



# Handling Organized Land Crimes through Collaborative Governance In Central Kalimantan Province

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**Abstract:** Research This leave from increasing case action criminal land that is carried out in a way organized or known with the term land mafia, which gives rise to inequality agrarian and weakening trust public to system law. Problems main thing studied is How effectiveness approach collaborative between institution in handling action criminal land in Central Kalimantan Province through the Integrated Team Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia. Research This use approach juridical empirical (socio-legal research) with characteristic descriptive-analytical, through collection of primary data and secondary data ( regulations legislation, documents official, and literature law ). Research results show that approach collaborative between the Ministry of ATR/BPN, the Prosecutor's Office, the Police, and the Regional Government has strengthen coordination in pre-vention and enforcement law case land, although Still there is constraint in the form of limitations authority, overlapping overlap regulations, and not yet optimally digitization of land data. Therefore that, is necessary formation regulations special about action criminal land, strengthening institutional Task Force become permanent, and integration digital-based data system for realize enforcement effective, transparent and just law agrarian.

**Keywords:** Action Criminal Land, Approach Collaborative, Central Kalimantan, Integrated Team, Land Mafia

## 1. Introduction

Indonesia as a developing country with amount large population experience growth very rapid society, accompanied by with increasing complexity activities in various field like social, legal, political, cultural, and economic. Among them various aspect mentioned, the most prominent development seen in the aspect social, which is characterized with the more diverse and intense activity public in fulfil need life everyday. In line with dynamics social said sector the economy also participates experience progress. One of the the indicators is increasing need public to land or land, good For made into place stay and For various activity economy that can give mark pluses and benefits economy from utilization land the.

According to Grace Ramadhani, land own very important meaning for life human, with roles that include various aspect life. The land is not only become source life and livelihood, but also have dimensions philosophical Because man originate from and in the end will return to land (Ramadhani, 2016). However, the increasing need economy to land that is not comparable with its availability because characteristic relatively flat land remain be one reason main increasing case disputes, conflicts and cases land in Indonesia today This is. Land in essence is grace Almighty God One for all over people humans on earth.

With thus, the land is need fundamental for man since born until end life. Bernhard Limbong confirm that man need land as place stay at a time source life. From the perspective cosmological, earth functioning as place man live, work and be active, as well as become origin and destination end existence human beings. Therefore that, the land own wide dimensions covers aspect economic, social, cultural, political, and ecological (Tanya, 2011).

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In other words, the land has a very vital meaning for life man Because through land man can get source livelihood , good as land agriculture and as place For settle . Land also has mark high economy , so its existence become element important in life social society . Great economic value the make land as asset valuable that often cause various problem complex social . In fact , the dispute or conflict land in society often appear in various form , such as encroachment land , publishing certificate double , and forms violation other triggers dispute between individuals .

Problems land in Indonesia is issue a complex and impactful classic wide to aspect social , economic , and political . One of them form the most disturbing problem is action criminal land that is carried out in a way organized , which often involves network actor from various circles , starting from individual officials , officers , businessmen , and party private sector . Phenomenon This known as a land mafia. According to Online Law, which refers to the Dictionary In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the term mafia means something group the secret that does activities in the field crime . In context land , terms This describe network organized that does action manipulation , falsification documents , or takeover land in a way illegal and with seemingly legal manner . Structure land mafia organization generally arranged neat , start from sponsor or controller main actor field , until professional supporters like individual advocates and notaries . In Indonesia, the practice of land mafia can categorized become two levels , namely class anchovies and class snapper , based on scale as well as influence the network (Budirarti, 2025).

The existence of land mafia is threat real to stability system law and justice agrarian in Indonesia. Through various modus operandi such as land data manipulation , falsification document ownership , control land in a way illegal , as well as intimidation to owner legitimate , land mafia network No only harm individual , but also destructive trust public to state institution authorized in the field land . Practices This cause uncertainty law , because right on the land that should be protected by the state becomes blurry consequence overlapping data overlap , weakness supervision , and the existence of mix hand those who abuse it authority .

Besides that , phenomenon This make things worse inequality mastery land , where the parties capitalized big or own access to power tend benefited , while public small ones who have right legitimate on land often lost access to source Power agrarian . As a result , the rights public on land as part from right economic and social seized , causing horizontal conflicts between citizens , and even hamper government programs in equality welfare as well as development justice . In other words, the land mafia No just become problem law only , but also a problem structural and moral that reflects weak governance land in Indonesia.

Government has make an effort overcome crime This through formation of an Integrated Team Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia, both at the local level center and area . Integrated Team Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia is form response strategic government in face the rise practice crime increasingly land complex . This team functioning as unit task cross the institution ( task force ) that was formed special For overcome various form crime land , especially those related to with encroachment land , forged certificate , as well as manipulation administration land .

Formation team integrated This reflect approach collaborative and synergistic between agency enforcer laws and institutions manager agrarian , namely the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), the Attorney General's Office, and The Republic of Indonesia National Police ( Polri ). Collaboration the aim For strengthen coordination , speeding up the handling process cases , as well as ensure existence enforcement firm and transparent laws against land mafia perpetrators . More far , existence team this also works as instrument preventive and repressive , namely No only take action the perpetrator who has do crime land , but also prevent occurrence practice similar through supervision administrative , improvement integrity apparatus , and improvements system service land . With Thus , the formation of the Integrated Team Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia is step concrete government in

uphold justice agrarian and restoring trust public to system law and administration land in Indonesia.

In Central Kalimantan Province, the team This play a role important in coordinate steps between institution enforcer law, agency land and government area. However, in in practice, handling action criminal land Still face various obstacles, such as overlapping overlap authority between institutions, weakness coordination, lack of integrated data, and lack of collaborative approach in investigation and enforcement law. Therefore that, approach collaborative become key For strengthen effectiveness handling action criminal land organized. Approach This emphasize Work The same cross sector between Police, Prosecutor's Office, BPN, Regional Government, and other institutions related other in frame build system enforcement integrated, transparent and accountable law. Through studies to Integrated Team performance Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia in Central Kalimantan Province, research This expected can give description comprehensive about How collaboration inter-institutional can increase effectiveness handling crime organized land as well as realize certainty law and justice for public (Andini Putri Lestari et al., 2025).

## 2. Materials and Methods

Based on description background behind above, these research questions examine the effectiveness of inter-institutional collaborative approaches in eradicating organized land mafia crimes in Central Kalimantan Province, the extent to which existing criminal law policies function effectively in addressing organized land crimes to realize agrarian justice at the regional level, and the future direction of legal reforms and strategic handling of land mafia practices. Collectively, the questions aim to assess not only how co-ordination among law enforcement agencies and land administration institutions operates in practice, but also how criminal law policy can be strengthened and reoriented toward substantive agrarian justice, while identifying necessary legal, institutional, and strategic updates to ensure more effective, sustainable, and equitable eradication of organized land crimes in the future.

Study This use approach juridical empirical (socio-legal research) with characteristic descriptive-analytical, for understand effectiveness implementation policy law criminal in handling action criminal land organized through approach collaborative between institutions in Central Kalimantan Province. Research location focused on the Integrated Team Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia involving Regional Office of ATR/BPN, High Prosecutor's Office, Regional Police, and the Central Kalimantan Regional Government, because height case land organized in this region. Research data includes primary data as well as secondary data (regulations legislation, books, journals and documents institutional). Data collection techniques are carried out through studies documentation, interviews in-depth and observation field, while data analysis using method qualitative interactive through stages reduction, presentation, and withdrawal Conclusion. Analysis results expected produce formulation policy law progressive, collaborative and just criminal law in eradication of land mafia in the future.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1. The Effectiveness of an Inter-Agency Collaborative Approach in Eradicating Land Mafia Crimes in Central Kalimantan Province

Based on the Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) and The Republic of Indonesia National Police (Polri) which was signed on March 17 2017 through Number 3/SKB/III/2017 and B/26/III/2017 concerning Cooperation in the Field Agrarian / Land and Spatial Planning, government form Unit Anti- Land Mafia Task Force. Task Force This is team specifically assigned For prevent and take action land mafia practices, including forgery certificate, encroachment land, as well as abuse authority in the administrative process land (Fauzi, 2022).

As action carry on from formation Task Force said , the Ministry of ATR/BPN continues strengthen steps coordinative through improvement collaboration cross institution . In frame strengthen effort eradication to land mafia practices , the Ministry of ATR/BPN provides instructions for all ranks , especially in the environment Directorate General Handling Disputes and Conflicts Land Affairs ( Directorate General of PSKP), both at the level center and area , improve coordination and synergy with The Republic of Indonesia National Police and Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia. Synergy This expected capable strengthen implementation enforcement law in the field of land as part from effort government For uphold state authority , guaranteeing certainty law , as well as realize welfare and justice for society . Through Work the same integrated and continuous space movement land mafia network in Indonesia is believed to be can narrowed down even stopped in a way effective (Patrol Taru, 2023).

Effectiveness approach collaborative between institution in eradication action land mafia crimes in various regions in Indonesia, including Central Kalimantan Province can seen from to what extent is the synergy between the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), the Attorney General's Office, and the Indonesian National Police ( Polri ) is able to realize enforcement firm , fast , and transparent law . The formation of Unit The Task Force for the Prevention and Eradication of Land Mafia is form real from collaborative strategies cross designed sector For overcome complexity problem land , especially those related to with encroachment land and forgery certificate. In Central Kalimantan, work The same This has show sufficient results significant through disclosure a number of case forgery documents and disputes ownership successful land processed in a way law . Some uncovered cases including among others action criminal forgery letters and trespassing land since 2020 to 2025 , which involves object land in the Palangka Raya, East Kotawaringin , and surrounding areas (Adjie, 2017).

The information presented describes a series of organized land-related criminal cases in Central Kalimantan over several years, all of which are dominated by acts of document forgery and unlawful land control. The recurring reliance on Article 263 of the Indonesian Criminal Code, often in conjunction with other provisions such as Articles 385 and 406 of the Criminal Code and Law No. 51 PRP of 1960, shows that falsification of letters and land documents is a central legal issue in these cases. This pattern indicates that land mafia activities primarily operate by manipulating formal legal documents to create the appearance of lawful ownership (Syafrudin, 2025).

Another important point is that the objects of these crimes vary significantly in scale and context, ranging from very large land areas to smaller urban land parcels. Some cases involve extensive land areas in sub-districts such as Kalampangan and Sebangau in Palangka Raya City, while others concern individual plots located along specific streets or residential areas. The inclusion of plantation land under cultivation rights (HGU) in later cases demonstrates that organized land crimes also extend into strategic economic sectors, not merely private or residential land disputes (Syafrudin, 2025). Taken together, these cases reflect a persistent and repetitive pattern of organized land crimes over time, suggesting structural weaknesses in land administration, verification of ownership documents, and law enforcement mechanisms. Despite the application of existing criminal law provisions, similar forms of forgery and trespassing continue to occur, indicating the need for stronger preventive measures, improved inter-institutional coordination, and more effective oversight to ensure legal certainty and agrarian justice in the region.

Although Thus , the effectiveness approach collaborative the Not yet completely optimal, because Still faced with various obstacles in the field. One of them obstacle main lies in the fragmentation of land data between BPN central and regional regional offices , which give rise to difficulty in the verification process validity certificates and limits ownership land. Condition This worsened with existence suspicion involvement BPN officials in land mafia practices, as cases in the Regency East Kotawaringin, Central Kalimantan. Case the show existence publishing dozens certificate right new ownership (SHM) above land that has been own certificate legitimate on Name owner previously .

Based on news, BPN is suspected issued 44 certificates new without base law and verification legal ownership, which then cause overlapping overlap up to 38 certificates double above field the same land (Borneo Ink, 2025). Incident This become proof concrete that weakness integrity apparatus and lack of system internal supervision in institutions land can hinder effectiveness enforcement law as well as injure objective main approach collaborative, namely realize certainty law and justice agrarian for public (Syarifuddin, 2019).

Besides that, practice corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN) at the level local often weakens integrity enforcement law, so that land mafia network still can adapt and survive through influence to apparatus or officials area. Obstacles other is limitations source Power humans and abilities technical investigator areas, including lack of facility forensics documents, as well as slow restitution and recovery process right public on land that has been seized. Condition This show that although coordination cross institution has formed, strengthening capacity institutions and transparency system land Still become need urge For ensure effectiveness eradication of land mafia in a way comprehensive.

Although Thus, the formation of team integrated still own impact positive in increase coordination and trust public to state institutions. Synergy between ATR/BPN, Polri, and the Prosecutor's Office allows more data exchange fast, improvement detection cases, as well as settlement conflict more land directed. Efforts this also contributes to effect deterrent for perpetrators, because the enforcement process law done in a way open and involving supervision public. With Thus, the effectiveness approach collaborative in Central Kalimantan Province is of a nature progressive However not optimal, because his success still heavily dependent on national data integration, strengthening capacity technical in the area, as well as commitment together For uphold principle justice agrarian in a way sustainable.

In context theory law progressive as put forward by Satjipto Rahardjo, efforts eradication of land mafia through approach collaborative This in line with view that law must functioning For give justice substantive and beneficial for society, not just uphold text regulation formally (Turiman, 2010). Progressive law put enforcer law as agent change social must brave penetrate boundaries procedural in order to achieve real justice (substantive justice). Therefore that, collaboration between institution in Land Mafia Task Force is not only become means administrative, but also a manifestation from Spirit law demanding progressive existence innovation institutional, moral courage, and empathy social in handle detrimental cases public small.

Approach law progressive encourage every apparatus incorporated laws in team integrated No trapped in formal legality, but capable see essence from problem land as issue humanity and justice social. In matter this, collaboration between institution become a medium for realize justice substantive through fast, adaptive, and pro-victim action. With put forward mark humanity above interest procedural, enforcement law against the land mafia in Central Kalimantan can directed at improvement systemic, recovery right the people, as well as embodiment of governance just agrarianism (Sumardjono, 2008).

### *3.2. Effective Criminal Law Policy in Handling Organized Land Crimes to Realize Agrarian Justice in the Regions*

Face action criminal land organized like forgery documents, encroachment land, and manipulation certificates carried out by land mafia networks are needed policy law criminal acts of a criminal nature integrated, progressive, and contextual at the level area. Policy This No only action-oriented perpetrators, but also on improvements system law, governance administration land, as well as coordination cross sector between apparatus enforcer laws and institutions land. In context this, existence Unit Anti Land Mafia Task

Force becomes manifestation concrete from implementation political law responsive criminal law to dynamics social and needs public area (Acemoglu & Wolitzky, 2018)

Relatedness between policy law criminal and political law become important , be-cause political law criminal (penal policy) in essence is government direction and strategy in formulate as well as uphold law criminal use reach justice and benefit social . With thus , the law is product from configuration strength politics behind the scenes its man-ufacture , so that political law criminal No can released from influence politics and con-ditions social background (Purwoleksono, 2023) (Purwoleksono, 2023). In matter this , enforcement law against land mafia is form concrete from implementation political law criminal offenses that attempt adapt norm law with situation actual in the field , including the rise abuse authority and weakness system administration land in the area (Mulyani, 2018).

In exercising its authority, the ICC adheres to the Principle of Complementarity. This principle is stipulated in Article 17 of the Rome Statute, which essentially states that when a state has jurisdiction to try a case, the ICC will defer to that country's domestic judicial authority. The ICC will only exercise its jurisdiction when the national legal system has truly failed to do so, indicated by an unwillingness or inability to carry out legal action seriously. In the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Israeli authorities have been proven to have failed to apply their national legal system to resolve violations of humanitarian law committed by their military officers, allowing the ICC to exercise its jurisdiction.

Approach the in line with idea law progressive as proposed by Satjipto Rahardjo , who placed law as means For reach justice substantive , not just uphold regulation in a way rigid . Progressive law push apparatus enforcer law to be brave do breakthrough to protect interest people and realize justice agrarian as right social . In context this , policy law criminal law in the field of land No only take action perpetrator evil , but also repair structure social and institutional conditions that enable land mafia grow (Raharjo, 2008).

Besides that , if associated with theory utilitarianism , policy law effective criminal law must directed at the creation of benefit and happiness the biggest for public broad ( the greatest happiness for the greatest number ). Good law , in perspective not this one only uphold justice formally , but also giving benefit real for welfare and order social . Therefore that , policy law criminal in eradication of land mafia must look at law as something a complete and harmonious system between substance law , structure law and culture law (Pratiwi et al., 2022).

That is , the effort eradication of land mafia need done through regulatory reform legislation ( substance) law ), strengthening institutional Task force and officers enforcer law ( structure law ) , and improvement awareness public to right on land ( culture law ). Meanwhile that , according to theory enforcement law Soerjono Soekanto , effectiveness policy it is very dependent on synergy between the five elements system law , namely law That alone , the authorities enforcer law , means and facilities , society , and culture law (Soerjono Soekanto Dan Sri Mamudji, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2001)*, 13, n.d.). With Thus , the approach policy law criminal law based on utilitarianism and orientation systemic expected capable create justice agrarian which provides benefits for all over layer public.

In harmony with view said , politics law criminal in handling action criminal land organized No only action - oriented repressive , but also must nature preventive and re-formist approach This intended For build system just and welfare - oriented law people , in line with mandate justice agrarian law as stated in constitution and policies national land . With framework Thus , enforcement law criminal law in the field of land No only focused on criminalization perpetrators , but also on improvements systemic use create order fair and sustainable agrarian (Hernawan, 2023).

From the explanation said , can understood that in face action criminal land orga-nized – like forgery documents , encroachment land , and manipulation certificate by land mafia network – needed policy law integrated , progressive and contextual criminal law at the level area . This is Because problem land No can completed only through approach formal juridical , but also must involving update policy , governance institu-tional , as well as empowerment public in supervise administrative processes land. In context said , the steps strategic as following (Margono, 2019) .

First , from side enforcement law , formation The Land Mafia Task Force is step important Because combine three main pillars : the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Indonesian National Police (Polri) through a Memorandum of Understanding that allows collaboration inter-agency in investigation , prosecution and supervision case land. With existence Unit Task Force ( Task Force ) in context enforcement law own role strategic in strengthen effectiveness policy criminal . Through Task force, policy criminal No Again oriented solely on enforcement to individual actors, but rather directed at eradication crimes of a nature organized and systemic. This means , focus enforcement law expanded For browse structure, network, and mechanism opera-tional crimes involving Lots parties and have pattern Work plann (Patrol Taru, 2023).

Approach This show shift from paradigm individual repression to direction enforcement law of a legal nature structural and comprehensive, where the apparatus enforcement law make an effort track channel command, source funding, and relationships between perpetrator in something network crime . With Thus , the policy criminal through Task Force become more progressive and preventive, because No only punish actors in the field , but also to dismantle a system that protects and supports practice crime said . In a way conceptually , this strategy reflect implementation oriented penal policy systemic , namely policies that place crime as phenomenon complex and organized social , not just results action individual. Therefore that, existence Task Force become instrument important in ensure that enforcement law criminal walk effective, focused, and capable cause effect deterrent in a way comprehensive to network perpetrator crime.

Second , the policy law criminal must adopt framework thinking law progressive as proposed by Satjipto Rahardjo , namely laws that do not only based on norms positive ( *legal- positivistic* ) alone , but make law as tool For reach justice substantive , protection for the weak party , and the benefit public (Rokhmad, 2022)a. In context of land mafia , direction policy criminal No solely intended For drop punishment to the perpetrators , but also includes more effort wide in recovery rights public as a victim and repair system

land in a way comprehensive . This is confirm that enforcement law criminal must oriented No only on the aspect repressive , but also restorative and preventive . This means that , in addition to take action actors , policies criminal expected capable restore return right on confiscated land or abused by land mafia networks . Recovery This covers return right ownership , certainty law on land status , as well as protection to society that during This become a victim of the practice fraud , forgery documents , or manipulation administration land.

More far , policy criminal in context this should also be directed For strengthen structure institutional land , good through improvement integrity apparatus , transparency system administration , as well as strict supervision to practice collusion and abuse authority . With Thus , enforcement law No only touch surface case , but also remove root reason crime , namely gaps systemic in governance land that allows occurrence land mafia practices in a way repetitive . Approach kind of This show that policy criminal functioning No only as tool punishment ( *retributive justice* ), but also as means improvement system law and social order to create justice substantive , certainty law , and protection real to right public on land (Ramadhani, 2016).

Third , implementation policy criminal law is also necessary referring to to theory enforcement laws that emphasize that system enforcement No Enough with norms and sanctions only , but must involving procedures , institutions , and participation public in a way synergistic . Policy This contain meaning that effort eradication land mafia practices must accompanied by with strengthening mechanism institutional and procedural in every stages enforcement law , which includes: (a) Strengthening mechanism reporting become aspect it is important for the commu-nity own easy , fast and safe access For report suspicion violation or deviation in management land . System responsive and integrated reporting with institution enforcer law will increase participation public as well as push detection early to action criminal land . (b) Need done improvement capacity investigation forensics documents , especially in matter verification authenticity document land , certificates , and deed sell buy . Approach forensics This important For ensure validity proof law , identifying the mode of forgery , and narrow down room movement frequent land mafia networks utilise weakness administration document. (c) Policy this also emphasizes importance close coordination between apparatus land and apparatus enforcer law ( such as police , prosecutors , BPN and courts ). Col-laboration cross-sector This aim For create synergy in handling cases , data ex-change , and acceleration of the enforcement process consistent and transparent laws .

With Thus , the policy This No just enforcement law in a way repressive , but also a systemic reform in governance land management that is oriented towards accountability , justice and protection right public .

Fourth , policy effective criminal law in realm land organized must covers three main pillars : prevention , action , and recovery . prevention , institutions related must strengthen land data integration national-regional , digitalization certificates , and in-ternal audits as well external For detect potential manipulation . For enforcement , policy must ensure There is effectiveness in giving sanctions criminal penalties that reach actor network ( principal ) not only perpetrator field , as well as ensure effect deterrent .

For recovery , policy must prioritize return right public on land as well as compensation when happen significant losses , in line with perspective justice agrarian .

Fifth , policy in eradication of land mafia must directed For strengthen accountability apparatus public as well as realize transparency institutions throughout line institution land . This is important Because practice crime land often not only involving perpetrator private sector , but also civil servants government that has authority in the administration and issuance process right on land . With Thus , the policy criminal must own comprehensive coverage , no stop at the perpetrator directly , but also reaches officials public involved in abuse authority .

One of challenge main in eradication of land mafia is Still take root strong practice corruption , collusion and nepotism (KKN) in institutions land . KKN creates gap for birth network crime organized , where the authority administrative used For change ownership status land , manipulate documents , or prioritize interest group certain in a way illegal . In situation kind of this , its weak integrity apparatus and lack of internal supervision becomes strengthening factors sustainability land mafia practices . Therefore that , policy criminal must covers mechanism strict accountability to officials public who abuse his authority , either through instrument law criminal general ( such as Articles 421 and 423 of the Criminal Code concerning abuse power ), as well as provision action criminal corruption as arranged in Constitution Number 31 of 1999 in conjunction with Law No. Number 20 of 2001. Implementation sanctions criminal to apparatus public No solely form punishment , but also works as a deterrent effect for prevent recurrence practice similar in the future.

Besides that , policy this should also be push implementation principle good gov-ernance , which emphasizes importance accountability , transparency , and supremacy law in governance land . Bureaucratic reform , system supervision based technology , as well as publication open regarding the administrative process land become step concrete For close opportunity occurrence deviation . With Thus , the policy criminal law oriented towards eradicating land mafia No only instrument law For punish perpetrators , but also tools improvement system state institutions , so that institutions land functioning in a way clean , transparent and fair in serve public .

Through designed policies Thus , enforcement law criminal can become instrument important For realize justice agrarian in the region : meaning , society small get protection on right land , structure mastery uneven land can changed , and governance agrarian can more with integrity and sustainability.

### ***3.3 Direction of Reform and Strategy for Handling Organized Land Crime (Land Mafia) in the Future***

Handling action criminal land organized ( land mafia ) in the future need direction update policy law criminal acts of a criminal nature comprehensive , adaptive , and jus-tice - oriented substantive . Crime land that is carried out in a way systemic and organized No can Again handled with approach partial law or reactive . Therefore that , direction update need directed at strengthening framework law , institutional reform , utilization technology information , as well as empowerment public in supervision and protection right on land .

First, from aspect substance law, required update to regulation legislation that regulates action criminal land to be more firm and relevant with modern crime modes. When this, handling land mafia case still depending on the conditions criminal general like Article 263 of the Criminal Code concerning forgery letter, which has not been in a way specific ensnare crime land that involves network organized. Because of that that, to front need formed Constitution about Action Criminal Land which is special arrange room scope, sanctions criminal, as well as mechanism digital investigation and evidence in case land. Update regulations This important For give base strong law in eradication of land mafia as well as clarify coordination inter-agency.

Second, from side structure law, strengthening institutional become factor key. The Land Mafia Task Force needs transformed from form temporary become institution permanent which has authority cross sectoral and capabilities investigative independent. Institutional This ideally integrated with system information land national below Coordination between the Ministry of ATR/BPN, the Police, and the Attorney General's Office. Establishment of an investigative unit special based forensic land audit is also important so that every suspicion manipulation document land can detected more early through digital audits and tracking of ownership data land.

Third, in context culture law, direction update must emphasize importance improvement awareness law society and integrity apparatus public. Education law agrarian, anti-land mafia campaigns, as well as involvement public customs and local in the certification process land can become step strategic For strengthen participation public. Society must given access regarding land data through system transparent digital-based so that the potential fraud can minimized.

Fourth, updates handling of land mafia in the future is also necessary adopt approach law progressive, as put forward by Satjipto Rahardjo, that law should functioning For uphold justice substantive, not just comply text regulation in a way stiff. In context this, the apparatus enforcer law sued No only take action perpetrators, but also restore victim's rights, rehabilitation system administration land, and closing gap law that allows occurrence violation similar in the future.

Fifth, in line with development technology, future strategy must integrate digital transformation in governance land and enforcement law criminal. Implementation blockchain For certificate land, big data analytics For detect pattern ownership double, as well as system reporting public online based can strengthen accountability and transparency. Digitalization This No only speed up service, but also narrows room movement frequent land mafia networks utilise weakness administration conventional.

Finally, the direction updates and handling strategies action criminal land organized must reflect synergy between penal and non-penal aspects. A penal approach is necessary For give effect deterrent and enforce justice, whereas non-penal approach directed For prevention through governance clean, transparent and just land. With Thus, the policy law future criminal penalties expected capable realize justice sustainable agrarian, where rights public on land protected, governance land become transparent, and land mafia practices can eradicated in a way systemic.

#### 4. Conclusions

Transforming the Land Mafia Task Force into a permanent cross-sectoral institution has important institutional implications for governance, authority, and policy continuity in combating organized land-related crime. As a permanent body, the Task Force would move beyond an ad hoc or reactive mechanism and become an integral part of the state's institutional framework, equipped with clearer mandates, stable resources, and long-term planning capacity. This institutional permanence is crucial given that land mafia crimes are systemic, organized, and embedded in administrative as well as criminal processes, requiring sustained and coordinated responses rather than temporary interventions.

A second key implication lies in the strengthening of cross-sectoral coordination and institutional integration. Formalizing collaboration among the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), the Indonesian National Police, and the Attorney General's Office would enhance data sharing, joint investigations, and consistency between administrative control and criminal prosecution. A permanent institution would also help overcome chronic institutional challenges such as fragmented land data, overlapping authority, weak internal supervision, and limited technical capacity, while promoting accountability and integrity within enforcement agencies through standardized procedures and continuous oversight.

From the perspective of criminal law policy, the institutionalization of the Land Mafia Task Force signifies a strategic shift toward a progressive and welfare-oriented approach to law enforcement. The institution would not only focus on penal repression but also integrate preventive, regulatory, and technological measures, including legal reform and digital transformation in land governance. By combining penal and non-penal strategies within a single institutional framework, the permanent Task Force would play a vital role in dismantling systemic land crime networks, enhancing transparency and legal certainty, and advancing sustainable agrarian justice.

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