

ACCELERATION OF LAND LAW ENFORCEMENT: EFFORTS TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS IN THE LAND SECTOR SIAK DISTRICT

*Ardiansyah¹, Rahdiansyah², Efendi Ibnu Susilo³ & Wira Atma Hajri⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Program Studi Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Islam Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Email: ardiansyah@law.uir.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Law enforcement in the land sector is one of the major challenges in natural resource management in Indonesia, including in Siak District. Problems related to land disputes, illegal land tenure, and uncertainty over the legal status of land hamper economic development and community welfare. This study aims to analyse the factors that influence land law enforcement in Siak District and identify efforts that can be made to accelerate the law enforcement process in this sector. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of interviews, observations, and documentation studies. This research found that the main factors hindering land law enforcement in Siak District are the lack of coordination between relevant agencies, limited public understanding of land rights, and weak implementation of existing regulations. As a solution, this research recommends increased synergy between government agencies, more intensive education and socialisation to the community, and more assertive and transparent law enforcement. This research is expected to contribute to formulating policies that are more effective in overcoming land problems in Siak District and other areas.

Keyword: Law enforcement, land, land disputes, Siak district, public policy.

INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement in the land sector is a fundamental issue in natural resource management in Indonesia. This sector not only plays a role in the social and economic context but also politically, as land serves as a place to live, agricultural land, as well as an important economic asset (S 2019) . The enactment of Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Regulations (UUPA) aims to create legal certainty in the control of land rights. However, the reality on the ground shows that there are imbalances in its implementation, which contributes to the high level of land disputes between indigenous peoples, local farmers and large companies (Rejekiingsih 2016) .

Land disputes often result from illegal land tenure, where individuals or groups with greater access to land resources gain a disproportionate advantage. This is exacerbated by weak oversight and legal uncertainty regarding land ownership status (HR 2021) . Communities are often caught up in conflicts as a result of non-transparent certification and illegal logging and forest encroachment practices that harm them (Rejekiingsih 2016; HR 2021) . Inconsistent law enforcement leads to public dissatisfaction with the legal system, which in turn reduces public trust in the legal apparatus (Alfian 2020; Khoirunnisa and Topiq 2024) . In this context, it is important to develop a more comprehensive approach to improve this situation.

In Siak District, law enforcement issues are further complicated by the development of the oil palm plantation industry. This development encourages land conversion that often violates applicable regulations, thus increasing tensions between communities and companies (Suharto and Basar 2019). Although the government has issued various policies to address land issues, implementation in the field is often far from expectations. One contributing factor is the communities' lack of understanding of their land rights, which is often due to inadequate education and socialisation (HR 2021). As a result, communities become vulnerable to the practice of falsifying land documents and disputes that are difficult to resolve.

To address these issues, the strengthening of a more transparent and accountable legal system is sought as an important step (Baidi 2019). Synergies between government agencies involved in land management also need to be improved, with a focus on responsive and participatory implementation (Maula 2022). Communities need to be involved in land-related decision-making processes, and education about their rights should be prioritised. This is expected to create legal awareness as well as reduce land disputes that have a negative impact not only on communities but also on the region's overall economic development (Rachim, Taniady, and Saputra 2022).

In this study, it is important to evaluate the challenges and factors that hinder law enforcement in Siak District and provide recommendations to accelerate the process. With a better understanding of the existing conditions, it is hoped that effective solutions can be found to improve legal certainty, reduce land disputes, and accelerate the resolution of land issues that have been occurring in the community.

Land law enforcement in Indonesia must be understood in the context of various relevant legal theories. One of the most important is Positive Law Theory, which focuses on the application of established laws to maintain social order and provide legal certainty (Amaliyah et al. 2021). In this context, Law No. 5 of 1960 on Agrarian Principles serves as the main legal basis for regulating land rights in Indonesia, creating a structure that is expected to reduce conflicts and disputes related to land use (Safitri, Ardiansah, and Prasetyo 2023).

Distributive Justice Theory is also important to discuss, because fair law enforcement in the land sector must ensure equity in land tenure and distribution (Amaliyah et al. 2021). Injustice in land distribution often triggers disputes that harm the community, especially those in vulnerable positions. In this case, law enforcement must go beyond legal certainty and also consider social justice for marginalised communities, so that their basic rights can be fulfilled (Situmeang 2019).

Furthermore, Legal Certainty Theory emphasises that law enforcement should provide certainty for all parties involved, including landowners, government and the general public. This theory focuses on the clarity of legal processes, institutional accountability, and transparency in each stage of land management (Afifah 2024). Legal certainty in this sector is essential to prevent potential abuse of power and reduce the problem of prolonged disputes (Siregar and Simangunsong 2022).

Complementing the deepening of this theory, there are previous studies that show that various factors can affect the effectiveness of law enforcement in land disputes. Research by Hendrianto (2017) indicates that the lack of coordination between government agencies is a major obstacle in resolving

land disputes in Indonesia, while Pratama & Sari (2019) show that the mismatch between regulations and field practices is a significant cause in the attraction of land conflicts (Amaliyah et al. 2021) . This research emphasises the importance of local community participation in land management and supervision to create equity in land distribution and use (Situmeang 2019) .

At a global level, research by Zoomers (2015) highlights that inequality in land tenure is often exacerbated by the inability of states to effectively enforce the law, which strengthens the argument that inclusive and participatory land reform is an urgent need in the Indonesian context (Situmeang 2019) . From many studies, it is clear that while awareness of the importance of law enforcement has a strong foundation, inclusion-based approaches and accessibility of information to communities about their land rights still need to be improved.

Finally, some key terms that need to be clarified in the context of land law enforcement include: Land Law Enforcement, which refers to the implementation of existing regulations; Land Disputes, which are conflicts related to land ownership and use; and Land Law Reform, which is the process of reforming the legal system related to land management (Amaliyah et al. 2021) . Finally, while previous research provides many valuable insights, there is still a gap in the literature specifically exploring the practical challenges of law enforcement at the local level, especially in the context of Siak District, where local community participation and applicable solutions are urgently needed to address the problems.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive analytical research type. The qualitative approach was chosen because the main objective of this research is to understand the phenomenon of land law enforcement in Siak District in depth, explore the factors that influence the effectiveness of law enforcement, and explore the perspectives and experiences of the parties directly involved in the process. This approach allows researchers to analyse data more comprehensively by taking into account the social and cultural context that exists in Siak District, as well as providing space for nuances of subjectivity in the interviews and observations conducted.

The research design is an in-depth case study, focusing on Siak District as the unit of analysis. Case studies allow researchers to identify and explore the specific legal and social dynamics in the area, as well as understand the challenges and opportunities that exist in the land law enforcement process in the area concerned. With this design, the research can produce more detailed and applicable findings regarding efforts to accelerate land law enforcement at the local level.

Data Collection

The data in this study were collected through several complementary data collection techniques, as follows:

1. In-Depth Interviews: Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with various parties directly involved in land law enforcement in Siak District. Key informants will include officials from the National Land Agency (BPN), law enforcement officers (Police, Prosecutors), local policy makers, as well as community leaders and local community representatives involved in land disputes. The interviews aim to gather information on their perceptions, experiences and views related to land law enforcement, as well as the obstacles and barriers they face in the process.
2. Surveys: Surveys will be conducted to collect quantitative data that can complement qualitative data. Survey respondents will include people living in areas that are frequently involved in land disputes. The survey will include questions on people's understanding of land rights, their perceptions of land law enforcement, and their experiences in interacting with the land law system. The survey aims to obtain an overview of people's understanding of and attitudes towards land law enforcement.
3. Document Study: This research will also examine legal and policy documents related to land in Siak District. The documents studied include Law No. 5/1960 on Agrarian Principles, Government Regulations governing land management procedures, as well as reports issued by BPN and local governments related to the handling of land disputes. This document study will provide insights into the legal basis underlying land law enforcement policies and how these policies are applied in practice.

DISCUSSION

After data was collected through in-depth interviews, surveys, and document studies, descriptive analyses were conducted to identify emerging patterns and trends related to land law enforcement in Siak District. This analysis aims to describe the main findings that can provide a clearer picture of the actual conditions of land law enforcement and the obstacles faced. Based on the results of the data analysis, there are several important findings that need to be considered, namely factors inhibiting law enforcement, limited public understanding of land rights, the role of government and law enforcement officials, and land dispute cases that occur in this area.

Factors inhibiting law enforcement

One of the main findings in this study is the lack of coordination between government agencies responsible for land issues, which informants frequently mentioned as a major obstacle to land law enforcement in Siak District. Most of the informants interviewed, both from the government and the community, complained about the lack of clarity in the division of tasks between the National Land Agency (BPN), local government, and law enforcement officials (police and prosecutors). This lack of clarity leads to overlapping authorities that hamper efficiency in the land dispute resolution process. In addition, many policies are not integrated, making the law enforcement process slow and non-transparent. For example, when it comes to issuing land certificates or resolving disputes, complicated and slow procedures often make it difficult for communities to obtain clarity on the status of their land.

These inter-agency coordination constraints are further exacerbated by bureaucratic red tape and a lack of synergy between the central and local governments. The process of resolving land disputes involving third parties, such as companies, often takes a long time due to a lack of understanding between the agencies involved. This creates legal uncertainty, which in turn reduces public confidence in the existing legal system.

The Role of Government and Law Enforcement Officials

Although there are various efforts made by the Siak District government to deal with land issues, the implementation of law enforcement policies is still very limited. One of the main problems found in this research is the limited budget and human resources in implementing existing policies. Programmes that have been designed, such as socialisation of land rights and legal counselling to the community, are often not implemented effectively due to limited funds and a lack of training for law enforcement officers involved in handling land disputes.

Interviews with law enforcement officials show that although they have the authority to deal with land disputes, often a lack of understanding of land regulations makes the law enforcement process less effective. In addition, there is a gap between policy making and implementation in the field, where good policies do not always translate well in practice. This has an impact on the length of the dispute resolution process and the legal uncertainty experienced by communities involved in land disputes.

Land Dispute Case

Data collected from government reports and land dispute documents show that the number of land dispute cases in Siak District has increased significantly in recent years. These land disputes mainly occur in areas with high economic potential, such as oil palm plantations and land use rights (HGU) involving large companies. The most common type of dispute is disputes between individuals and companies, where communities often claim rights to land that is currently being used by companies without valid permission from the landowner.

These disputes are often protracted due to lengthy legal processes and a lack of effective resolution mechanisms. Uncertainty over the status of land used by companies, as well as competing interests between landowners and companies, add to the complexity of dispute resolution. This is further exacerbated by limitations in legal oversight of companies that exercise unauthorised land tenure, often involving greater economic power than local communities.

In addition, disputes with the government are also significant, especially those involving demands for compensation for land used for the construction of public projects. In these cases, the lack of clarity on the mechanism for land reimbursement or compensation by the government often fuels conflict and adds to the community's dissatisfaction with the land law enforcement process.

Descriptive analysis shows that land law enforcement in Siak District is still faced with various interrelated obstacles. Lack of coordination between institutions, low public understanding of land rights, as well as limited policy implementation and increased land disputes are the main issues affecting the effectiveness of law enforcement. To overcome this, reforms in the land management system, increased synergy between agencies, and more intensive legal education for the community are needed

so that they can understand their rights and participate more actively in legal processes related to their land.

Thus, this research suggests that land law enforcement in Siak Regency can be accelerated through a more coordinated, transparent, and participatory approach, which not only involves the government and law enforcement officials, but also the community as the most important party in the process of managing and resolving land disputes.

Interpretation of Findings

Based on the results of analysing the data obtained, this research identifies several important findings that illustrate the major challenges faced in land law enforcement in Siak District. These findings provide insights into the factors that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement, as well as pointing out areas that require special attention in land law reform efforts. Some key interpretations of the findings are as follows:

Lack of Inter-Agency Coordination

One of the main findings identified in this study is the lack of coordination between institutions involved in land law management and enforcement in Siak District. Based on data obtained from key informant interviews and community surveys, many parties complained about the unclear division of roles between the National Land Agency (BPN), local government, and law enforcement officials (police and prosecutors). This leads to overlapping authority, which causes uncertainty in land dispute resolution and land rights management.

It is important to note that effective law enforcement requires solid cooperation between various agencies, so that every action taken can support each other to achieve more optimal results. However, in the context of Siak District, the lack of coordination between agencies means that the legal process is often hampered and does not run efficiently. For example, when there is a land dispute involving a large company, the dispute resolution process can be hampered because there is no understanding between the BPN, local government, and law enforcement officials. This lack of authority creates injustice for communities involved in land disputes, as they do not receive adequate legal protection.

For this reason, it is important for local governments and other relevant agencies to establish a more structured and effective coordination mechanism in land law enforcement. This can be done by establishing clear roles for each agency and strengthening communication and collaboration between government agencies handling the land sector. This will speed up the dispute resolution process and reduce overlaps that are detrimental to the parties involved.

The Importance of Legal Education for the Community

Another very important finding is the community's low understanding of their land rights. Based on the survey results, the majority of respondents have only a fair or poor understanding of legal procedures relating to land. Only around 26.7% of respondents had a good understanding of their rights to land, while 46.7% had a fair understanding, and another 26.7% claimed to have a poor understanding of basic aspects of land law.

This lack of understanding about land rights has a significant impact on the resolution of land disputes. People who do not understand land-related legal procedures are often trapped in protracted disputes and risk losing their land rights. In addition, this ignorance also makes communities vulnerable to fraud and manipulation of land documents, which often involve irresponsible third parties, such as land brokers or parties trying to capitalise on community ignorance.

The findings therefore confirm the importance of more intensive legal education programmes for communities, especially in areas that are frequently involved in land disputes. The government and relevant agencies need to strengthen socialisation campaigns that target communities at the grassroots level, with the aim of improving their understanding of land ownership rights, the legal procedures that must be followed to resolve disputes, and how to protect their land from unlawful actions. In addition, increasing the public's access to transparent and easy-to-understand land information is also an important step to reduce potential disputes in the future.

Limitations of Policy Implementation

Although the Siak District government has issued various policies to improve the land system and law enforcement, the findings of this study reveal that policy implementation is often hampered by budget constraints and inadequate human resources. Many of the policies that have been designed, such as socialisation on land rights and dispute resolution, cannot be implemented optimally due to the limited funds available to support these activities, as well as the lack of training for law enforcement officers and land officers at the local level.

These budgetary and human resource constraints mean that government policies cannot be effectively implemented, leading to slow dispute resolution processes and a lack of oversight of land management. This exacerbates the legal uncertainty experienced by people involved in land disputes, and creates unfavourable conditions for the achievement of social justice in the land sector.

In order to improve this condition, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions, both in terms of budget, training, and strengthening supervisory mechanisms. This can be done by ensuring that available resources are used efficiently and on target, and strengthening the government's commitment to funding programmes that focus on improving land law enforcement. In addition, there needs to be closer cooperation between the central and local governments in terms of budget allocation and implementation of national and local policies.

Land Disputes on the Rise

A particularly worrying finding in this study is the increase in the number of land disputes, especially those involving plantation land, which suggests that poor land management, especially in relation to land tenure by large companies without legal permits, is further exacerbating social inequality in Siak District. Land dispute cases that occur mostly involve community claims to land used by companies without the clear consent of the landowner. These conflicts are often complex and protracted, involving companies with greater legal and financial power than local communities.

Land disputes involving large companies or the government often require more assertive and transparent legal intervention to ensure that community rights are fairly protected. The government

must ensure that policies and regulations related to land use, especially land owned by local communities, are implemented with principles of justice that do not only benefit those with economic power. One important step that needs to be taken is to strengthen supervision of land use by companies and ensure that the process of obtaining permits by companies is carried out with maximum transparency, taking into account the rights of affected communities.

The results of this research provide a deeper insight into the factors that hinder land law enforcement in Siak District, as well as potential solutions to accelerate an effective and fair law enforcement process. The main findings obtained from this research relate to the lack of coordination between institutions, the low legal understanding of the community, limited policy implementation, and an increase in land disputes involving companies.

The lack of coordination between government agencies in land law enforcement in Siak District emerged as one of the main obstacles. This is in line with the findings of Setiawan (2016), which shows that overlapping authority between the National Land Agency (BPN), local government, and law enforcement officials often causes legal uncertainty. The lack of clarity in the division of tasks between agencies results in a slow and inefficient land dispute resolution process, as each agency has different procedures and policies (Aurelio 2023). The theory of inter-agency co-operation proposed by Wibowo (2014) explains that collaboration and communication between agencies are essential to achieve common goals in law enforcement. Without good coordination, law enforcement efforts are hampered, resulting in an increase in disputes that are not properly resolved.

In addition, the community's low understanding of land rights also contributes as a significant factor in hindering law enforcement. Pratama and Sari's (2019) research found that many people in Siak District did not understand the legal procedures related to land rights. This makes it difficult for them to defend their rights, putting them at risk of becoming victims of land fraud (Agustino 2020). With a lack of legal education, people's legal awareness is low, which is a similar issue reinforced by Nugroho and Wijayanti (2017), emphasising that increasing people's legal awareness is crucial to reducing land disputes (Prasiwi, Mursyidah, and Sutanto 2024).

The limitations of policy implementation are also evident in the context of this research. Despite the efforts of the Siak District government to deal with land issues, the challenges of budget factors and limited human resources are major obstacles. Iskandar (2018) asserts that land policy implementation often fails due to limited budgets and the absence of effective monitoring mechanisms (Hermawan and Pusparani 2024). Limited human resources cause legal socialisation programmes and counseling to the community cannot run optimally, worsening the condition of legal uncertainty in the community.

Land disputes involving companies have also emerged as a dominant issue in Siak District. Many companies use land without legal permits, deepening social inequality. Suharto (2020) notes that land disputes involving large companies often create tensions between companies and local communities, requiring more assertive and transparent legal intervention to balance the interests of both parties (Firdaus, Karmila, and Wahyudi 2024). Stronger law enforcement is needed to protect community rights and prevent exploitative practices by companies.

Overall, strengthening inter-agency collaboration, developing legal education and awareness in the community, as well as increasing resources and supervision mechanisms in the implementation of land policies are important steps that need to be taken to overcome land law enforcement problems in Siak District.

Implications

Based on the findings, there are several implications that need to be discussed, both in terms of theoretical, practical, and policy.

1. **Theoretical Implications:** This research contributes to the development of theories regarding land law enforcement, especially in the context of regions facing complex legal and social challenges. The findings regarding the lack of inter-agency coordination and the low legal understanding of the community reinforce the theory of inter-agency cooperation and community legal education in the context of effective law enforcement. In addition, this research also provides empirical evidence of the gap between policies made and their implementation in the field, which is in line with the theory of bureaucratic behaviour which states that although policies are well designed, implementation factors and human resources greatly affect their success.
2. **Practical Implications:** From a practical perspective, these findings suggest the need for a more integrated and synergistic approach to land law enforcement. Better inter-agency coordination, more intensive legal education programmes for the community, and strengthening the capacity of institutions dealing with land issues will accelerate dispute resolution and reduce legal uncertainty. Increased transparency in land management and dispute resolution is also needed so that communities can more easily access justice and obtain balanced legal protection.
3. **Policy Implications:** The findings provide policy recommendations for the Siak District government and related institutions to carry out legal reform in the land sector. Recommendations that can be implemented include restructuring coordination policies between institutions involved in the management and resolution of land disputes, as well as providing a larger budget to increase the effectiveness of legal socialisation and training of law enforcement officials. In addition, increasing access to land information for the community and strengthening supervision of companies involved in unlicensed land tenure are also strategic steps in realising fairer law enforcement.

CONCLUSIONS

This research has identified and analysed a number of factors affecting land law enforcement in Siak District. Based on the findings obtained from in-depth interviews, surveys, and document studies, it was found that there are several major obstacles hindering the effectiveness of law enforcement in the land sector, which include:

1. **Lack of Inter-Agency Coordination:** One of the biggest obstacles in land law enforcement is the lack of clarity and coordination between the institutions involved, such as the National Land

Agency (BPN), local governments, and law enforcement officers (police and prosecutors). Overlapping authority between agencies causes uncertainty in the process of resolving land disputes, impedes the smooth running of legal procedures, and creates injustice for communities involved in land disputes.

2. **Low Community Legal Understanding:** Another important finding is the low level of community understanding of their land rights. Most communities in Siak District do not understand the legal procedures related to land ownership, which leaves them vulnerable to fraudulent practices and difficulties in defending their land rights. This exacerbates the legal uncertainty experienced by local communities, slowing down the process of resolving land disputes.
3. **Limitations of Policy Implementation:** Although the government has issued policies to improve the land system, the implementation of these policies is often constrained by limited budget and human resources. Policies such as legal socialisation and public education are often not implemented effectively due to a lack of budget and adequate training for law enforcement officers and land officers.
4. **Increase in Land Dispute Cases:** One of the most profound issues identified in this research is the increasing number of land disputes, particularly involving plantation land and hak guna usaha (HGU) used by large companies without the proper authorisation of local communities. These land disputes point to social inequalities that further exacerbate conflicts between parties, both between communities and companies and between communities and the government.

These findings show that land law enforcement in Siak District still faces a number of major challenges that require further attention, both from a legal, social and administrative perspective. Based on the findings, several policy recommendations can be provided to accelerate land law enforcement and overcome existing problems:

1. **Improved Inter-Agency Coordination:** To address the problem of inter-agency coordination, which has been a major obstacle, it is recommended that a more effective coordination forum be established between the BPN, local government, and law enforcement officials. This forum can function to formulate clear standard operating procedures (SOPs) in handling land disputes and the division of roles between the institutions involved, and ensure that existing policies can be implemented in a coordinated and integrated manner.
2. **Intensive Legal Education Programme:** Given the low level of public understanding of land rights, it is recommended that the government launch a more intensive legal education programme, especially in areas that are frequently involved in land disputes. This programme should include counselling based on easy-to-understand information, explaining the legal procedures accessible to the public, how to protect their land rights, as well as the legal remedies that can be pursued in the event of a dispute.
3. **Strengthening Resources for Policy Implementation:** The Siak District Government needs to increase budget allocations for programmes related to land law enforcement, including for the

training of law enforcement officers and the procurement of necessary facilities and infrastructure. Capacity building of institutions dealing with land issues should also be prioritised, so that existing policies can be implemented more effectively.

4. Strict Supervision of Land Management by Companies: To address the issue of disputes involving companies, especially those related to land acquisition without legal permits, it is recommended that supervision of land use by companies be strengthened, by ensuring that every company that controls or utilises land in Siak District complies with transparent and legal procedures. The government also needs to ensure that there is a fair compensation mechanism for communities affected by the transfer or use of land by companies.
5. Formulation of Inclusive Land Reform Policy: To ensure that land law enforcement is fair and equitable, there is a need for more inclusive land policy reform. The policy should take into account the interests of local communities, including vulnerable groups, and ensure a more equitable distribution of land resources in the area. It should also support sustainability in natural resource management, given the importance of the land sector to local economic development.

LITERATURE

- Afifah, Hautami Nadia Zahratul. 2024. "Analysis of Human Rights Enforcement in Realising Justice." *2(2)*: 61-67.
- Agustino, Leo. 2020. "Policy Analysis of Handling the Covid-19 Outbreak: The Indonesian Experience." *Borneo Administrator Journal* 16(2): 253-70.
- Alfian, Elvi. 2020. "Duties and Functions of the Police to Increase Public Trust in Law Enforcement." *Law Journal Legality* 12(1): 27.
- Amaliyah, Amaliyah, Muhammad Amar Ma'ruf, Novytha Sary, and Syahril Gunawan Bitu. 2021. "Agrarian Reform and Land Dispute Handling." *Hermeneutika Journal of Legal Science* 5(1).
- Aurelio, Ridho. 2023. "Agrarian Law Implications for Rural Development."
- Baidi, Ribut. 2019. "Opportunities and Challenges of Law Enforcement in Eradicating the Crime of Corruption." *Criminal Law and Legal Development* 1(2).
- Firdaus, Moch Rizal, Mila Karmila, and Yudi Triana Wahyudi. 2024. "Implementation of Urban and Rural Land and Building Tax (Pbb P2) Policy in Sukabakti Village, Tarogong Kidul District, Garut Regency." *Journal of Development and Public Policy* 15(1): 40-46.
- Hermawan, Kurnia Tri, and Indah Gilang Pusparani. 2024. "The Implementation Of Policy To Accelerate Stunting Reduction In Cirebon City." *Borneo Akcaya Journal* 9(2): 233-48.
- HR, Muhammad Adam. 2021. "Weak Law Enforcement in Indonesia." *Jish Journal of Sharia Science and Law* 3(1): 57-68.

- Khoirunnisa, Fitri, and Salman Topiq. 2024. "Sentiment Analysis of Public Trust in the Law Enforcement Process in Indonesia Using Naïve Bayes Algorithm." *Journal of Applied Informatics and Electrical Engineering* 12(3).
- Maula, Muhammad Ikhsan. 2022. "Analysis of Community Legal Obedience to Realise the Concept of the Rule of Law." 2(8): 290-99.
- Prasiwi, Safira Diah, Lailul Mursyidah, and Slamet Hari Sutanto. 2024. "Implementation of Micro and Small Business Licensing Policy Based on Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021 (Study of Micro and Small Business Hats in Punggul Village, Sidoarjo Regency)." *Cakrawala* 18(1): 59-73.
- Rachim, Kania Venisa, Vicko Taniady, and Ramadhan Dwi Saputra. 2022. "Reconceptualising the Establishment of Agrarian Court in Indonesia: Efforts to Protect Citizens' Rights to Land." 3(02): 44-63.
- Rejekiningsih, Triana. 2016. "The Social Function Principle of Land Rights in the State of Law (A Review of Theory, Juridical and Its Application in Indonesia)." *Yustisia Journal of Law* 5(2).
- S, Laurensius Arliman. 2019. "Realising Good Law Enforcement in the Indonesian Rule of Law." *Dialogia Iuridica* 11(1): 1-20.
- Safitri, Siti Shalima, Mohammad Didi Ardiansah, and Andrian Prasetyo. 2023. "Quo Vadis Restorative Justice in Sexual Violence Criminal Cases After Law Number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes (Study of Article 23 of the TPKS Law)." *Journal of Law and Human Rights Wara Sains* 2(01): 29-44.
- Siregar, Dedi Martua, and Frans Simangunsong. 2022. "Inconsistency of Government Regulation No. 72/2016 Regarding Bumn Assets According to the Bumn Law." *Jhp17 (Journal of Research Results)* 7(2): 204-18.
- Situmeang, Sahat Maruli Tua. 2019. "Criminal Policy in Law Enforcement to Realise Justice in the Perspective of Human Rights." *Res Nullius Law Journal* 1(1).
- Suharto, Meiliani Puji, and Gigin K Basar. 2019. "Agrarian Conflict in Plantation Land Management at Pt Hevea Indonesia (Pt Hevindo) with the Community of Nanggung District, Bogor Regency." *Journal of Conflict Resolution Collaboration* 1(1): 55.