

The Position of BPN in Resolving Land Cases in Depok: A Restorative Justice Approach

Maslihati Nur Hidayati*, Suartini, Sadino, Yusy Widarahesty, Anita Mumin

Universitas Al-Azhar, Indonesia

Email: maslihati.nh@univpancasila.ac.id*, artini_74@uai.ac.id, sadino@uai.ac.id,
yusy_widarahesty@uai.ac.id, anitamumin69@gmail.com

KEYWORDS:	ABSTRACT
BPN; Restorative Justice; Responsibility.	Non-penal policies should ideally be regulated as the legal basis for implementing the Land Mafia Prevention and Eradication Task Force Team. Legal certainty refers to the application of laws that are clear, permanent, and consistent. The restorative justice approach will serve as the basis for formulating non-penal policies to resolve land dispute cases in Indonesia. The purpose is to determine the position, role, and responsibilities of BPN in land settlement in Depok City. This research is normative juridical research with the character of prescriptive analysis. The novelty in this research is that the object of the dispute in the BPN Depok area has not involved resolution based on the principles of restorative justice. This study reveals that BPN Depok has achieved significant accomplishments in land case resolution, with a 99.66% dispute resolution rate exceeding national targets. The research demonstrates that BPN's integration of restorative justice principles through mediation, asset certification programs, and technological innovations (BERMATA application) has enhanced both the effectiveness and efficiency of dispute resolution. The findings indicate that BPN's dual role as both mediator and government authority requires careful navigation to maintain stakeholder trust. This study concludes that while restorative justice approaches show promise in land dispute resolution, comprehensive strategies addressing resource constraints, mediator capacity development, and multi-stakeholder collaboration are essential for sustainable implementation. The research contributes theoretically to conflict management literature and practically provides evidence-based recommendations for enhancing BPN's dispute resolution mechanisms in rapidly urbanizing contexts.

Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-SA 4.0)



INTRODUCTION

Settlement of land disputes carried out through a non-litigation process is not res judicata (court decision), however many members of the community tend to choose non-litigation resolution with various considerations rather than taking the litigation route. Dispute resolution through non-litigation channels provides satisfaction for the parties to the dispute (Hapsari et al., 2022; Hu & Zheng, 2016; Udytama et al., 2024). Research that is relevant to this research is as follows, resolving multiple certificate disputes in Manggarai Regency in the

research of Putu Eva Ditayani Antari et.al (2023) places more emphasis on the mediation approach by referring to Agrarian Ministerial Regulation Number 21 of 2020 concerning Handling and Settlement of Land Cases (Antari et al., 2023). Zico Junius Fernando said that restorative justice is a reform in criminal law after the Draft Law of the Criminal Code was passed (Junius Fernando, 2020).

Xianlei Ma, et, al (2016) state that land ownership certification aims to provide legal certainty and prevent population migration due to land control carried out by local governments or non-return by tenants in more developed land rental market areas. Due to land certification and owners, law enforcement can be effective if they have a certificate deed (Ma et al., 2016). Rudhi Gindriansyah, M. Taufik Makarao, Moh. Zakky AS said that the restorative justice mechanism within the National Police has not been running optimally due to the lack of regulations at the level of law, but only limited to regulations such as Telegram Letter From The Head Of National Police Number: TR/1124/XI/2006 in handling perpetrators of criminal acts of embezzlement in work and public order, as a result limited capacity and capability of investigators at the Bandung Police Criminal Investigation Unit (Gindriansyah et al., 2022).

Illegal control of land due to economic development and the increase in population in China creates problems in terms of legal certainty, so a comprehensive solution is needed, so direct government intervention in the development of the land markets as regulator and operator (Chen et al., 2015). The land mafia is a serious criminal, so the form of sanctions which aligned through retributive state administrative sanctions provides a deterrent effect by changing the land registration system from negative publications to positive publications to maximize law enforcement (Surahman, 2023). Desi Apriana, Arifin Burb (2023) said that land problems occur due to land status not being physically controlled and maintained or acquisition not in good faith, however, with registration of land rights which is valid for five years, it can guarantee legal certainty for owners of land rights even though negative stelsel (Apriani & Bur, 2020). Transparency in registering land rights can eliminate land mafia practices while providing legal certainty for the community, one of which is through digital or electronic land registration (Roestamy et al., 2023).

The novelty of this research resides in three interconnected dimensions. First, it provides an in-depth examination of BPN Depok's institutional positioning and operational practices in implementing restorative justice principles for land dispute resolution, an area not previously explored in existing scholarship (Arifin et al., 2023; Dhiaulhaq, 2019; Rodrigues, 2020; Syahroni et al., 2025). Second, it analyzes the mechanisms through which BPN balances its dual mandate as both government institution and neutral conflict mediator, examining how this duality affects stakeholder perceptions and resolution outcomes (Meilasari-Sugiana et al., 2022; Shodiq & Biqy, 2025; Subrata et al., 2025; WN et al., 2025). Third, it evaluates the effectiveness of technological innovations (specifically the BERMATA application) and preventive strategies (asset certification programs) in enhancing both dispute resolution efficiency and prevention capabilities within a rapidly developing urban context.

The primary objective of this research is to comprehensively determine the position, role, and responsibilities of the National Land Agency (BPN) in resolving land cases in Depok City through the application of restorative justice principles. This overarching objective is operationalized through three specific sub-objectives: (1) to analyze BPN Depok's institutional positioning as both government authority and neutral mediator in land dispute contexts; (2) to

evaluate the effectiveness of restorative justice-based mediation processes, preventive strategies, and technological innovations implemented by BPN Depok in resolving and preventing land disputes; and (3) to identify challenges, opportunities, and strategic recommendations for strengthening BPN's capacity in implementing comprehensive, sustainable land dispute resolution mechanisms aligned with restorative justice principles.

METHOD

The theoretical framework underpinning this research drew upon two complementary legal theories. First, *rechtssicherheit* (legal certainty theory) posited that effective legal systems provided clear, stable, and predictable rules applied consistently without subjective interpretation. Second, ownership theory examined the nature, scope, and implications of property rights, particularly concerning land tenure security and legal mechanisms protecting possessory interests. These theoretical lenses enabled critical analysis of how BPN's institutional practices either enhanced or undermined legal certainty and ownership security in land dispute contexts.

The research location was Depok City, West Java Province, Indonesia, purposively selected for its rapid urbanization, significant land pressure due to proximity to Jakarta, and BPN Depok's implementation of innovative dispute resolution mechanisms, including the BERMATA application and asset certification programs.

Data collection employed multiple techniques to ensure triangulation and enhance credibility. Primary data were gathered through semi-structured in-depth interviews conducted between January and March 2025 with purposively selected informants from BPN Depok officials, legal practitioners, disputants, mediators, and community leaders. Secondary data were systematically collected from BPN Depok reports, Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 21 of 2020, Regulation of the Supreme Court Number 1 of 2016 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court, media reports, academic publications, and official statistics.

Data analysis followed a systematic qualitative approach combining thematic analysis with legal doctrinal interpretation. The process involved data familiarization, initial coding, theme development through constant comparison, theme refinement with peer debriefing, and final articulation integrating empirical findings with legal theory.

Research trustworthiness was ensured through data source and methodological triangulation, member checking, thick description for transferability, comprehensive audit trails for dependability, and reflexivity to address researcher biases.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The dispute resolution process can be carried out through litigation which involves court systems and procedures, while the non-litigation route can be carried out through a deliberative and consensus approach between the parties so that an effective and efficient solution can be achieved and can maintain the dignity of the parties. In practice, dispute resolution is more widely used in resolving business disputes, but along with the times and the need for effectiveness and efficiency of solutions in every legal problem, the deliberation approach (as an alternative to resolving cases) is used in resolving other legal disputes,

including land problems involving all parties. both the victims of the perpetrators and the authorities (National Land Agency).

Land disputes often occur due to limited land, the high economic value of land and the government's lack of attention to land administration - weak law enforcement, ambiguous legal sources. Conditions of legal certainty and land disputes are often due to the owner's neglect of administering their ownership rights, while other parties feel that they are not guilty of controlling the land due to the scarcity of land that can meet their economic needs (Di Falco et al., 2020).

Alternative dispute resolution related to land is a case that involves the following criteria: (Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2020 concerning the Handling and Settlement of Land Cases, 2020):

- a) Problems that can be resolved through arbitration are problems that fall into the "Serious Cases" category, that is, these problems have complex criteria and dimensions and involve various parties and have the potential to cause social, economic, political and security turmoil;
- b) Land problems that have a more administrative dimension so that resolution can be carried out through administrative law, and do not have an impact on social, economic, political and security unrest; And
- c) Land problems of an administrative nature which are resolved simply by a letter of resolution instructions to the complainant or applicant.

The legal approach to resolving land disputes should not only rely on legalism as applied in the litigation process, because it fails to provide justice and is unable to resolve the root of the problem, but provides satisfaction to the parties and is able to empower the parties - victims, perpetrators, families, and communities and parties. authorities so that using this concept also pays attention to both the needs of the victim and the needs of the perpetrator so that it helps prevent the repetition of criminal acts in the future (Putri, 2022). The concept of reforming criminal law with the principle of returning the position of the parties to what it was before the dispute occurred on the basis of deliberation and consensus which is full of the noble values adhered to by the Indonesian nation, which has the potential to restore the dignity of the parties, both perpetrators and victims (Dandurand, 2020).

In implementing this alternative settlement, it can restore social integration between the parties mediated by authorized officials. This arbitration process is not only carried out by the domestic justice system, but has become a global concern, this is proven by the existence of (The General assembly - General Assembly, 2001) see (Council, 1999). The paradigm change from a retributive system to a restorative one is based on utilitarian principles but still provides a deterrence effect (Harahap, 2024).

The Supreme Court welcomes an easy, cheap and simple justice system by updating the rules regarding alternative dispute resolution (Peraturan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Prosedur Mediasi Di Pengadilan, 2016) where disputes must be resolved through mediation first, if not possible potentially null and void (provisions of article 130 HIR and/or article 154 Rbg).

Depok, as a developing city, is also not free from various land problems, for this reason the National Land Agency's role in carrying out its mediator role is a deep technical understanding of land aspects. National Land Agency mediators generally have an educational background and experience in the land sector, which allows them to understand the complexity of disputes and provide relevant technical advice. This is in line with mediation theory which emphasizes the importance of mediator competence in the area that is the subject of the dispute (Ramadhani & Lubis, 2021).

However, National Land Agency's role as a mediator also faces a number of challenges. One of them is the perception of National Land Agency's neutrality, considering its position as a government institution. Some parties may question National Land Agency's ability to remain neutral, especially in disputes involving the government or state-owned enterprises. To overcome this, National Land Agency needs to consistently demonstrate professionalism and integrity in carrying out its mediator role.

Another challenge faced is limited resources, both in terms of personnel and infrastructure. Mediation of land disputes often takes a long time and involves various parties, so it requires the allocation of quite a lot of resources. National Land Agency needs to continue to increase its mediator capacity through training and continuous professional development.

Another important aspect in National Land Agency's role as a mediator is its ability to integrate formal and informal approaches in dispute resolution. On the one hand, National Land Agency has formal authority recognized by law. On the other hand, the mediation process requires a more flexible and dialogue-oriented approach. The balance between these two aspects is the key to National Land Agency's success in facilitating dispute resolution.

National Land Agency's role as a mediator also needs to be strengthened through closer collaboration with related institutions, such as regional governments, judicial institutions and civil society organizations. This multi-stakeholder approach is important to overcome the complexity of land disputes which often involve various legal, social and economic aspects.

In the future, National Land Agency needs to continue to develop its mediator capacity not only in technical aspects of land, but also in communication skills, negotiation and cross-cultural understanding. This is because of the diversity of socio-cultural contexts in Indonesia which can influence the dynamics of land disputes and the resolution process.

In the context of technological developments, National Land Agency also needs to explore the potential for using online or hybrid mediation methods, especially for cases involving parties located far apart. This innovation can increase the efficiency of the mediation process without reducing the essence of direct interaction which is important in dispute resolution.

One of the innovations implemented by the Depok City National Land Agency in handling disputes is the use of the Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA) as a conflict resolution scheme. According to information from the official of Depok City National Land Agency website, this approach aims to integrate dispute resolution with the broader agrarian reform program. Through GTRA, Depok City National Land Agency seeks not only to resolve disputes casuistically, but also to address the root of structural problems in land control and ownership.

The effectiveness of the Depok City National Land Agency in carrying out its duties and functions related to dispute resolution can be seen from several indicators. According to a

report quoted from the Hukumid.co.id website, Depok City National Land Agency handles land disputes above the national average. The Depok City National Land Agency Dispute Control and Handling Section reportedly handled 34 land dispute cases in a certain period. This figure shows the high level of dispute handling activity in the region.

However, the high number of dispute handling also indicates the complexity of land problems in Depok City. This requires National Land Agency Depok City to continue to increase its capacity and effectiveness in carrying out its duties and dispute resolution functions. In an effort to increase the effectiveness of dispute handling, Depok City National Land Agency has taken several strategic steps. One of them is the formation of a Complete Systematic Land Registration Task Force (PTSL Task Force) which will be inaugurated in 2023. According to a statement by the Head of Depok City National Land Agency, Indra Gunawan, the PTSL Task Force is expected to play a role in preventing land disputes by increasing legal certainty over land ownership.

Depok City National Land Agency is also actively encouraging the acceleration of certification of government and Nationally Owned Enterprises' assets as a preventive measure to prevent land disputes and state losses. This step reflects a proactive approach in carrying out the dispute resolution function, with a focus on prevention in addition to handling cases that have already occurred. In carrying out its duties and functions, Depok City National Land Agency faces various challenges. One of the main challenges is the complexity of disputes involving various parties with different interests. This requires Depok City National Land Agency to have a high mediation capacity and in-depth understanding of the legal, social and economic aspects of each dispute case.

Another challenge is limited resources, both in terms of personnel and infrastructure. Handling land disputes requires experts who have special competencies and adequate supporting equipment. Depok City National Land Agency needs to continue to increase its human resource capacity through training and continuous professional development.

The Depok City National Land Agency has implemented various proactive strategies in efforts to prevent land disputes. This comprehensive approach reflects the understanding that preventing disputes is a more efficient and effective step than handling disputes that have already occurred. One of the main efforts carried out by Depok City National Land Agency is to encourage the acceleration of certification of government and State-Owned Enterprises' assets. The Head of Depok City National Land Agency, Indra Gunawan, emphasized that the realization of certification of government assets, including State Owned Enterprises' assets, is a key strategy in preventing potential misuse of assets that could harm state finances (Depok, 2024c).

The effectiveness of efforts to prevent land disputes by the Depok City National Land Agency can be seen from several indicators. One of them is success in certifying government assets. In early 2024, Depok City National Land Agency succeeded in handing over 856 Depok City Government asset certificates (Depok, 2024a). This achievement shows National Land Agency of Depok City's commitment to strengthening the legal status of government assets, which in turn can prevent potential disputes in the future.

Furthermore, Depok City National Land Agency has also succeeded in realizing 1,000 asset certificates belonging to the Depok City Government without using a special budget (Depok, 2024b). This success not only shows efficiency in the use of resources, but also reflects

the strong commitment of Depok City National Land Agency in securing government assets and preventing potential disputes.

However, efforts to prevent land disputes by the Depok City National Land Agency also face various challenges. One of them is the complexity of land problems in Depok City which continues to develop along with the city's growth. The Head of Depok City National Land Agency, Indra Gunawan, admitted that there were two main root causes of land conflicts in Depok City (Depok, 2023). This challenge requires Depok City National Land Agency to continue to develop prevention strategies that are adaptive and responsive to the dynamics of city development.

In facing these challenges, Depok City National Land Agency has optimized the use of mediation as a method of conflict resolution (Depok, 2023). Although mediation is generally viewed as a dispute resolution method, this approach also has a preventative aspect. By resolving conflicts peacefully through mediation, Depok City National Land Agency can prevent disputes from escalating which have the potential to have a wider impact on society.

From a theoretical perspective, the efforts to prevent land disputes carried out by the Depok City National Land Agency can be understood through the theoretical framework of preventive conflict management. This theory emphasizes the importance of identifying potential conflicts early and taking proactive steps to prevent these conflicts from developing into open disputes. Depok City National Land Agency's approach in encouraging asset certification and increasing land data transparency reflects the practical application of this theory.

Apart from that, the efforts of the Depok City National Land Agency can also be seen as an implementation of the principles of good governance in land administration. Transparency, accountability and community participation which are the focus of various Depok City National Land Agency initiatives are key elements in realizing good land governance.

In the future, Depok City National Land Agency B needs to continue to develop more comprehensive and innovative land dispute prevention strategies. The use of information technology, as has been started with the BERMATA application, needs to be expanded to cover other aspects of land administration. In addition, strengthening collaboration with various stakeholders, including local governments, academics and civil society organizations, is also important to ensure a holistic approach in preventing land disputes.

Depok City National Land Agency's efforts to prevent land disputes show a proactive and multidimensional approach. Through a combination of asset certification strategies, increasing data transparency, public education, and optimizing mediation, Depok City National Land Agency has demonstrated a strong commitment to maintaining land order. Although we still face various challenges, the steps that have been taken provide a strong foundation for the development of more effective land dispute prevention strategies in the future.

Mediation Process Carried Out by Depok City National Land Agency mediation as the main method in resolving land conflicts in the region. The mediation process carried out by Depok City National Land Agency reflects a comprehensive approach and is oriented towards peaceful dispute resolution, taking into account the complexity of land issues in rapidly developing urban areas such as Depok City.

The mediation process carried out by Depok City National Land Agency shows a comprehensive approach and is oriented towards peaceful dispute resolution. Through a combination of in-depth technical understanding, use of technology, and application of good mediation principles, Depok City National Land Agency has demonstrated a strong commitment to resolving land disputes through non-litigation channels. Although it still faces various challenges, the steps that have been taken provide a strong foundation for the development of more effective mediation processes in the future.

The Depok City National Land Agency has demonstrated impressive performance in handling and resolving land cases in its area. Depok City National Land Agency's achievements in this regard deserve appreciation, considering the complexity of land problems faced in rapidly developing urban areas such as Depok. Based on a report from the Head of the Depok City National Land Agency Dispute Control and Handling Section (PPS), Galang Rambu Sukmara, the level of land dispute resolution at Depok City National Land Agency reached 99.66 percent, exceeding the national target set by the National Land Ministry. This achievement reflects the hard work and high commitment of the Depok City National Land Agency team in efforts to eradicate land mafia practices and resolve long-standing land problems.

Quantitatively, the Depok City National Land Agency has succeeded in handling 34 land cases throughout 2023, with details of 20 cases successfully resolved and 14 cases still in the process of being handled. This figure shows the quite high workload as well as the complexity of land problems faced in Depok City. The success in resolving more than half of the cases handled shows the effectiveness of the strategies and approaches implemented by the Depok City National Land Agency in managing land disputes.

Apart from achievements in dispute resolution, Depok City National Land Agency also demonstrated good performance in terms of budget management. In 2023, Depok City National Land Agency succeeded in achieving budget absorption of 98.51 percent of the total budget ceiling of IDR 19,282,560,000. This achievement exceeds the national target set by the Ministry of ATR/ National Land Agency of 97 percent. This high budget absorption shows the effectiveness of financial resource management in supporting Depok City National Land Agency operations and programs, including in resolving land cases.

The success of the Depok City National Land Agency in handling land disputes cannot be separated from the support and direction from the Ministry of National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). The Ministry pays special attention to cases that are in the public spotlight and sets them as priorities for resolution. This shows that there is good synergy between the Depok City National Land Agency and central agencies in an effort to resolve complex land problems.

Depok City National Land Agency also shows commitment to efforts to prevent land disputes through government and State-Owned Enterprises asset certification programs. The success in handing over 856 Depok City Government asset certificates in early 2024 shows the proactive steps taken by the Depok City National Land Agency in strengthening the legal status of government assets. This step not only provides legal certainty for public assets, but also has the potential to prevent future disputes regarding the ownership status of these lands. In the future, Depok City National Land Agency needs to continue to develop more adaptive and sustainable strategies in managing land issues in urban areas. This could include increasing the use of information technology in land administration, strengthening early detection systems to

identify potential disputes before they escalate into larger conflicts, as well as increasing collaboration with various stakeholders in dealing with complex land issues.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the value of restorative justice in land dispute resolution in Depok City, Indonesia, where BPN Depok successfully exceeded national targets through transparent land registration, community participation, and tools like the BERMATA application, despite challenges such as limited resources, case complexity, and sustainability issues amid rapid urbanization. While achievements are notable, comprehensive strategies are needed to build mediator capacity in technical, communication, and negotiation skills, alongside strengthened stakeholder collaboration and technological optimization. For future research, comparative studies across other Indonesian cities could evaluate the scalability of Depok's model and identify best practices for nationwide implementation.

REFERENCE

- Antari, P. E. D., Negara, I. P. W. Y., Suteja, I. A. D. A. P., & Salvia, M. P. (2023). Mekanisme penyelesaian sengketa sertifikat hak atas tanah ganda oleh Kantor ATR/BPN Kabupaten Manggarai Barat. *Journal of Law, Society, and Islamic Civilization (JoLSIC)*, 11(1), 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.20961/jolsic.v11i1.66947>
- Arifin, R., Idris, S. H., Munandar, T. I., & Nte, N. D. (2023). Striking a balance: Navigating peace, justice, and restorative justice in Indonesian prosecutorial process. *The Prosecutor Law Review*. <https://doi.org/10.64843/PROLEV.V1I3.25>
- Chen, Z., Wang, Q., & Huang, X. (2015). Can land market development suppress illegal land use in China? *Habitat International*, 49, 403–412. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.06.015>
- Dandurand, Y. (2020, May 25). *Restorative justice principles and the criminal justice process*. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (ICCLR).
- Dhiaulhaq, A. (2019). *Environmental justice and the political economy of land conflict resolution in Indonesian forestry and palm oil* (Doctoral dissertation). Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.
- Gindriansyah, R., Makarao, M. T., & AS, M. Z. (2022). Tinjauan penerapan restorative justice dalam proses perkara tindak pidana ringan di tingkat penyelidikan dan penyidikan Polrestaes Bandung. *Veritas*, 8(1), 110–126.
- Gunawan. (2023). Percepat penyelesaian kasus pertanahan melalui mediasi, BPN Kota Depok luncurkan aplikasi BERMATA. *Harianproperty*. <https://www.harianproperty.com/Terkini/details/4412/Percepat-Penyelesaian-Kasus-Pertanahan-Melalui-Mediasi-BPN-Kota-Depok-Luncurkan-Aplikasi-BERMATA>
- Hapsari, D. R. I., Ilmiawan, A. A. S., & Samira, E. (2022). Non-litigation as an environmental dispute resolution mechanism in Indonesia. *Indonesia Law Reform Journal*, 2(1), 55–66.
- Harahap, A. S. T., & J. F. (2024). Restorative justice regulations in reforming criminal procedure law. *Daengku: Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Innovation*, 4(1), 155–161. <https://doi.org/10.35877/454RI.daengku2359>
- Hu, J., & Zheng, Y. (2016). Breaking the dilemma between litigation and non-litigation: “Diversified mechanisms of dispute resolution” in contemporary China. *China Perspectives*, 2016(2), 47–55.
- Junius Fernando, Z. (2020). Pentingnya restorative justice dalam konsep *ius constituendum*. *Al*

- Imarah: Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik Islam*, 5(2), 253.
<https://doi.org/10.29300/imr.v5i2.3493>
- Meilasari-Sugiana, A., Madonna, S., & Hamidah, P. N. (2022). *Environmental governance, the landless and the city: Possible directions for sustainable cities in developing nations*. PT Kanisius.
- Putri, W. (2022). Apakah restorative justice sejalan dengan nilai-nilai hukum dan rasa keadilan yang hidup dalam masyarakat Indonesia? *Gema Keadilan*, 9(2).
<https://doi.org/10.14710/gk.2022.16251>
- Ramadhani, R., & Lubis, U. S. (2021). Opportunities and challenges for the Badan Pertanahan Nasional (BPN) in handling land cases in the new normal era. *Legality: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 29(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v29i1.14042>
- Rodrigues, A. G. (2020). *Global players: Resources and profits*. Elsevier.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-64301-8.00009-3>
- Roestamy, M., Martin, A. Y., & Qolyubi, A. T. (2023). Digitizing land registration as an effort to minimize the practice of the land mafia. *Journal of Engineering Science and Technology*, 18, 73–80.
- Shodiq, M. F., & Biqy, M. H. (2025). The dynamics of conflict in public policy formulation: A behavioral and stakeholder perspective. *Fast in Social Sciences*, 1(1), 101–110.
- Subrata, R., Arifin, F., & Maarif, I. (2025). Hybrid dispute resolution in administrative law: Toward an integrated model for government conflict management. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 137–162.
- Surahman. (2023). Retributive justice in law enforcement against land mafia in Indonesia: Perspectives of state administration law and Indonesian criminal law. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 18(2), 259–274.
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4756317>
- Syahroni, M., Susilawati, R., & Izhar, M. (2025). Juridical analysis of customary land disputes and their resolution through mediation in North Lombok Regency. *Justicia Insight*, 1(2), 33–38.
- Udytama, I. W. W. W., Asrita, N. N. M. G., Setyawan, A. A., Noviyana, A. D. W., Sugiantari, K., & Jaelani, A. K. (2024). Analysis of breach of contract dispute resolution through litigation and non-litigation pathways. In *International Conference on Cultural Policy and Sustainable Development (ICPSD 2024)* (pp. 654–659).
- WN, S. F., Maulana, A., Hidayatulloh, S., Solehun, S., & Apitri, S. (2025). The role and implementation of the administrative court in guaranteeing legal certainty in government administrative decisions. *Fox Justi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 15(03), 751–758.