

## RESOLUTION OF LAND DISPUTES IN URBAN AREAS THROUGH AN AGRARIAN LAW APPROACH AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRARIAN REFORM POLICIES

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### Abstract

This study aims to analyse the process and implementation of land dispute resolution in urban areas of Indonesia, with a focus on legal aspects and agrarian reform policies. The main issues raised include the high rate of land conflicts, the resolution process through litigation and non-litigation channels, and the administrative and social obstacles encountered in practice. This study uses a juridical-empirical approach with case study and literature review methods, as well as taking into account relevant laws and regulations. The results show that dispute resolution through mediation and conciliation at the land office is an effective solution, but still faces obstacles in terms of public understanding and limited administrative data. Comprehensive implementation of agrarian reform policies is believed to be capable of reducing land conflicts in urban areas if supported by inter-institutional synergy and community empowerment. This study concludes that the success of land dispute resolution depends not only on the accuracy of regulations, but also on social aspects, public education, and improving the quality of implementing officials.

**Keywords:** Dispute Resolution, Land, Urban Areas, Agrarian Law, Agrarian Reform, Mediation, Land Conflicts, Legal Administration, Agrarian Policy.

### Introduction

Land is one of the most important resources for human life, both as a place to live and for economic activities, as well as for socio-cultural aspects. In urban areas, land has a very high strategic value in line with rapid regional growth and development. However, the availability of land in urban areas is fixed or static, while demand continues to increase, causing various land disputes and conflicts. This situation has triggered the need for effective and fair dispute resolution mechanisms to provide legal certainty to all interested parties (Gafuraningtyas, 2024).

Land disputes in urban areas have specific characteristics due to complex land ownership relationships and competing development interests. These conflicts often arise due to overlapping land rights, unclear legal status, and weak coordination in land licensing and management. In addition, complex administrative and bureaucratic factors often cause delays in dispute resolution, creating legal uncertainty that is detrimental to the community and can also hamper development (J. Ibrahim, 2012).

Agrarian law, as the legal system that regulates land ownership and use, plays an important role in resolving land disputes. Indonesian agrarian law, based on the 1960