

COLLABORATION BETWEEN REGULATORS AND THE COMMUNITY IN LAND ECONOMIC REFORM: A POLICY STUDY BASED ON REAL NEEDS

Yustinus Lambang Setyo Putro

Doctoral Student Faculty of Law Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta
Yustinuslambang@yahoo.co.id

Siti Nur Azizah

Professor Faculty of Law Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta

Gunawan Widjaja

Senior Lecturer Faculty of Law Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta
widjaja_gunawan@yahoo.com

Dyah Ersita Yustanti

Fakultas Hukum Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta
dyustanti@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study discusses collaboration between regulators and the community in the context of land economic reform using a real needs-based policy approach. The emergence of various agrarian conflicts in Indonesia shows that top-down land policies tend to be ineffective because they do not pay sufficient attention to the aspirations and real needs of the community. Through a literature review, this study examines the dynamics of the regulator-community relationship, identifies factors contributing to the success and obstacles to collaboration, and emphasises the urgency of active community participation in policy formulation. The results of the discussion show that collaboration not only strengthens the legitimacy of policies but also creates solutions that are more inclusive, transparent, and adaptive to social realities. In addition, policies based on real needs have proven to be more conducive to achieving certainty of rights, fair land redistribution, and the strengthening of agrarian justice. Thus, the integration of collaboration and a real needs approach is an important foundation for promoting sustainable land economic reform in Indonesia.

Keywords: collaboration, regulators, community, land reform, real needs-based policies, agrarian justice

Introduction

Land reform in Indonesia is one of the public policy sectors that has a major impact on economic development sustainability, social justice, and political stability. The issue of land management is not only related to administrative aspects of property rights certification, but also to the distribution of economic resources, community access to productive land, and the potential for horizontal and vertical conflicts (Suhadi, 2024). Land is the main source of life for agrarian communities and forms the basis of economic activities, ranging from agriculture, plantations, housing, to industrial areas.