ownership structures; negative land registry publication system; increased demand for land, so that land prices cannot be controlled due to the actions of the land mafia; laws and regulations overlap, both horizontally and vertically, as well as the substance of the regulation; there is still a lot of wasteland; lack of careful Notaries and Land Deed Making Officials (PPAT) in carrying out their duties; there has been no implementation of the perception or interpretation of law enforcers, especially judges, on laws and regulations in the land sector; and law enforcers have not been less committed to implementing laws and regulations consequently and consistently (Limbong, 2012).

Land disputes and land conflicts in the current era have penetrated not only individual problems but have led to increasingly complex social problems and require solutions with a more comprehensive approach (Eman, 2013). The development of the nature and substance of land disputes and land conflicts is not only a civil and state administrative

issue but can penetrate land administration issues, even into other legal domains such as criminal law when there are criminal acts or crimes related to land (Lengkong, 2020). When it is understood more carefully that the legal system and its enforcement are a complexity of values (material law) and means of enforcement (formal law) and law enforcement agencies (judicial and non-judicial institutions), then land disputes and land conflicts are cases that fall into a gray legal area or legal gray area (Simanjuntak, 2017), or the author calls a jurisdiction with multiple jurisdictions. Because it is possible the relationship between civil law and administrative law and even criminal law.

The land aspect in Indonesia always causes problems that have a negative impact and cause doubts for people who want legal certainty over land rights under their control (Permadi & Muttaqin, 2023). However, it is undeniable that land disputes and land conflicts can be influenced by several factors, namely weak enforcement of land crime laws; weak public prudence and lack of awareness of land rights owners; and convoluted bureaucracy. These three factors represent the many land disputes and land conflicts that do not reach the goal of legal justice for the community, because the emergence of land problems is caused by community factors that are indifferent to their rights and dispute and conflict resolution systems that require many things to support them (Roeroe, 2013). Legal certainty and justice will be far from the basic concept and justice seekers will lose their rights, if the state cannot provide the best way to reduce land disputes and land conflicts in Indonesia (Agung, 2022).

The results of the submission of the material on handling and resolving disputes, conflicts and land cases at the National Working Meeting (Rakernas) conducted by the Ministry of ATR/BPN in 2020, quantitatively land conflicts from 2015 to 2019 were still relatively high at 9,124 cases, with details of completed cases: 3,179 cases, process: 3,100 cases, blank: 1,958 cases, while in 2019 3,100 cases were remaining, and 2,347 new cases appeared. While judging from the handling target based on the type of case, it can be grouped into 1,500 cases, completed: 1,291 cases (86%) with criteria: K1: 461 cases (35%), K2: 479 cases (31%), K3: 351 cases (234%) (ATR/BPN, 2020b). Then the number of land disputes and land conflicts that occurred from 2015 to 2020 had increasing quantitative data, amounting to 9,500 land cases recorded by the Directorate General of Land Dispute and Conflict Handling (Dirjen PSKP Ministry of ATR/BPN). Land disputes and land conflicts occur because people are competing to own land in any way (Budhiawan et al., 2020).

The Ministry of ATR/BPN groups land disputes and land conflicts into eight typologies, namely: land tenure and ownership; determination of land rights and registration; the boundary or location of the land parcel; land procurement/acquisition; the land object of land-reform; claims for particulate land compensation; customary/customary land; and the execution of court decisions. In addition, it also divides land disputes and land conflicts based on several sectors, namely: land, plantations, forestry and mining. The typology grouping is carried out to facilitate mapping and handling cases within BPN (Alisjahbana, 2013). According to the Agrarian Reform Consortium (KPA), five provinces contributed the highest cases of agrarian disputes and conflicts in Indonesia throughout 2020. Riau Province with 29 cases, Jambi Province with 21 cases, North Sumatra Province with 19 cases, South Sumatra Province with 17 cases, East Nusa Tenggara Province with 16 cases (Fadli, 2021).

The reality of the number and development of land disputes and land conflicts has an impact on the existence of the land mafia (Beja, 2019). According to his model, the mafia emerged as a balance in a two-stage non-cooperative game between a group of landlords and a mafia group in a context characterized by weak protection of property rights. More specifically, every landlord faces the positive possibility of having his income stolen through predator attacks, while mafia groups can successfully commit to protecting some landlords by outsourcing attacks to other landlords. By purchasing protection, each landlord diverts the thief to someone else's property, thereby reducing his chances of

being attacked while increasing that likelihood for other landlords. This means that by buying protection, each landlord produces negative externalities for the other landlords (Bandiera, 2003). The existence of these negative externalities makes every owner better if he is the only owner who must be protected because thieves will target the property without protection. This implies that landlords compete for the protection offered by the mafia (Daniele & Moglie, 2020).

Land mafia crime overshadows the structure of land law in Indonesia because there are legal loopholes used in carrying out crimes committed. Land disputes and land conflicts behind the existence of land mafias are falsification of land documents (Tumangger & Santoso, 2023). The land mafia can be referred to as a land crime that involves certain officials who have collaborated to take property rights or control other people's land unlawfully in a planned, neat, and systematic manner. Unlawful ownership and control of land certainly results in disputes and conflicts. The problem of weak supervision, law enforcement, and lack of transparency may be the cause of many land mafias (Permadi & Muttaqin, 2023). In addition, the indifferent attitude of the community towards land assets under their control is often used illegally by the land mafia to control their land unlawfully. Most of the victims did not know that their land title had been changed to someone else's. The victims only realized this when their land had been physically controlled by the land mafia (Putri, 2020).

With the existence of this land mafia, the state believes that it cannot be inferior to the land mafia. The land mafia is a classic problem, so law enforcement officials must synergize with each other to eradicate the land mafia. Political will is supported to eradicate the land mafia, but political commitment and political action are awaited (Ahmad, 2021). The land mafia problem in Indonesia cannot be partially resolved, let alone put forward sectoral egos among the branches of state and government power. If we want to break the land mafia, we need to return to the essence of Pancasila, namely the cooperation of stakeholders (Basarah, 2021). Support from various parties against the land mafia is very well done, from the government, law enforcement, public officials, and the role of the community (Ginting, 2020).

Land Mafia: Modus Operandi and Extraordinary Crime Phenomenon

Land mafia cases often occur in Indonesia and the victims of land mafia are not only limited to ordinary people, but also officials, former officials, and even state institutions. Some land mafia cases that have captured public attention are the case against the parents of artist Nirina Zubir (C. I. Sari & Priandhini, 2022) (Widyaningrum et al., 2021) and the case against the parents of former Deputy Foreign Minister Dino Patti Djalal (Karlina & Putra, 2022). One of the factors causing the land mafia is the increase in population, while on the other hand, the availability of land is increasingly limited (Angelin et al., 2021). This condition then pushes land values higher and relatively expensive considering its scarce nature (Bachriadi & Aspinall, 2023).

Land mafia actors use certain planned and systematic methods (Sihombing, 2023). Various ways are carried out by the land mafia to control land illegally (Calamunci et al., 2021), such as by using falsified land ownership deeds (Permadi, 2023), forging or eliminating land certificates, providing false information, falsifying documents, fictitious buying and selling, fraud or embezzlement, leasing, challenging land ownership, controlling land in an unlawful way, corruption, collusion, nepotism, to falsification of cases in court (Hartana & Rachmawati, 2019).

According to Fadil Zumhana, as the Attorney General's Office for Junior Criminal Affairs (Jampidum), the modus operandi of the land mafia in carrying out its actions is: fabricating as if there is a dispute and being resolved by court, as if there is a dispute and then suing; land recognized by the land mafia with expired verponding, false evidence but as if there was a sale and purchase; borrow government land leases with a long period of up to 50 years; land controlled by land mafias to be illegally certified; cooperation with

the village head to obtain girik, a certificate is not in dispute, so that a certificate is issued by a BPN person, with this the certificate can be doubled, especially only with the basis of Land Certificate (SKT) rights and in mining areas overlapping permits; using false eigendom; and finally report the missing certificate to the police so that the "real but fake" certificate can be issued (Zumhana, 2021).

Director General of Land Dispute and Conflict Handling (Dirjen PSKP) of the Ministry of ATR/BPN, Raden Bagus Agus Widjayanto the mode of crime committed by the land mafia takes various forms such as forgery of land rights signs; and seeking legality in court (Widjayanto, 2021). This mode is supported by performance patterns that tend to be illegal/violent such as the act of occupying vacant land to lure the legal owner or seizing with violent actions and followed by other illegal actions to obtain ownership documents; and performance patterns that seem legal by utilizing ownership documents both obtained illegally and legally to obtain land tenure and ownership (Ismail, 2021b).

Crimes that have a large and multidimensional impact on social, cultural, ecological, economic, and political that can be seen from the consequences of an action or act (Starr, 2007), which are found and studied by various government institutions and non-governmental institutions, national and international are extraordinary crimes (Kum, 2023). The land mafia in carrying out its performance mode is carried out by a structured, organized, and professional group regarding losses that have an impact on the wider community and systematically, both legally, socio-culturally, economically, and politically (Ismail, 2021a), therefore the author firmly believes that the land mafia can be categorized as an extraordinary crime.

The land mafia can be said to be an extraordinary crime, even the nature of the danger caused is almost the same as corruption crimes because it has several criteria: damaging (exploiting) non-physical resources, damaging "sustainable development", damaging the quality of life and damaging public trust and respect (K. P. Prayitno, 2021). Land mafia is an extraordinary crime because the practice of land mafia involves a group of people controlling land owned by others illegally or unlawfully (Girsang, 2023).

The main battling instrument for perpetrators of crimes committed by land mafias usually uses the offenses of forgery, embezzlement, and fraud as well as participation and assistance as stipulated in Articles 263, 266, 372, and 378 juncto Article 55 and Article 56 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). The crime is a form of predicate crime that results in the emergence of follow-up crimes by Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering (K. P. Prayitno, 2021). This demands that if there is an indication of suspected land mafia along with money laundering, then an examination can be immediately carried out on the perpetrators rising in the understanding of investigation and investigation.

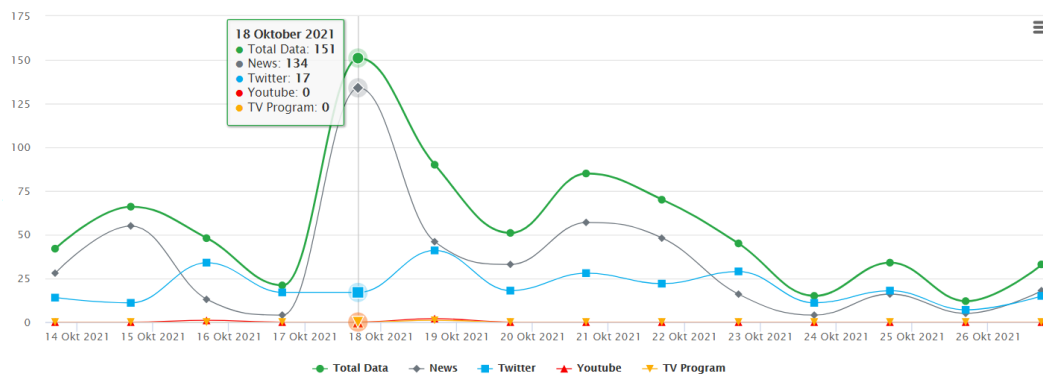
A New Concept of Land Mafia Eradication in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities

Politics is a process of imperative to determine a choice about goals and ways to be carried out to achieve goals (Rahardjo, 2012) (Onguny, 2023). Legal politics as a policy basis to direct national legal development (Rahayu, 2015). The political direction of this law is more about the choice of the laws to be enacted (Andriescu, 2018), as well as the laws that will be repealed or not enforced to achieve state goals as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 NRI Constitution (Zaman, 2020), so it tends to the *ius constituendum* aspect. This also applies to the land sector, which is conceptualized in the politics of land law (Indra, 2010).

Land law politics is a choice of legal goals and principles used as guidelines to realize the goals of national land politics, namely the prosperity of the people (Ismail, 2012). In terms of eradicating land mafia crimes, so far land law politics in Indonesia still uses criminal instruments and land administration, but these instruments are still experiencing delays and lack a deterrent effect on the actions of today's land mafia, this does not escape

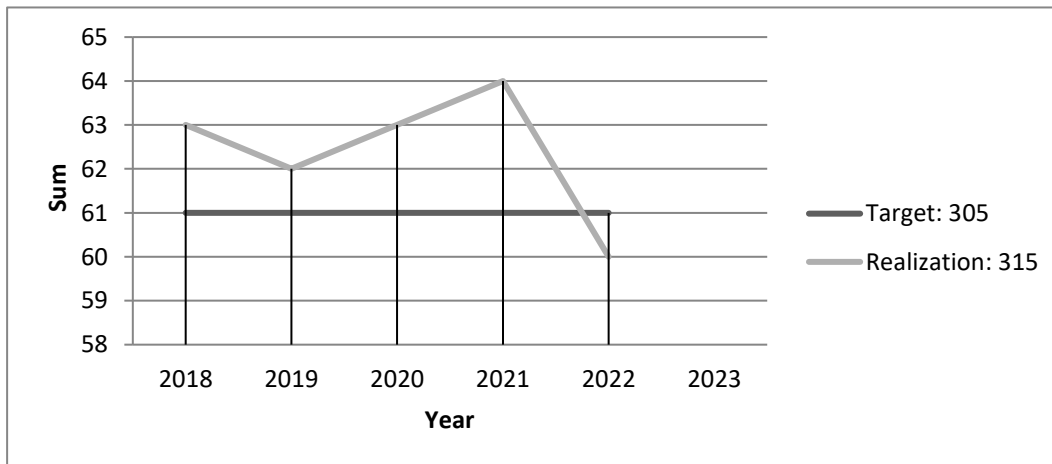
the role of the government. It is undeniable because this land mafia crime is a crime in the land sector which results in land cases with wide dimensions, which have high economics.

The government and related law enforcement agencies have carried out law enforcement processes against land mafia crimes, both at the district, provincial, and central levels (Tehupeiory, 2022). However, the actions of the land mafia until now are still rampant in the land sector and even thrive along with the technological progress and high economic value of the land. The existence of the land mafia has indeed since 2018 become a popular land issue and has become the government's concern. The law enforcement process starts from reporting, investigating, investigating, and going to court, already P21, until the determination of suspects (Wirawan, 2023b). The development process can be seen in the following graph:



Graphs 1. The Peak Movement of the Land Mafia

Source: KAZEE: 2021



Graphs 2. Land Mafia Law Enforcement

Source: ATR/BPN: 2018-2022

In recent years, efforts have been made to eradicate land mafia crimes carried out by the Ministry of ATR/BPN by cooperating with law enforcement officials and coordinating with the National Police, the Attorney General's Office, the Supreme Court, the Judicial Commission (Djalil, 2021a). However, the land mafia often plays with money and power by influencing relevant officials, including in the courts and the role of judges. The existence of the land mafia is difficult to solve because it involves important and powerful people. In addition, the land mafia is willing to do anything to take away other people's land rights (Ismail, 2021b). The scheme of reasons for the difficulty of the land mafia is sorted out as follows:

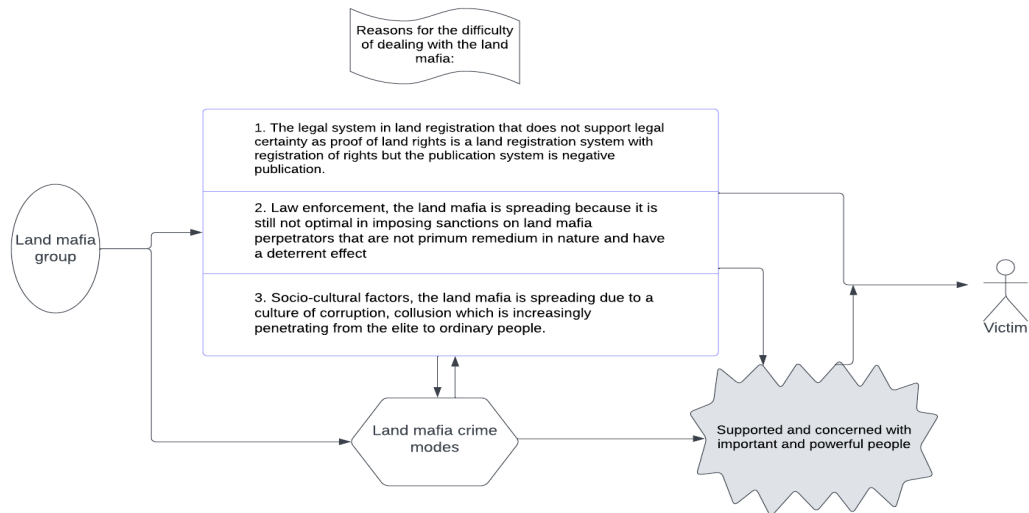


Chart 1. The Problem of Eradicating the Land Mafia

Source: Land Mafia: 2021

There are three reasons why the existence of the land mafia is still widespread, namely lack of supervision, lack of law enforcement, and lack of transparency in land administration (Buonanno et al., 2012). Land mafias usually buy litigant lands in court (Hidayatulloh & Saputri, 2020). The group then gave bribes to law enforcement officials, so the verdict was in favor of the land mafia group (Bandiera, 2003). Many cases of corruption crimes are related to the land mafia, the modus operandi includes the process of fictitious land acquisition with vague, forged letters, and coordinating the land administration process that is made quickly (B. Prayitno, 2021).

Positive law in Indonesia has regulated criminal acts related to land crimes (Rahmawati, 2013). However, these articles will not be easily imposed, because in reality, the land mafia is in cahoots with elements within the central and regional governments, Notary/PPAT individuals law enforcement officials, to individuals in court (Karlina & Putra, 2022). The land mafia has damaged the legal level, not only at the investigation level but also at the end of the justice system, namely the courts, so that often the conflict between the land mafia and the people is a battle between the strong and the weak (Sabowo & Purnomo, 2023). Especially if you see the many agrarian conflicts in forest and plantation areas (Widowaty et al., 2021), small indigenous people have to deal with large corporations with unlimited capital power (Ginting, 2016).

The renewal of legal politics towards a new concept of eradicating the land mafia is a necessity and as a last resort for the eradication of the land mafia. In legal system theory, there are three elements of the legal system initiated by Lawrence M. Friedman, namely legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture (Friedman, 1987), as an instrument of integral law enforcement. Based on this theory, the eradication of the land mafia can be carried out in three levels of jurisdiction, namely the substance of the law, the formation of laws and regulations on the eradication of the land mafia, applied to every trace of the crime of the land mafia, and seeking material evidence in land cases; within the territory of the legal structure the urgency of establishing a real and independent land mafia eradication commission; and in the area of legal culture the role of government and society in fostering an attitude of responsibility towards land titles and the state of land, is not easy to collude, corruption and nepotism.

The establishment of laws and regulations on the eradication of the new land mafia will be able to complete the eradication of the land mafia from both internal and external elements if the intelligence and criminal investigation agencies unite to prevent interference in handling cases from investigation, investigation, prosecution, trial and

until the implementation of the verdict. More important than all that, it does not involve the ranks or officials of the Ministry of ATR/BPN in the implementation of hand capture operations and/or intelligence operations both at the level of analysis, case title, target determination, and operation plan and does not choose the wrong investigators, public prosecutors, clerks, judges, and court bailiffs. The firmness and integrity of law enforcers are at stake in the eradication of the land mafia as a form of succession to the implementation of the eradication of the land mafia.

The establishment of a real and independent land mafia eradication commission is of urgency, it can be started by establishing an ad hoc body in law enforcement of land mafia perpetrators. This land mafia eradication commission can synergize with the land mafia task force and a special judicial institution for land dispute resolution, expected to solve land problems that are rife in the community. The existence of the land mafia task force should be strengthened by involving academics who properly understand land issues, elements of society, and also from elements of government and law enforcement. Because it looks at impartiality, transparency, accountability, and the principle of respect and respect for those who have good faith towards the land.

Legal counseling and instilling a good legal culture in the community, so that a sense of responsibility for land titles and the state of the land will be fostered. A good legal culture will further reduce the space for the movement of the land mafia. The indifference of landowners to evidence of their rights and land is a manifestation of the love of the motherland, abandoned lands that are the object of the land mafia will also be increasingly absent and even legal certainty will be achieved as a whole. Especially what must be fostered and instilled is the spirit of not easily carrying out collusion, corruption, and nepotism practices in the dimensions of the land sector, this can be as the government's medium-term development strategic plan.

If a person or corporation is a victim of land mafia fraud, the holder of land rights or his family or heirs can pursue legal remedies. Before reporting to the nearest police, victims are advised to collect all land files and compile a chronology of the case experienced. After all the files and chronology are complete, the victim must report the case to the nearest police (Febriati, 2023). The best way to avoid the land mafia is not to easily trust a close unknown. Because a mafia usually entrusts victims until finally able to deprive others of their rights (Tjahjanto, 2023).

The government already has several strategies in place to eradicate land mafia practices. One of them is by running an electronic service of rights of dependents (HT-el) which includes registration of rights of dependents, roya, cessie, and subrogation. The implementation of an electronic land registration system, with legal products in the form of electronic certificates still prioritizes the principles of good governance (Wirawan et al., 2022). In addition, other strategies are electronic land information services for land value zones (ZNT) as well as land registration certificates (SPKT) and certificate checking, the launch of the touch my land application (sentuh tanahku), and modernization of the application service for land rights granting decrees (I. C. P. Sari, 2022).

In addition, the government established an Anti-Land Mafia Task Force (Satgas) starting from the central level to the regional level and collaborated with the relevant Ministry of ATR/BPN. The tasks of the land mafia task force implementation team are: conducting research and collecting information on land cases that indicate the involvement of the land mafia and/or have broad dimensions and classification of severe cases; carrying out coordination with other agencies related to the handling and handling of land cases involving land mafias; delegate the results of handling land cases indicated by land mafia involvement to the police for further handling; report the results of the task force implementation periodically every three months; make reports on the results of handling

and recommendations to the Minister of ATR/BPN at the Ministry level and to the Head of the Provincial BPN Regional Office.

In the process of its journey, the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force has not been occupied. Deputy Attorney General of Intelligence (Jamintel) Amir Yanto highlighted the suboptimal performance of the Attorney General's Land Mafia Task Force. If there is a problem or report on this intelligence task, find a solution instead of looking for problems that make people reluctant to report. Immediately provide input and act, and convey the results of activities so that they do not hang. This is a problem, make a report to the leadership so that the leader can report to the president to take technical and strategic policies (Briantika, 2022).

The eradication of the land mafia must be a priority for law enforcement, not only the National Police but also the Attorney General's Office and the Corruption Eradication Commission, by including the role of the community as social control. Member of Committee 1 of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) Abdul Rachman Thaha argued, until today there has been no clear evidence showing that the land mafia problem has been resolved by the National Police. Ideally, there should be a synergy of the three components of law enforcement, meaning that there is a serious desire and will from the government, as well as proving that the eradication of the land mafia is implemented. The large number of land mafias is an indication of the country's subjugation in ensuring a proper land ownership and control system (Thaha, 2021).

When the new concept structure has all been built, the elements that support the eradication of the land mafia must be monitored and total strengthening is needed. If necessary by dismissal or replacement of authorized officials who have mortgaged their integrity. The Minister of ATR/BPN is obliged to coordinate with the House of Representatives (DPR), law enforcement agencies, and judicial bodies as well as elements of academia, intellectuals from civil society, and activists to solve this national problem so that it can be felt by the people as the Indonesian state is a state of law (Siallagan, 2016). In the concept of the state of law, the commander in chief in the dynamics of state life is law (Hajiji, 2013), not politics or economics (Asshiddiqie, 2017).

Conclusion

A new concept of eradicating the land mafia in Indonesia that is more ideal has been found, as a necessity and a last resort that can be applied in the future. The new concept is that in the area of legal substance, the formation of laws and regulations on the eradication of land mafia is applied to every trace of land mafia crime and seeks material evidence in land cases; within the territory of the legal structure the urgency of establishing a real and independent land mafia eradication commission; and in the area of legal culture the role of government and society in fostering an attitude of responsibility towards land titles and the state of land, as well as not easy collusion, corruption and nepotism. The government must show firmness in eradicating the land mafia, all done so that no one plays with the land sector anymore. If this land case can be resolved, it is hoped that the Indonesian state in the future will be able to create legal certainty in the land sector, thereby making a conducive investment destination, and economic growth will be faster, create jobs, and absorb more workers.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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