

Policy on Customary Land Disputes Resolution in Disaster Zones of Merapi Eruption, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

*Adequacy of
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Participatory;
Social Cohesion;
Risk Reduction*

Land is a fundamental necessity, especially in disaster-prone regions like Indonesia. Land disputes in such areas can affect the accuracy of administrative and field data, making prevention efforts crucial. This study focuses on Sleman Regency, an area vulnerable to Mount Merapi eruptions, with the aim of examining the strategies and challenges in preventing land disputes in disaster-prone areas. Empirical legal research, field research to uncover conflict prevention measures and obstacles was used in this study. This study concludes that the prevention strategy is implemented through the adequacy of planning programmes to strengthen the orderly system of land administration, modernization of land information systems and programmes to strengthen awareness of land law in all types of disaster areas, certainty of the implementation of prevention planning programmes in a participatory, transparent, and accountable manner, and realisation of community land law. This programme faces many challenges, including corruption, bad governance, and a disrespect for legal restrictions and the public interest in preventing land and social problems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Land conflicts are another type that can arise anywhere; it has been demonstrated, for example, that even in disaster-stricken locations, these types of disagreements can arise between different parties. Land disputes in disaster-stricken areas will cause human casualties to multiply and become more complicated, which will make the humanitarian crisis an even greater challenge. The reason why preventing the establishment of land disputes in catastrophe zones should be a very basic government programme is because the ladder has collapsed; this is a simple summary of the reasons why it should happen.¹

Study on the process of dispute resolution procedures requires more study objects on processes that already have disputes. This is done so that the primary emphasis of the description can be placed on land disputes that have already taken place. In a similar vein,

¹ Rodolfo Salazar, Dennis Ushiña, and Yomaira Quinga, "Land Systems, Natural Hazards, and Risks. How a Unique Geospatial Model Integrates Multi-Natural Hazard Risks into the Land Administration System," in *International Conference on Advanced Research in Technologies, Information, Innovation and Sustainability* (Springer, 2022), 112–24.

the regions that are the focus of research are those that fall under the category of locations that are rich in economic interests. These regions include urban areas, heavily inhabited regions, industrial regions, and investment regions, among others.²

The purpose of human, state, and community activities in avoiding land disputes from happening is brought into the focus of research, which is both very significant and distinctive in its own right. In a similar vein, the *raison d'être* is also very vital, and that is to uphold social, humanitarian, and public interests, all of which are, of course, directly tied to economic interests. These interests must be preserved. So that research can become a strategic endeavour to present new and original discoveries, specifically to uncover the most relevant formulation of interests about human ambitions, public interests, and socio-cultural factors, as well as models of information technology advancements that need to be addressed when formulating legislation.

On top of the materialistic interests in land, land policies sometimes forsake more fundamental interests, such as the basic interests of humanity, public interests, and socio-cultural interests. This is because of the fact that materialistic interests in land are more prevalent. When a dispute has already occurred, the risk of fundamental interests is many times more difficult to overcome, and even the parties and the state prioritise interests that are formally administrative and individual in nature and are short term interests. Because of these fundamental interests, this research seeks to prioritise priority in the form of prevention efforts.

On the basis of this, this study brought up the problem of how strategic efforts are made by all parties involved in preventing land disputes in disaster areas; also raised was the problem of the challenges faced in carrying out these strategic efforts, due to the urgency of the human attitude that will be snickering and heroic when confronted with these challenges.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the method of study employed is empirical legal research, which combines both normative legal analysis and the empirical application of those regulations in real-world contexts. The type of research conducted is qualitative. The approach used in this research is both doctrinal and socio-legal to investigate how these regulations are applied and enforced in practice. The type of data collected includes primary data, obtained directly from field sources, and secondary data, derived from legal documents, scholarly articles, and institutional reports. Data collection techniques included in-depth

² Nazira Inaya Putri and Nynda Fatmawati Octarina, "Juridical Study Dispute Settlement Process Cancellation of Sale and Purchase of Land Rights and Joint Assets," *Al-Risalah Jurnal Ilmu Syariah Dan Hukum*, 2022, 184–93.

interviews with relevant stakeholders. For the analysis technique, the data were examined using qualitative content analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The prevention of land conflicts is an ideal and normative effort that is mandated by both the nation and the state as a means of realising the concept of the rule of law and realising the welfare of the people. As a result, the prevention of land disputes is also an effort that must be pursued, and this effort must be divided into two categories: the adequate planning of preventive programmes and the certain implementation of prevention programmes in disaster zones, as well as the raising of knowledge of community land law.

3.1. Adequacy of Planning Program

3.1.1. *Program for Arrangement of Mastery of Ownership, Use, and Utilization of Land*

The Program for the Arrangement of Mastery, Ownership, Use, and Utilization of Land (P4T) is a strategic initiative by the local government aimed at promoting orderly, fair, and community-oriented land governance. One of the key components of this program is public land law counselling. This was conducted through various media, including six print advertisements, six radio public service announcement (PSA) packages, three to eight information boards, 300 information service activities, and four displays, reaching up to 776 individuals. The total budget allocated for this land law counseling was Rp. 60,980,000, which covered both personnel and product costs.

In addition, the P4T inventory was implemented in Girikerto Village, Turi District, covering 2,000 land parcels. This initiative also recognizes and incorporates local wisdom, traditional knowledge, beliefs, and ethical values embedded in the community that guide human interaction with the environment. Services related to land use permits were also carried out through 40 meetings or site visits, resulting in the issuance of 470 district head decrees and response letters.

The program also focused on the intensification of land-related levies, successfully reducing arrears of IPPT fees in 170 cases. Monitoring and evaluation of 20 licensed Village-Owned Lands (*Tanah Kas Desa or TKD*) were conducted. To ensure orderly land administration, technical consultations and land services were provided across villages in Sleman Regency through the Larasita program. Additionally, two seminars and public aspiration screenings were held to enhance the capacity of local government institutions in the land sector.³

³ Nareswari Kencana and Liza Priandhini, "The Implementation of a Complete Systematic Land Registration Program to Realize Legal Protection and Public Welfare," *Jurnal Akta* 9, no. 4 (2022): 402–11.

Control of land tenure and utilization was managed by issuing 30 permit records for the use of TKD. Moreover, the program included inventory and mapping of vacant agricultural land in three districts. The TKD field map was also updated for 2,400 plots in the spatial database. An inventory of proof of land ownership based on customary property rights was conducted in 86 villages, involving photocopies of Letter C records, Leger B, village decrees, repartition documents, and other relevant materials, with a focus on identifying 3,200 land parcels in Cangkringan District.⁴

Services related to location permits, land utilization permits, and development location permits for public purposes were facilitated through 40 meetings or site visits, resulting in 300 district head decrees. Land licensing administration was improved by organizing IPPT documents from 2006 to 2010 into 34 boxes covering 17 districts. Monitoring and evaluation of IPPT and the implementation of Regent Decree No. 57/2006 were carried out for 30 permit holders, producing a report on the delegation of IPPT authority.

The program also included monitoring and guidance for 30 legal entities regarding land acquisition and usage. In terms of administrative order for SG (land designation letters), 15 recommendations were issued for use by the regency government. TKD administrative order was ensured through the installation of 27 boundary markers in Cangkringan Subdistrict and 61 village boundary markers, along with the production of one survey documentation book and map. TKD certificates were also issued for 120 plots of land.⁵

All these initiatives are grounded in the constitutional recognition that the state acknowledges and respects customary law communities and their traditional rights, as long as they remain in existence, are relevant to the evolving society, and are consistent with the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

3.1.2. Program for Settlement of Land Conflicts

1. Facilitate resolution of land conflictsStudy report on settlement of land issues as a follow-up to the implementation of settlement of disputes, conflicts and land cases in 15 cases.
2. The Supervision of Land Utilization program was carried out in 60 locations to ensure land use complied with existing regulations and spatial planning policies. This effort aimed to prevent misuse and promote orderly, legal, and sustainable land management.

⁴ Novyta Uktolseja and Pieter Radjawane, "Tinjauan Juridis Perkembangan Tanah-Tanah Adat (Dahulu, Kini Dan Akan Datang)," *Sasi* 25, no. 1 (2019): 13–26.

⁵ Dwi Budi Martono et al., "The Legal Element of Fixing the Boundary for Indonesian Complete Cadastre," *Land* 10, no. 1 (2021): 49.

3. The Supervision of TKD Utilization involved monitoring and controlling the use of Village-Owned Land (*Tanah Kas Desa*) in 60 locations. This program aimed to ensure that TKD was used according to its designated purpose and in compliance with legal and administrative regulations.
4. The Settlement of Land Problems program facilitated the resolution of 20 land-related issues in accordance with applicable laws. This effort aimed to provide legal certainty, prevent prolonged disputes, and support orderly land administration.

In accordance with the applicable laws and regulations and evidence of ownership, the resolution of land conflicts is meant to provide legal certainty over the control, ownership, use, and use of land, as well as to ensure that there are no overlapping uses, overlapping uses, overlapping tenure, and overlapping land ownership. In addition, it is intended to ensure that there are no overlapping uses, overlapping uses, and overlapping tenure. single tract of land for each individual parcel of land that is under dispute. The management of land disputes is carried out in a comprehensive manner by doing research on the underlying causes of the conflicts, preventing the repercussions of the conflicts, and resolving the disputes.

The communication factor is included in the conflict context section explaining geography, where the communication factor fails to resolve conflicts not only in the Besipae area, but also in other areas.⁶ In line with a study by Eneyew & Ayalew⁷, in general, indigenous communities are easy to accept if conflicts are resolved through deliberation.

The implementation of a human rights-based and expressly agrarian reform policy program is essential to accelerate efforts to resolve rural disputes and conflicts, particularly with regard to land ownership disparities, and to promote social welfare and wellbeing.⁸ A governmental entity that has proclaimed itself to be a democratic state is required to uphold the protection of human rights.⁹

In an interview with Mr. Nurudin, a representative from the Sleman Regency National Land Agency (BPN), it was explained that the resolution of land disputes and

⁶ Martinus Siki, Azhari Aziz Samudra, and Evi Satispi, "Conflict Situation and Proposals for Resolving Customary Land Conflicts in East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia," *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development* 12, no. 1 (2024): 1–27, <https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v12i1.2743>.

⁷ Belachew Getnet Eneyew and Mersha Ayalew, "The Role and Challenges of Indigenous Conflict Resolution Mechanism: The Case of Aboled in Borena Woreda, Northeast Ethiopia," *Heliyon* 9 (2023): 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e16884>.

⁸ Hariyanto, Mabarroh Azizah, and Nurhidayatulloh, "Does the Government's Regulations in Land Ownership Empower the Protection of Human Rights?," *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 4, no. 2 (2024): 391–421, <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.222>.

⁹ Kharisatul Janah, Siti Fatimah, and Hajar Salamah Salsabila Hariz, "The Role of Aceh Local Parties in The 2024 General Election in Realizing Democratization," *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 6, no. 1 (2023): 33–47, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v6i1.7532>.

conflicts is a multifaceted process involving several structured stages and responsible parties. Each step is conducted in accordance with established legal and administrative frameworks to ensure fairness, transparency, and legal certainty.

The first stage involves the research and processing of complaint data. This encompasses a comprehensive evaluation of the completeness and validity of the submitted data, the correlation between juridical and physical data, and an assessment of other supporting materials. It also includes a detailed study of the chronology of the disputes or conflicts and an analysis of their juridical, physical, and administrative dimensions. This foundational step ensures that all relevant information is accurate and verified prior to advancing to further stages of dispute resolution.

The second stage consists of field research, which is aimed at confirming the authenticity and conformity of data with its original sources. This includes collecting information from relevant witnesses, conducting physical inspections of the disputed land, and examining land boundaries. Additionally, it involves the review of technical documents such as situation drawings, field maps, and measurement records. This stage provides essential empirical evidence to support or refute claims made by the involved parties.

A critical component of the land dispute resolution mechanism is the organization of case titles, which serve as formal forums for analysis and deliberation. There are several types of case titles, each with distinct purposes. The Internal Title involves participants exclusively from within the National Land Agency and aims to gather internal insights, identify issues, and develop preliminary solution plans. The External Title includes participants from both within and outside the BPN, enabling a more comprehensive exchange of information and perspectives to deepen the analysis and identify viable resolution alternatives. The Mediation Title brings together the disputing parties in a structured forum to facilitate mutual agreement through deliberation. Its goals include clarifying the legal positions of each party, understanding their respective strengths and weaknesses, and fostering a collaborative resolution. Lastly, the Special Title is reserved for complex and high-stakes cases. Led by a specialized Land Case Settlement Team, it addresses particularly contentious disputes, reconciles conflicting decisions within the BPN, and determines appropriate legal remedies.

Following the case deliberations, the preparation of the Minutes of Data Processing (RPD) is undertaken. This official document serves as a legally valid record of the findings and results derived from the dispute resolution process. It is meticulously prepared to reflect objectivity, integrity, and compliance with procedural standards, thereby ensuring its utility in subsequent legal or administrative proceedings.

In parallel, the preparation of Minutes, Letters, and Decisions is carried out. These documents encapsulate the results of official meetings, communications, and determinations related to land case management. They are critical in maintaining proper

documentation, promoting institutional accountability, and upholding principles of good governance in the land administration sector.

Finally, the entire dispute resolution process is subject to continuous monitoring and evaluation. This ensures that the implementation of decisions is effective and that lessons are learned for the improvement of future land conflict management practices. Together, these stages represent a robust and legally grounded approach to the resolution of land disputes and conflicts under the stewardship of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia.

3.1.3. Information System Development Program

1. Developing a reliable land information system

Administration of the SLIM programme in the subdistricts of Depok, Ngaglik, Mlati, and Gamping. Independent Information Service System (SLIM) is a GIS-based information medium developed by the Sleman Regency Regional Land Management Agency (BPPD) as an effort to present complete, accurate, and actual land use data and information according to developments in development dynamics and society both textually as well as graphics in the form of spatial data (map) to all levels of society.¹⁰ SLIM was developed in an effort to present complete, accurate, and actual land use data and information according to developments in development dynamics and society.

2. Compilation and updating of land data base

The Map of Permit Location Data for 2008–2010 is a compiled spatial document that displays the distribution and boundaries of areas granted land use permits during that period. This map serves as an important reference for monitoring, evaluation, and planning, helping ensure that land utilization aligns with permitted purposes and complies with spatial regulations.¹¹

3. Making Map Attachment SK IPPT

The Layout and Printing of the Attachment to the Licensing Decree was carried out for 770 locations. This activity involved designing and producing official supporting documents that accompany land use licensing decrees, ensuring clarity, accuracy, and legal validity in the documentation of permitted land areas.¹²

4. Single base map management

¹⁰ Dwi Utami Putra and Putu Sugiartawan, "Sistem Informasi Geografis Tata Guna Lahan Di Kabupaten Sleman," *Jurnal Sistem Informasi Dan Komputer Terapan Indonesia (JSIKTI)* 1, no. 3 (2019): 175–84, <https://doi.org/10.33173/jsikti.32>.

¹¹ Journal of the Korean Cartographic Association, "A Study on the Problems and Improvement of Land Use Regulation Map: Focusing on the Improvement of Law and Administrative Procedures," *Journal of the Korean Cartographic Association* 19, no. 3 (2019): 75–86.

¹² Jung Kyun Moon et al., "Using Law Enforcing Thematic Maps for Public Announcements in South Korea," *KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering* 22, no. 2 (2018): 794–803.

The Synchronization of the Base Map of Sleman Regency with Neighboring Regencies/Cities was conducted to ensure consistency and alignment in spatial data across administrative boundaries. This effort aimed to harmonize mapping information, prevent overlapping claims, and support integrated regional planning and land administration.

5. Communication, information and mass media development program

The Communication, Information, and Mass Media Development Program aims to enhance the dissemination of accurate and timely information to the public, promoting transparency and informed participation in governance. By strengthening various media channels, both traditional and digital, this program supports the development of a well-informed society. It also focuses on building the capacity of media professionals and public communicators to ensure ethical standards, counter misinformation, and encourage the responsible use of communication technology. Ultimately, the program contributes to a more transparent, inclusive, and democratic information environment.¹³

6. Website Management

The management of the *dppd.slemankab.go.id* subdomain was carried out over a 12-month period, focusing on maintaining the reliability and integrity of the platform. This included routine system maintenance, timely content updates, and proactive security monitoring to safeguard against potential threats. Emphasis was placed on ensuring consistent uptime and performance stability, aligning with institutional objectives and adhering to established best practices in web management. Throughout the period, strategic improvements were also implemented to enhance user accessibility and optimize the overall functionality of the site.dppd.slemankab.go.id sub domain for 12 months.

¹³ Ashish Sharma and Deepak Uniyal, "Development Communication: Role of Mass Media and Its Approach," *Imperial Journal of Interdisciplinary Research* 2, no. 11 (2016): 1362–2454.

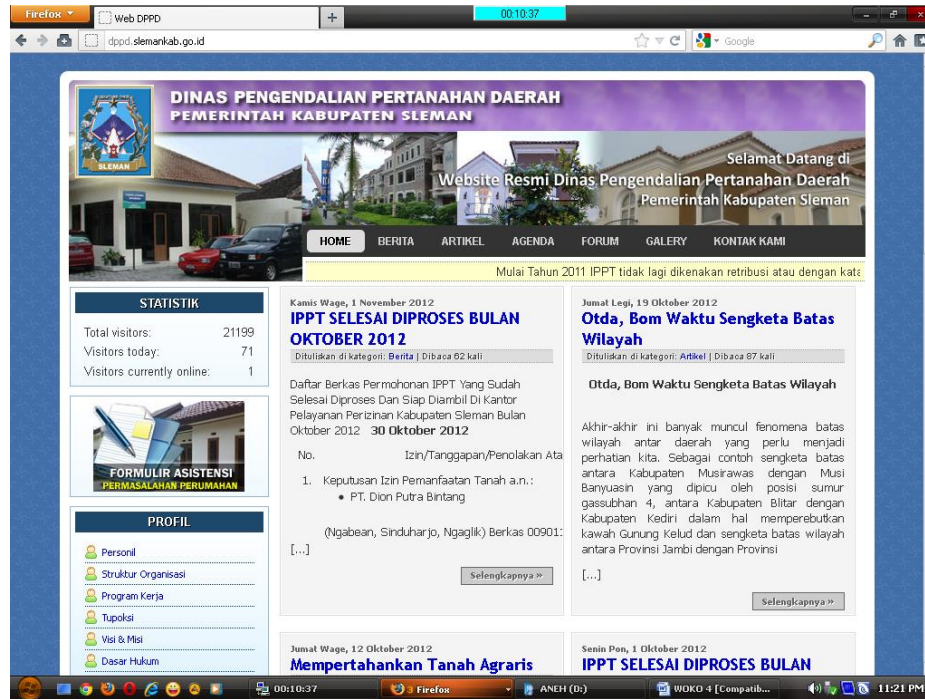


Figure 1. DPPD Kab. Sleman

Operational land databases are mostly managed by the Land Office, in this case in the Sleman Regency area managed by the DPPD and some are produced by Regional Offices at the Provincial level and at the Central level by BPN RI.

Some of the products of the Land Office which are the main land data are:

1. Land Book, namely a document in the form of a list containing juridical data and physical data of an object of land registration for which rights are already in place.
2. Measurement Letter, namely a document containing the physical data of a land parcel in the form of a map and description.
3. Measurement Drawing, which is a document where a picture of a plot of land or more is included and the situation around it as well as data on the measurement results of the plot of land in the form of distance, angle, azimuth or direction angle.
4. Land Registration Map, which is a map depicting land plots or plots for the purposes of land accounting.
5. Land Thematic Map, which is a depiction of the earth's surface on a flat plane that presents a certain theme.
6. Documents, namely documents that are a means of proving the physical data and juridical data of land parcels that have been used as the basis for registering said land parcels.

7. Decree on the Granting of Rights, namely the Government's stipulation granting a right to State land, extending the period of rights, renewing rights, changing rights, including granting rights over Management Rights.

Land data is stored in the form of lists, files, books and maps (paper base). The certificate is proof of ownership of a plot of land kept by the owner. In accordance with the registration principle, the mirror principle, the land owner has a copy of the original evidence kept at the Land Office. On a national scale, objects of registration in the homeland are all land areas outside forestry areas. The target number of land parcels that must be certified is ± 85 million land parcels/persil or equivalent to ± 67.5 million hectares. This amount refers to the amount of PBB tax object data. Since the enactment of the national registration system, namely with the enactment of Law number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Law, ± 38 million (44.7%) plots of land have been certified. With the accelerated land registration program of 3.5 million plots/year, in the next 15 years all fields that are objects of land registration will already be certified.¹⁴

The ever-increasing quantity of volumes collected in data management inspired the conception of the database as a solution. The inability of people to handle these data in a conventional manner inspires inventiveness in the application of information technology that can assist in the management of the data. One of the properties of the data is typically the fact that it is structured. The term "database system" refers to a system that collects, compiles, records (records), and stores information by making use of a computer as a processing machine. This system was developed with the intention of being able to give information at any time and for a variety of different reasons. Keeping in mind the idea presented previously, the database component is comprised of components that have a function in the construction of a system that consists of users, hardware, software (including operating systems, applications, and databases/DBMS), and databases.

When it is considered that the 21st century is the information age, having a conversation about the technological advancements that have been made to maximise the use of data becomes highly pertinent. From the perspective of the vendor, they will be conducting research on the creation of new technologies with the end objective of simplifying the data processing and information management processes for end users. On the other hand, as a user, you should always make an attempt to utilise this technology

¹⁴ Dwi Nurhayati and Budi Yulianto, "Accelerating Land Certification in Indonesia: Strategies and Challenges," *Journal of Land Administration and Policy* 12, no. 1 (2020): 45–58, <https://doi.org/10.1234/jlap.v12i1.4567>.

for as many different objectives as you can, such as making an effort to improve services, planning, utilising information in decision making, and so on.¹⁵

The creation and development of a computerised land office (KKP) is one of the efforts that are being made to optimise the duties that are associated with land service by utilising the advancements that have been made in information technology. The Land Office serves as the primary location for all service-related endeavours.

The development of a service model predicated on an online system took place. The stages of activities that need to be carried out in agencies associated to land include the development of online services, the construction of electronic databases, the construction of hardware infrastructure and connection networks, the growing of human resources in information technology mastery, and socialising activities among both internal and external parties.

Some of the advantages in implementing a land information system include:

1. Service transparency, because the public can obtain information directly in terms of costs, implementation time and certainty of completion.
2. Time efficiency, the principle of one captured multi used is the main key in optimizing the utilization of electronic databases.
3. The quality of the data is reliable because the system automatically assigns numbers to the checklist.
4. Executive Information System that enables decision makers to be able to obtain and analyze data to produce integrated information.
5. Exchange of data in the context of building integrated government services (one stop services) and developing development plans based on spatial data (spatial planning).¹⁶

Development of a Computerized Land Office not only provides services by utilizing information and communication technology in an on-line system, but at the same time builds a digital database, namely land data (Land Book, Measurement Letter, Measurement Drawings and Land Registration Map). Forestry activities are essentially the business of extracting minerals from the earth.

The existence of a land information system through the Independent Information Service System (SLIM) by the Regional Land Management Agency (BPPD) of Sleman Regency as an effort to present complete, accurate and actual land use data and

¹⁵ Budi Santoso and Agus Widodo, "Technology Adoption in Public Land Services: Enhancing Data Management and User Experience," *Journal of Information Technology in Public Administration* 5, no. 2 (2021): 89–98, <https://doi.org/10.1234/jitpa.v5i2.7890>.

¹⁶ Stephen H Hallett et al., "Developments in Land Information Systems: Examples Demonstrating Land Resource Management Capabilities and Options," *Soil Use and Management* 33, no. 4 (2017): 514–29.

information in accordance with developments in development dynamics and society both textually and graphically in the form of spatial data (map) to all levels of society, the Sleman Regency government has implemented the principles of good governance, namely transparency in presenting land-related data with SLIM services in Sleman Regency.

3.2. Confirmation of the Implementation of Prevention Programs according to the Principles of Good Governance

To ensure the effective implementation of the dispute prevention planning program, it is imperative to uphold the principles of good governance within all aspects of the program. This entails conducting the program with full transparency, strict accountability, inclusive participation, adherence to the rule of law, operational efficiency, and equitable treatment of all stakeholders. By embedding these fundamental principles, the program will foster trust, ensure compliance with legal frameworks, facilitate meaningful stakeholder engagement, and optimize resource utilization, thereby contributing to the sustainable and just prevention of land disputes.¹⁷

3.2.1. Transparency

Transparency in the process of building permanent shelter after the Merapi disaster means that the laws, regulations, institutions involved, processes, plans and decisions made are accessible to the community or at least community representatives.

Transparency requires the government or voluntarily and actively provide complete information to the public through print and electronic media. Especially regarding the selection of needs, plans, designs and procurement programs. Based on the results of the research, it can be said that the process of building permanent shelter has been carried out in a transparent manner. This can be seen from the existence of statutory regulations which serve as the legal basis for the construction of permanent shelter in Sleman Regency, namely Sleman Regent Regulation Number 27a of 2011 concerning Mechanisms for the Development of Permanent Shelters in the Post-Mountain Disaster Merapi, Decree of the Regent of Sleman Number 266/Kep./KDH/A/2011 concerning Permanent Development Locations in the Context of Post-Merapi Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction in 2010, Decree of the Regent of Sleman Number 77/Kep.KDH/A/2012 concerning Assistance Team for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Post-Disaster Merapi Eruption area which is promulgated in regional gazettes so that the public can find out.

There are reports on the progress of the construction of permanent housing through various local and national print media as well as electronic media such as the

¹⁷ Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi, "The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues," *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper*, vol. 5430, 2010.

Sleman Regency government website *www.sleman.go.id*, or on the Rekompak Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF) website, *www.rekompak.jfr.org*. which contains documentation, financial reports, progress reports on the implementation of the construction of permanent housing for residents after the Merapi disaster which is updated every week according to developments in the field.

3.2.2. Accountability

On the one hand, accountability requires the government, public institutions or companies, and public officials to be able to account for the work they have done and the responsibilities they have taken on. On the other hand, accountability requires the private sector, companies, and parties who play a role in the company to be able to account for the work they have done and the decisions that fall under their purview. The mechanisms for full responsibility need to be organised and legally enforceable.¹⁸

According to the findings of the study, it is possible to state that the accountability that was supposed to be reached throughout the construction of permanent housing in Sleman Regency has been met. This is demonstrated by the existence of documentation and reports on implementation developments and management information systems (SIM) for the construction of permanent housing on various websites maintained by the Sleman Regency government, such as *www.sleman.go.id*, or on the website maintained by the Rekompak Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF), *www.rekompak.jrf.org*, as well as supervision in the implementation of financial management by regional office administrators, BPKP, BPK, and KPK.

3.2.3. Society participation

The principle of community participation demands that the public be empowered, given opportunities and included to play a role in bureaucratic processes starting from the planning, implementation and monitoring or public policy stages.

Participation in the construction of permanent housing is very good because this policy is for the welfare of the community. Participation can be seen from the existence of community participation in counseling, for example "Socialization of REKOMPAK Assistance Preparation for Post-Merapi Eruption Rehabilitation and Reconstruction", community participation in the relocation process to a safer place, participation in determining the site plan to be built.

Table 1. Indicators of Good Governance Implementation for Land Dispute Reduction in Permanent Residential Development in Sleman Regency

No	Law	Goodgovernance	Field
1	Law no. 28 of 1999 concerning the	Transparency	1. There is a Legal Basis 2. There is Socialization

¹⁸ Janina Boughy and Greg Weeks, "Government Accountability As a 'Constitutional Value,'" *Australian Constitutional Values* (Hart Publishing, 2018) 99 (2017).

No	Law	Goodgovernance	Field
	Administration of a State that is Clean and Free from Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism		3. There is dissemination information 4. The process of buying and selling cash land Village
2	Article 20 Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government	Accountability	1. Existence of an Information System Management 2. There is a media website hunting information 3. There is supervision fromBPKP, BPK, KPK
3	Article 150 letter d Law no. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government	Participation	1. Community involvement in hunting counseling 2. Willingness of the community to be relocated 3. Participation in hunting site plan determination.

3.2.4. Creating Awareness of Land Law in Communities in Disaster Areas

Awareness of Land law is a condition of the people who are aware of the need individually and collectively for Land governance which includes all aspects of control, ownership, use and maintenance of Land Administration data.

Awareness of Land law is present through a gradual process of land law education through formal, non-formal as well as independent education in the community.

3.2.5. Challenges in land disputes Redction in disaster Areas

Some of the challenges faced in preventing land disputes in disaster areas include:

1. Orderly administration of land, namely related to land certification through LARASITA (People's Service for Land Certification), namely land certification services using mobile cars to areas far from the land office to bring services closer to the community has not been responded to by the community. To overcome this, the Sleman Regency DPPD has coordinated with the village / sub-district
2. Results of Inventory and Mapping of Vacant Land have not been implemented. The efforts made by the Sleman Regency DPPD are to coordinate with the Legal Department of the Sleman Regency Government
3. There is no agreement between the Village Government and the Regency Government regarding the inventory of Proof of Land Ownership with Customary Ownership Rights in 86 villages

4. Related to Supervision of land use, namely that there are no new regulations regarding enforcement of rules as well as supervision and utilization of Village Treasury Land, this is because there is no Juklak / SOP for Village Treasury Land.¹⁹

3.2.6. Sub-sub heading of the discussion

Tables and Figures are presented center and cited in the manuscript. The figures should be clearly readable and at least have a resolution of 300 DPI (Dots Per Inch) for good printing quality. Table made with the open model (without the vertical lines) as shown below:

Table 2. Global Piracy: Actual and Attempted Piracy Attack in Different Region

Locations	2013	2014	2015	2016
SoutheastAsia	80	104	128	141
FarEast	23	7	13	8
IndianSub-continent	16	19	26	34
SouthAmerica	25	17	18	5
Africa	293	150	79	55
RestofWorld	2	0	0	2

Source: Primary data, 2017 (Edited).

4. CONCLUSION

This research formulates the conclusion that the Land Dispute Reduction strategy is carried out through the adequacy of planning programs to strengthen the orderly system of land administration, modernization of land information systems and programs to strengthen awareness of land law in all types of disaster areas, certainty of the implementation of prevention planning programs in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner, as well as the realization awareness of community land law. The challenge of this program is that there are still many negative factors in the form of a corrupt culture, poor governance and a culture of disregard for legal provisions and the public interest in preventing land and social disputes.

AUTHOR DECLARATION

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¹⁹ Sulbadana Sulbadana, "Law Enforcement Based On The Environment: Solution Of Land Problems After Tsunami, Liquefaction, And Earthquake In Central Sulawesi," *Diponegoro Law Review* 5, no. 1 (n.d.): 140–55.

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