



Utilization of Information Technology in Accelerating Agrarian Conflict Resolution through the Application of the Land-Use Conflict Identification Model Strategy (LUCIS)

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ABSTRACT. Inequality in access, ownership and utilization of land is one of the causes of agrarian conflicts, both conflicts that are agrarian horizontal as well as vertical conflicts followed by repressive actions and violence, thus impacting economically, socially, culturally, including the environment. Given the magnitude of the impact arising from the agrarian conflict, through the support of technological developments and Information (IT) The government is highly committed to accelerating the resolution of agrarian conflicts by using models Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS). The aim of the research is to examine: first, the factors that cause agrarian disputes and conflicts through a thinking model Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS). Second, Utilization of Information Technology in solving and preventing systemic conflicts through models Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS); and third, prevention of agrarian disputes and conflicts in realizing just agrarian reform. The approach method is normative juridical by examining legal principles, especially the provisions of laws and regulations that have links with research objects, descriptive analysis research specifications, data sources derived from secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials, and data analysis was carried out qualitatively. Research result; (1) Factors causing agrarian conflicts, the not yet optimal one map policy between ministries; (2) The use of information technology has a major role in resolving agrarian conflicts through Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) as a model that combines spatial planning with land use stewardship knowledge; and (3) Agrarian reform has not guaranteed legal certainty and justice so that agrarian conflicts cannot be resolved properly.

Keywords: Land, Conflict, Lucis, Reform agrarian, Justice.

1 Introduction

Land has an important role in development and human life, because most of it depends on land, both for settlements, sources of livelihood and as a final resting place. In its development, the roles and functions of land follow the dynamics of nation-building including juridical, economic, political, social, religious and magical dimensions, even for the government land has a strategic dimension.[1] [2] [3]

Joko Widodo's government policy places infrastructure development as a National Strategic Program to encourage equity and economic growth so that Indonesia has competitiveness with other countries, which has the consequence of requiring land availability. [4] The large demand for land to support people's lives and national development amidst the limited available land has had a positive impact on increasing welfare and profits for the owner. However, this inequality has had a negative impact on increasing and massive agrarian conflicts/disputes.

Two years of the Covid-19 pandemic have not stopped the eruption of agrarian conflicts, and even the emergence of the "land mafia" case, which is called a crime ordinary, causing conflicts and agrarian cases the number increases every year.

Throughout 2021, the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) noted that agrarian conflicts erupted in 32 provinces, spread across 507 villages and cities, and occurred in all sectors. Plantation 74 conflicts with an area of 276,162,052 hectares, impacting 23,531 families. The infrastructure sector has 52 conflicts covering an area of 8,604.697 hectares with 3,648 household victims. The mining sector with 30 conflicts totaled 155,166.86 hectares and affected 161,136 families. The property sector has 20 incidents covering an area of 8,558.59 hectares which are occupied by 1,200 families. Forestry contributed to 17 conflicts with victims of 4,601 households on a land area of 45,087.98 hectares. Then, the coastal and small island sector had 7 conflicts covering an area of 3,709.9 hectares with 4,260 household victims, 4 military facilities covering an area of 1,837 hectares with 439 household victims, and the agricultural sector (agribusiness) with 3 conflicts covering 935.5 with 80 household victims, which can be described in the following figure:

Figure 1: Distribution of Agrarian Conflicts in 2021



The agrarian conflict is a structural agrarian conflict, caused by policies or decisions of public officials that have a broad impact on social, economic, political and cultural, including security so that it harms groups of farmers, indigenous peoples, fishermen, rural communities and urban poor people who deal directly with state and private groups. Talking about agrarian conflicts, agrarian disputes and ordinary land cases cannot be ruled out, such as individual disputes, inheritance rights disputes, disputes between private groups, which often involve the involvement of officials who have authority in the land sector.

The impact of agrarian conflicts is detrimental to owners because they cannot utilize their land rights, in addition to hampering national economic development because the land becomes unproductive, and even creates social conflicts that lead to violence that cause casualties. [6] Given the extent of the impact of agrarian conflicts, in line with the government's program in realizing justice for land rights through agrarian reform, it is a strong and important reason to carry out an assessment with the theme: "Utilization of Internal Information Technology Acceleration of Agrarian Conflict Resolution Through the Application of Models Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS)".

1.1 Library Study

In the English language, there exist two distinct terms, namely conflict and dispute [7]. Conflicts between two or more entities are a phenomenon that result from different points of view, interests, values, social position, power dynamics, and the scarcity of resources [8].

Two separate categories are recognized in respect to property disputes in line with Regulation of the Head of BPN Number 3 of 2011, which relates to the Administration and Resolution of Property Conflicts. Land disputes between people, organizations, or institutions that don't have much of an impact on society's politics fall under the first group. Land conflicts are also defined as disagreements over land that occur between individuals, groups, organizations, legal bodies, or institutions that have substantial socio-political repercussions [9].

Agrarian conflict is simply interpreted as a situation where there are conflicting claims between two or more parties caused by policies/decisions of public officials. Structurally, according to KPA, agrarian conflict is a manifestation of the appropriation of people's land by state or private business entities, facilitated by law and driven by capital.

There are various typologies of land disputes/conflicts, namely:

1. Horizontal Disputes, or Civil Disputes in the Land Sector between Communities and Other Communities, such as Inheritance Disputes, which are brought about by Differences in Perceptions, Values or Opinions and Interests Regarding the Status of Control Over Certain Lands that Originate from Inheritance.
2. Vertical Conflicts are disagreements between the community and the government that result from public officials' decisions that, on the one hand, concen-

trate ownership, control, use, and utilization of land and natural resources while, on the other hand, many people lose their rights or access to land, natural resources, and living areas.

3. Horizontal-Vertical Disputes, are disputes that occur between communities and entrepreneurs (investors). Land rights grabs (also known as "land grabbing") are carried out by corporations as a party that receives high priority for executing infrastructure development projects in national strategic programs, with the assistance of repressive armed forces.[12]

From the typology of these conflicts, agrarian conflicts are increasingly targeting areas where people live, densely populated areas and areas where people already control, cultivate and manage land. People who are affected by agrarian conflicts and disputes must defend their hometowns and sources of livelihood after they were forcibly displaced, the ecology was damaged, and the social environment was destroyed, in addition to facing health, economic, and food crises brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic. -the culture of the local community, even having to risk their lives to defend their property rights over their land.

The large number of agrarian cases and the magnitude of the impact caused by agrarian conflicts requires comprehensive handling through the use of models Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) as a conflict resolution strategy developed by Margaret Carr and Paul Zwick from the University of Florida through a geospatial information system that can analyze development patterns and historical relations of land use to indicate the suitability of an area for certain uses and combine spatial planning with knowledge of land use as a basis for reform activities agrarian conflicts and settlement of agrarian conflicts.

Resolving land issues using models a systematic, coordinated, and integrated effort by the government and society to restructure the political system and land law based on Pancasila, the Constitution, is known as LUCIS. It is one way to deepen the agrarian reform. The State of the Republic of Indonesia and UUPA are working to establish a new system of agricultural justice that will be able to sustainably raise people's standards of living.

The concept of justice encompasses a wide spectrum, including ethical, philosophical, legal, and social justice. It also includes legal certainty and expediency. Justice is generally defined as an act or treatment that is fair, impartial or giving something according to its part, as well distribution of basic obligations and rights as divine in accordance with the human rights that a person has from birth and cannot be contested.

In general there are six kinds of justice, namely:

1. Commutative justice (commutative justice) namely justice which gives to each person what is being part of it based on someone's right (prioritizing a certain object which is someone's right);
2. Justice that accords each person what is ultimately theirs based on the principles of proportionality or comparability based on abilities, services, or need is known as distributive justice (distributive justice);

3. Justice based on the law (justice based on the law), which is protected by the law for the common benefit (common good);
4. Vindictive justice (*iustitia vindicativa*) is justice that gives each person punishment or a fine according to the violation or crime;
5. Creative justice (creative justice) is justice which gives each person his share in the form of freedom to create according to the creativity he has in various fields of life; And
6. Protective justice (protective justice) is justice which protects individuals from arbitrary actions of other parties.

2 Method

This study uses qualitative research, namely research that does not calculate numbers in carrying out epistemological justification, but tries to see the relationship between conflict, causes of conflict, impact, and conflict resolution. This research can be called phenomenological, interpretive and also ecological, and descriptive research. [20] This method is considered relevant to the characteristics of the research to be carried out, because it is able to provide a complete explanation of the fact which he researched.

The data collected in this initial study were obtained from secondary data [21] which were supported by field research data (primary data). Secondary legal materials, such as document data, texts, or scientific works that are pertinent to the topics under study, as well as tertiary legal materials as data, are supported by primary legal materials, specifically statutory provisions that are related to the research being studied. The secondary data is combined with the primary data that will be obtained during the research.

Data collection techniques were carried out through document/library review supported by participant observation through in-depth interviews (indepth). In this study the researcher became the instrument (data collection tool) main, in accordance with the characteristics of qualitative research. Sources of data will be obtained through key informants (key-informant) in addition to other relevant sources. Through these data collection techniques, it is hoped that the data obtained will vary, have a wide scope, with a snowball model (snowball) in accordance with the needs and development of the direction and objectives to be achieved by this research. The source of the data used in this paper is not single, but diverse considering the many paradigms/theories/concepts/models studied. The data sources in it are conditional on values, and are also dialogic in nature, meaning that they are correlated with one another, especially in the sense of science as a network, various theories/concepts will be very closely related.

This dialogic model is also a form of checking various literatures, so that every source of literature obtained will be checked by other libraries, other theories will be checked by other theories, secondary data will be checked through primary data so that the checking will be like the 'data triangulation' model, namely triangulation that relating to use various data sources in a study where the sources of theory or literature

obtained will be checked through theory/library, or the results of other field research. This triangulation is a circular checking model so that the accuracy and validity of the data sources obtained can be accounted for. Triangulation too is a way to clarify some of the data collected, as well as efforts to gain a deeper understanding of what is being studied.

Analysis is done through the interpretation process, namely trying to break through and capture the meaning of the data obtained, and then carry out a critical evaluation and present a more complete and appropriate alternative view. Then, through internal coherence, we can see the interrelationship of all the elements in the aspects studied to find out which elements are central and dominant, and which are marginal. In addition, the analysis is carried out through comparison, namely trying to compare the results of the study with other theories, or with other studies, so that their unique characteristics can be determined as precisely as possible. Comparisons are made to compare with other different views, so that through comparisons it is hoped that the basic conceptions contained in the data studied will become clearer. Heuristics, with the hope that as much as possible the researcher gains a broader and new understanding of the research data, so that an original alternative conception can be presented and can point the way for understanding/formation of new things.

3 Findings and Discussion

3.1 Factors Causing Agrarian Disputes and Conflicts Through the Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) Thinking Model

Philosophically, land is seen in a multidimensional vision, which has a big role for humans, apart from providing economic, political, cultural functions, as well as honor/identity/self-esteem. which can be described as follows:

1. Land is a productive resource that may lead to success from an economic perspective.
2. Land may influence someone's political standing in a community's decision-making process.
3. The owner's level of social standing can be gauged by their land as a cultural indicator.
4. Because it deals with inherited and eternal issues, land has a holy significance.

Given the significant role of land, the Indonesian National Constitution in principle establishes a legal basis in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution that leaves the State as an organization of power with the authority to regulate land entirely. This authority is to be used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. It was then put into practice on September 24, 1960, when Law No. 5 of 1960 Concerning Agrarian Principles (hence referred to as UUPA) and its Implementing Regulations were ratified. It is intended that this control will improve the people's access to justice, prosperity, and legal protection. [25] In reality, control over land rights creates inconsistency or inequality in the values contained in the UUPA, namely inequality in the control of agrarian resources; inconsistency in the allotment of agrarian resources

(land), incompatibility between perceptions and conceptions of agrarian affairs; as well as incompatibility between various legal products, as a result of pragmatism and sectoral policies, which then lead to conflicts or disputes.

Agrarian conflict which is spread in almost all provinces in Indonesia is a form of social conflict which is generally caused by several factors, including: a) incomplete rules; b) non-compliance with regulations; c) the one map policy between ministries was not yet optimum. d) Lack of order in land administration and insufficient openness in land services; d) Land authorities who are unresponsive to needs and the quantity of land available; Inaccurate land data; a lack of funding and staff members tasked with settling land disputes; inaccurate land transactions; the actions of the right applicant; or (i) the existence of numerous institutions that handle land documents, including settlements from other agencies, leading to overlapping jurisdictions.

3.2 Utilization of Information Technology in Resolving and Preventing Systemic Conflicts Through the Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) Model.

Information technology (IT) is a series of implementation, development and management of information systems using computers with hardware and software support. The use of information technology can be utilized in the agrarian sector, especially in solving and preventing systemic conflicts through models Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS).

Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) is a geospatial information system model that can analyze development patterns and historical relationships of land use to indicate the suitability of an area for the use of certain activities. Model LUCIS combines spatial planning with knowledge of land use to become the basis for Agrarian Reform activities and agrarian conflict resolution. Through the use of geospatial data, potential conflicts or factors causing conflict can be identified, what are the potential solutions, as well as mitigation of conflict resolution that must be carried out.

Through the use of information technology models LUCIS several factors that cause agrarian conflict can be identified, namely: (1) Planning Non Participatory; (2) Top-Down Initiative; (3) Inconsistency in Implementation of Regulations; and (4) Missing-Link on the Preparation of Regulations. Besides that, The Ministry of ATR/BPN identified a number of the causes of the emergence of land disputes and conflicts, namely the not yet optimal one map policy, not yet orderly land administration, and limited budget for processing land certificates. [28]

Margaret Carr and Paul Zwick of the University of Florida implemented the Model Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) in the city of Denizli, one of nine cities in Turkey that have experienced faster economic and population growth in the last thirty years. The LUCIS model tries to visualize that the development of the economy and population has an impact on enhancing the need for land as a new urban area, whose population will develop in agricultural landscapes, and archaeological landscapes. These conditions will cause ecological problems and land use conflicts in the future. Therefore, the future land use goals should be modeled with the

help of a Geographic Information System (GIS) as a useful tool for answering research on landscapes, so that important ecological issues can be revealed. In addition, the use of the Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy model (Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS)), provide an overview and demonstrate land use conflicts in the GIS environment. Collaborative use of LUCIS and GIS can help to show overlap discrepancy in land use via map.

The "map overlay" method, as a technique developed by McHarg, within the framework of an ecological planning approach, physical and social variables are included in the decision-making process by investigating the economic benefits for the community.

The technique has been used as a method in GIS for assessing the "conformity" of suitability analysis/evaluation, in determining areas suitable for urbanization, settlement, agricultural activities and conservation. Furthermore, after the area has been mapped, priorities and suitability criteria are determined in supporting the area.

Through the use of the Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy model (Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) as well as the assistance of a Geographic Information System (GIS), can map conflicts that occur as a result of land use as a result of changing urban dynamics and ecosystems to then make policies related to these cities.

Furthermore, a study was made related to land use related to agricultural areas, conservation areas and settlement areas. Then through the LUCIS model, potential conflicts are mapped and detected between the three categories of land use in the city of Denizli. Conflicts between agricultural areas, conservation areas and areas settlement evaluated through comparison with the land use plan of the Environmental Master Plan.

The results of this study provide benefits for the government as a policy maker, including investors as financiers in the development of business activities to interactive-ly select areas for improvement in the future to reach consensus on population planning activities and important decisions that affect changes in land use. Thus, LUCIS is a goal-driven model. Based on the three main types of land use, the model generates potential/prospective scenarios for future landscape patterns.

3.3 Prevention of Agrarian Disputes and Conflicts in Realizing Just Agrarian Reform

The increasing role and function of land for the life of the Indonesian people has resulted in an increase in land problems or conflicts, which is one of the major problems faced by the Indonesian nation which continues to increase every year and has not yet found a solution to its resolution. Land disputes, as defined by the Head of BPN Regulation Number 3 of 2011, arise from disparities in values, interests, attitudes, and perceptions of the world addressing the tenure status, ownership status, and status of usage or use of certain land parcels by parties, whether between persons or legal companies.

One sign of a crisis in Indonesia's national agrarian political and legal system is the ongoing agrarian conflict, which is not in accordance with the directive of Article 33

paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which is further elaborated in Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations, which states that control over land, water, space, and the natural wealth contained therein controlled by the state is not used for the greater good.

This situation creates excesses that can erode and exclude the interests of farmers, fishermen, laborers and indigenous peoples from the means of production (Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA), 2010). The fact is that the conflict has caused many victims on the part of civil society, generally caused by an unbalanced policy that prioritizes the interests of certain groups while ignoring the rights of a number of other parties. Therefore, agrarian conflict is a type of social conflict that often occurs and seen from a sociological perspective, agrarian conflict is rooted in various kinds of problems triggered by several sources of conflict, including conflicting norms, conflicting interests and conflicting values. Therefore, the settlement of agrarian conflicts cannot be partial, but must be in the form of an overhaul of the state's political-economic policy.

In order to address this issue, MPR Decree Number IX of 2001, which was followed by the approval of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform, served as the foundation for rearranging the structure of tenure, ownership, use, and utilization of more equitable land use through Asset Arrangement and was accompanied by Access Arrangement for the benefit of the underprivileged.

Agrarian reform is essentially a rearrangement of the structure of land tenure or ownership by upholding the principles of justice, benefit and legal certainty, through several implementation priorities, namely:

1. To establish settings and conditions that are secure, peaceful, and just in the control, ownership, usage, and use of land, it is important to strengthen the regulatory framework and resolve agricultural conflicts.
2. Arrangement of control and ownership of land as agrarian reform's main focus, preventing the concentration of ownership and control of land, forests, and other natural resources in the hands of a small number of parties, and precisely allocating land as agrarian reform's main focus to the poor who need it in order to increase the income of poor farming families.
3. Legality and assurance on the agricultural reform object's territory.
4. Agrarian reform's main goal is community empowerment in the usage, use, and production of land.
5. Through the creation of the Agrarian Reform Control Task Force and related policies, laws, and budgets that promote agrarian reform, institutions executing federal and regional agrarian reform.

Through the Agrarian Reform program as mandated by Law no. of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Law, MPR Decree Number IX of 2001, and Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018, the government has carry out structuring of assets and managing access is carried out through land redistribution, land legalization, and community empowerment, but the resolution of agrarian disputes and conflicts as the root cause of national agrarian problems does not have much space for regulation in the Perpres on Agrarian Reform as stipulated in Chapter IV concerning Handling of Agrarian Disputes and Conflicts , so that it has not provided guarantees of certainty

and a sense of justice for the ownership of land rights according to commutative justice (commutative justice), as well as protective justice (protective justice) as protected by the Indonesian national Constitution Article 28 H paragraph (4) that: "Each person entitled to have private property rights and such property rights cannot be arbitrarily taken over by anybody".

4 Conclusion

Factors causing agrarian disputes and conflicts through the thinking model Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS), namely: (a) incomplete regulations; (b) Non-compliance with regulations; (c) The one map policy between ministries has not yet been optimal, which has resulted in the occurrence; (d) Unresponsive land officials to the requirements and the amount of land available; (e) The administration of land has not been orderly and the transparency of land services has not been maximized; (f) Inaccurate land data; (g) A lack of funding and staff members tasked with resolving land disputes; (h) Inaccurate land transactions; (i) The right applicant's action; or (j) There are many institutions that process land documents including settlements from other agencies, resulting in overlapping authorities.

Land Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) is a conflict resolution model by combining spatial planning with land use stewardship knowledge to become the basis for Agrarian Reform activities. Through the use of geospatial data, potential conflicts or factors causing conflicts can be mapped, what are the potential solutions, as well as mitigation of conflict resolution that must be carried out.

Agrarian Reform, as required by Law No. of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Law, MPR Decree Number IX of 2001, and Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018, has not been properly implemented because it has not provided regulatory space in handling agrarian disputes and conflicts that provide guarantees of legal certainty and justice. As a result, agrarian conflicts are the primary source of agrarian problems at the national level.

THE AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Anita Kamilah, the initiator of the basic idea and conducted a study on the Utilization of Information Technology in Accelerating Agrarian Conflict Resolution through the Application of the Land-Use Conflict Identification Strategy (LUCIS) Model, and Yuyun Yulianah supported the collection of library materials related to the issues being studied.

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