

Implementation of Restorative Justice and Determination of Spiritual Costs in Land Ownership Disputes in the Jurisdiction of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police

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Abstract - Land ownership disputes within the jurisdiction of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police (Polda Metro Jaya) often result in criminal proceedings that do not always address the root of the conflict. A restorative justice approach through mediation and agreements on restitutionary costs is an alternative that is more oriented towards recovery and justice. The problems faced in this paper are how the regulations and procedures for carrying out investigations and inquiries by the Police, how to implement restorative law enforcement regarding land ownership disputes, and what is the ideal restorative law enforcement related to land ownership disputes. This study employs a normative juridical research design using a qualitative approach. Primary data obtained from library research and analysis of legal documents consist of legislation, legal literature, and relevant scholarly sources. Data analyzed using content analysis to examine the legal framework and the application of restorative justice in land dispute resolution. The results show that the procedures for investigating land ownership disputes at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police have a clear legal basis according to the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) and Regulation of the Chief of Police (Perkap) No. 6 of 2019. However, its implementation remains hampered by overlapping authorities and weak data integration. Improved professionalism of investigators and optimization of restorative justice are needed, although its implementation remains hampered by unclear procedures and low public legal awareness. Therefore, strengthening regulations and the capacity of investigators is necessary to ensure a more consistent and equitable application of restorative justice. Ideal restorative law enforcement emphasizes substantive justice through neutral, voluntary, and equitable penal mediation. In land ownership disputes, this approach restores social relations and a sense of justice for the parties. Its success depends on clear regulations, transparent oversight, and increased capacity and integrity of investigators to ensure that restorative justice is realized humanely and equitably.

Keywords: Restorative Justice, Land Ownership Disputes, Penal Mediation, Restitution Cost, Police Investigation, Agrarian Conflict Resolution

I. INTRODUCTION

Determining the amount of restitution in criminal acts related to land ownership disputes can be analyzed from a restorative justice perspective, prioritizing victim recovery and social reconciliation (Mohamadi, 2025; Wood & Suzuki, 2020). In the context of land ownership disputes, determining restitution can be an instrument for repairing the losses suffered by victims and restoring trust between the perpetrator and victim (Muwardi et al., 2023). In cases of land ownership disputes, determining restitution based on restorative justice principles can be seen as a recognition of the values of restorative justice (Hodgkinson, 2020).

Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Land Disputes and Conflicts replaces Regulation Number 11 of 2016 and serves as the primary legal basis for resolving land disputes. Under this regulation, land ownership disputes can be resolved in two ways. First, through litigation by bringing the case to court. The second consists of non-litigation approaches, including mediation and other forms of alternative dispute resolution. Each approach has its own advantages and limitations. However, in many cases, parties ultimately resort to litigation when they are unable to reach an agreement through mediation or other alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (Silviana & Yunita, 2022).

In addition, there are regulations that serve as the basis for dispute resolution in Indonesia, namely:

1. Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations (UUPA)

Regulates agrarian law in Indonesia. By limiting land ownership to prevent monopolies and emphasizing the concept of the social purpose of land, this law replaced the colonial agricultural legal system with one more aligned with legal interests.

2. Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution

Alternative dispute resolution processes, including mediation and negotiation, are regulated in this law. It is important to note that for arbitration to be used, the parties must have a written agreement.

3. Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration

This law regulates land registration procedures to accelerate land registration to reduce land conflicts and disputes, and regulates both systematic and sporadic land registration.

4. Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency No. 20 of 2021 concerning the Handling of Land Disputes and Conflicts

This law establishes administrative, mediation, and legal mechanisms. This law aims to regulate duties and authorities. It also emphasizes the importance of transparency and legal certainty in resolving land conflicts. This law regulates land conflict prevention through various policies and regulations.

Saving time and costs is the goal of a land dispute resolution system that prioritizes discussion and mediation (Derevyanko et al., 2023; Rasyid, 2024; Rahmah et al., 2024). Furthermore, a mutually beneficial solution can be achieved through non-litigation (Hu & Zheng, 2016). However, in non-litigation situations, finding a compromise can be difficult because each party tends to insist on defending its position. Litigation, on the other hand, involves numerous rounds of trials, whether civil lawsuits or state administrative cases, and can be expensive and time-consuming (Hasman et al., 2026).

In this study, the authors used a case study in North Jakarta from 2022 to 2024. In June 2023, a land dispute in the Cilincing area sparked conflict among local residents. Furthermore, the Kapuk Muara Penjarangan area was also the site of clashes in September 2023. A dispute over who should pay for repairs to a burned building sparked violence that resulted in numerous casualties. At least 130 officers from the North Jakarta Metro Police were deployed in the area surrounding the brawl.

The incident went viral on social media, with both sides attacking each other and taking control of the streets. Some armed themselves with long wooden blocks to attack each other. Residents in the surrounding area were terrified by the clash. A land dispute then arose in February 2024, when the North Jakarta State Administrative Land Office was sued by residents of Jalan Gorontalo, RT 05 and RT 14, RW 01, Sungai Bambu Village, Tanjung Priok District, to the State Administrative Court (PTUN). The land belonging to the Sungai Bambu Village residents was allegedly granted by the police with a Right of Use Certificate Number 767/Sungai Bambu, prompting local residents to take legal action. A total

of 75 (seventy-five) residents took legal action. The procedure for granting certificates in the name of the Police, which was allegedly given without a clear legal basis, was revealed in this lawsuit.

The issuance of the certificate in the name of the Police Department was criticized by residents as unreasonable. He stated that the North Jakarta Land Office emphasized that the land was previously used as a dormitory, thus justifying the issuance of the certificate in the Police Department's name. This situation raises issues in determining compensation in land disputes (Teguh Prasetyo, 2019). In restorative justice, compensation must be fair, meaning it can restore the victim's losses without burdening the perpetrator, thus achieving balance for both parties (Joireman & Tchatchoua-Djomo, 2023; Ngin & Neef, 2021).

Several previous studies have discussed restorative justice and land dispute resolution from various perspectives. Research by Alexander (2014) research explains that compensation in land disputes can be used as a legal tool to protect injured parties, particularly in cases of unauthorized land use or cultivation. Other studies on restorative justice in the criminal justice system emphasize that mediation and reconciliation mechanisms are effective in reducing conflict escalation and promoting human law enforcement (Agusta et al., 2025). In addition, studies on agrarian dispute resolution highlight that non-litigation approaches, such as mediation and negotiation can accelerate dispute settlement while reducing legal costs and social tension (Sihotang & Barthos, 2025).

However, most previous studies tend to examine restorative justice conceptually within the broader criminal justice system or focus on compensation mechanisms in agrarian conflicts without specifically analyzing how restorative justice is implemented at the investigation and inquiry stages by the police, particularly in land ownership disputes. Moreover, limited research discusses the determination of spiritual or restitutionary costs as part of restorative settlement mechanisms within police jurisdiction.

Based on the background description, it can be emphasized that the implementation of restorative justice and the determination of the costs of reconciliation in resolving land ownership disputes in the jurisdiction of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police is an issue that not only touches on the procedural aspects of law enforcement, but also concerns legal certainty, protection of land rights, and the legitimacy of the practice of resolving cases outside the courts. Therefore, a comprehensive and normative critical study is required to assess these practices align with the principles rule of law, justice, and prevailing regulatory framework. This way, the application of restorative justice and the determination of settlement costs can remain in line with legal objectives and truly function as a dispute resolution mechanism capable of restoring the rights of the parties involved.

Based on the background described above, this study formulates the following research problems:

1. What legal provisions and procedural frameworks regulate police investigations and inquiries?
2. How is restorative justice implemented in law enforcement related to land ownership disputes?
3. What is the ideal model of restorative law enforcement in resolving land ownership disputes?

This research contributes to the development of legal studies on restorative justice and land dispute resolution through several important aspects. First, this research provides a normative analysis of the application of restorative justice in handling land ownership disputes within the Jakarta Metropolitan Police (Polda Metro Jaya), particularly at the pre-investigation and inquiry stages. This research also examines the concept and practice of restitution-based compensation within the restorative resolution mechanism, a concept that has not been widely discussed in previous research. Additionally, this research formulates an ideal model of restorative justice-based law enforcement that combines legal certainty, substantive justice, and restoration of social relations in resolving land disputes.

This article is divided into five sections. Section 1 contains an introduction covering the background, problem formulation, research gaps, and research contributions. Section 2 discusses a literature review covering theories and previous research related to restorative justice and land dispute resolution. Section 3 describes the research methods, including the research design, data sources, and analytical techniques used. Section 4 presents the results and discussion, focusing on regulations, the application of restorative justice in land disputes, and the ideal model for law enforcement. Section 5 presents the conclusion with suggestions for future work.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of restorative justice has developed as an alternative approach within the legal system. The goal is to compensate the victim, restore relationships between the disputing parties, and involve all parties in finding a shared solution. According to Gal (2016), this approach seeks to restore balance between the perpetrator, the victim, and the community. This aligns with progressive law, which views the law as a means to create real justice that benefits society (Indarti, 2018).

In practice, restorative justice is increasingly used in criminal law as an alternative to out-of-court settlements. This approach is considered more effective because it encourages dialogue and mutual agreement, allowing conflicts to be resolved more quickly and fairly (Haerul & Zainuddin, 2023). In land disputes, the issues that arise are not only legal but also related to social, economic, and administrative

conditions. Many conflicts arise from unclear or overlapping ownership data (van der Muur, 2018).

Therefore, mediation and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms is an appropriate option for mitigating conflict. Furthermore, providing compensation is also crucial to redress the losses suffered by the aggrieved party, particularly in cases of unauthorized land use (Yusri, 2024). This mechanism not only aims to compensate economic losses but also to restore social relationships between the conflicting parties.

The application of restorative justice in the criminal justice system also shows that this approach can create more constructive resolutions compared to repressive approaches. Pradiyo (2016) emphasizes that the implementation of restorative justice in law enforcement processes provides space for dialogue, mutual agreement, and the restoration of social relationships damaged by criminal acts. Furthermore, the development of criminal law policy in Indonesia indicates a tendency to integrate restorative justice principles into law enforcement processes, including through penal mediation mechanisms and out-of-court case settlements.

Based on these studies, it can be understood that restorative justice and non-litigation dispute resolution mechanisms play an important role in resolving conflicts, including land ownership disputes. This approach provides a more dialogical, participatory, and relationship-oriented alternative for resolving disputes among the parties involved.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research design using a normative juridical approach. This approach is applied because the study aims to analyze the implementation of the restorative justice concept in resolving land ownership disputes as well as the mechanism for determining ex gratia compensation in law enforcement practices. In the context of legal information systems research and public information services, this approach enables an analysis of how legal information are processed and utilized by law enforcement authorities in the resolution of disputes (Dobinson & Johns, 2017). The nature of this research is descriptive-analytical, aiming to examine laws and regulations in relation to the legal theories that constitute the object of the study. Descriptive research is intended to provide the most accurate and systematic information possible about individuals, conditions, or other phenomena being studied (Mitchell, 2022).

3.1 Data Source

The data used in this study consist of secondary data derived from literature review and examination of legal documents. These sources include (Ahmad Tanzeh, 2011):

1. Laws and regulations, such as the Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 8 of 1981), Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Police, Chief of Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation, and Police Regulation No. 8 of 2021 concerning Handling Criminal Offenses Based on Restorative Justice.
2. Institutional documents and case reports related to land ownership disputes within the Jakarta Metropolitan Police (Polda Metro Jaya) for the 2022–2024 period.
3. Academic sources, such as books, journal articles, and research findings discussing restorative justice, agrarian disputes, and resolution through penal mediation.

3.2 Data Characteristics

The data analyzed in this study have several main characteristics, namely:

- **Type of Data:** legal documents, statutory regulations, academic literature, and records of land dispute cases.
- **Data Time Range:** applicable regulatory documents as well as dispute cases that occurred during the 2022–2024 period.
- **Data Attributes:** information related to investigation and inquiry procedures, the implementation of restorative justice mechanisms, and forms of dispute settlement agreements, including compensation or ex gratia payments.
- **Data Relevance:** the data are used to analyze how legal information is processed by law enforcement officials in resolving land ownership disputes.

3.3 Data Selection Strategy

Data selection in this study is using a purposive sampling technique which focuses on choosing data sources that are relevant to the research topic. The selection criteria include:

1. Legal documents governing investigation and inquiry procedures, as well as the implementation of restorative justice.
2. Academic literature addressing the concept of restorative justice of land disputes.
3. Documentation of land ownership dispute cases that involve settlement processes based on restorative justice approach.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

All collected data was analyzed using a qualitative approach using content analysis methods. This began with analyzing information in legal documents, statutes, court decisions, and academic literature relevant to the research topic. The data was then classified based on themes, concepts, and legal issues according to the research focus. In the next stage, the grouped data was interpreted and analyzed to identify

patterns, relationships between concepts, and meanings that could explain the phenomena under study.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The Regulations and Procedures for Conducting Investigations and Inquiries Conducted by the Police

Investigation and prosecution are the processes of handling cases by the Indonesian National Police (Polri), which are part of the state's role in maintaining order and security, and upholding justice. Their implementation is clearly regulated in laws and regulations, particularly the Criminal Procedure Code (Law No. 8 of 1981) and the Police Law (Law No. 2 of 2002), and further clarified through technical regulations such as Regulation of the Chief of Police No. 6 of 2019. Functionally, an investigation aims to determine whether an event can be categorized as a crime, while an investigation focuses on gathering evidence, explaining the incident, and determining the perpetrators responsible (Hamzah, 2017).

Legally, the police already have a fairly clear legal basis for handling land ownership disputes. However, in practice, numerous obstacles remain. One of the main issues is complex land data (e.g., numerous different or unsynchronized documents) and overlapping authority between agencies. For example, in a case in Cilincing in 2023, several residents claimed land ownership with differing evidence. As a result, the police had to review numerous documents and collaborate with the National Land Agency (BPN). This made the process more difficult and time-consuming. Therefore, handling land disputes is not only a matter of criminal law but also relies heavily on clear land data. If data is unclear or not well-integrated, the investigation and prosecution process becomes more complex and dispute resolution can take longer.

From a legal perspective, restorative justice now has a stronger foundation since the enactment of the new Criminal Code (Law No. 1 of 2023). This demonstrates a shift in perspective in criminal law, from a previous emphasis on punishment (retributive) to a greater focus on improvement, restoration, and rehabilitation. This means that the goal of the law is no longer solely to punish the perpetrator, but also to restore the situation, improve social relations, and resolve conflicts. This principle provides a basis for law enforcement officials to prioritize a restorative justice approach from the beginning of the case handling process, as long as the legal requirements are met (Agusta et al., 2025).

The revised Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) directs that restorative justice have a clearer and more structured role, both at the pre-investigation and investigation stages. For example, it regulates the termination of cases for the sake of justice and strictly monitored out-of-court settlements. This regulation is expected to provide clearer implementation and not solely rely on the discretion of the authorities. However, in practice, obstacles remain, such as differing understandings among officers, unclear boundaries of

authority, and uncertain procedures. Nevertheless, with the new Criminal Code and the planned reform of the KUHAP, restorative justice now has a stronger basis for fair and responsible implementation.

In general, the police's pre-investigation and investigation process is clearly regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) and Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Police. This process is carried out in stages, starting with the report, inquiry, and investigation, and finally the submission of the case file to the prosecutor. Officers must comply with legal principles such as legality, professionalism, proportionality, and respect for human rights to ensure fair and appropriate law enforcement.

4.2 Implementation of Law Enforcement Regarding Land Ownership Disputes in a Restorative Manner

Complex land disputes require alternative approaches, as those focused solely on punishment are often ineffective. One approach that can be used is restorative justice. Land disputes are not only civil matters, but often escalate into criminal matters, such as land grabbing, document falsification, or vandalism. This can lead to social conflict and disrupt public order. An approach that focuses solely on punishing the perpetrator often fails to address the root of the problem and can even prolong the conflict. Therefore, a restorative justice approach is used.

Restorative justice aims to resolve conflicts peacefully, improve relationships between disputing parties, and reach a fair agreement. This approach views the law not merely as a tool for punishment, but also as way to create real justice for all parties. In land disputes, this approach can be applied if several conditions are met, such as the parties' willingness to reconcile, there are no casualties, and the case does not have a significant impact on the wider community (Taylor, 2021).

Regulations regarding the application of restorative justice in police practice are stipulated in Police Regulation No. 8 of 2021. This regulation authorizes investigators to dismiss cases if they are resolved amicably, provided that certain conditions are met, such as an agreement between the parties and compensation for losses incurred. In areas like the Jakarta Metropolitan Police (Polda Metro Jaya), this approach is crucial due to the high number of land disputes and the high value of land, which often lead to conflict. Restorative justice must not be applied haphazardly and must still be based on applicable legal rules. Without adequate supervision, this approach is at risk of being misused simply to speed up the resolution of cases without actually resolving the roots of the conflict (Pradityo, 2016).

An example of the application of this approach is seen in the land conflict in Kapuk Muara, Penjaringan, in 2023. In this case, the police helped bring the disputing parties together for dialogue and reached a peaceful agreement, preventing the conflict from escalating. In this case, restorative justice serves not only as a means of resolving cases but also to improve social relations within the community.

In general, the application of restorative justice in land disputes is an effort to improve the law enforcement system to emphasize real justice and social harmony. If implemented consistently, transparently, and in accordance with the rules, this approach can be a more effective and just solution for resolving agrarian conflicts.

Analysis shows that restorative justice also has several advantages over approaches that focus solely on punishment. This approach can expedite dispute resolution, reduce the risk of over-criminalization of cases that are actually civil in nature, and open up space for dialogue that can ease social tensions. This way, conflicts can be prevented from escalating into larger disputes within the community.

TABLE I COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LAND DISPUTE RESOLUTION MODELS

Model	Main Characteristics	Advantages	Limitations	References
Litigation Model	Dispute resolved through formal court procedures and judicial decisions	Provides strong legal certainty and formal judgment	Time-consuming, costly, and may escalate social conflict	(Hasman et al., 2026; Silviana & Yunita, 2022)
Conventional Mediation / ADR	Dispute resolved through negotiation facilitated by a neutral mediator	Faster and less costly; promotes mutual agreement	Limited authority when dispute involves criminal elements	(Yusri et al., 2024)
Restorative Justice Model	Conflict resolved through dialogue, reconciliation, and restitution between parties facilitated by law enforcement	Restores social relations, reduces conflict escalation, and accelerates dispute resolution	Requires voluntary participation and clear procedural standards	(Gal, 2016; Pradityo, 2016)

Table I shows a comparison of several types of land dispute resolution. Dispute resolution through litigation generally offers a high level of legal certainty but is time-consuming and expensive. ADR tends to be faster and more flexible, but only for cases without criminal elements. Restorative justice involves dialogue and restitution to quickly resolve conflicts and restore social relations. However, its effectiveness is determined by the willingness of the parties to cooperate, the

clarity of the rules used, and the existence of good supervision so that the process runs fairly.

4.3 Ideal Restorative Law Enforcement Regarding Land Ownership Disputes

Fig. 1 illustrates the process for resolving land disputes. The process begins with a police investigation and inquiry. If

certain conditions are met, investigators can use a restorative justice approach by bringing the parties together for mediation. During this process, the parties also agree on the amount of compensation to compensate for losses and repair their relationship.

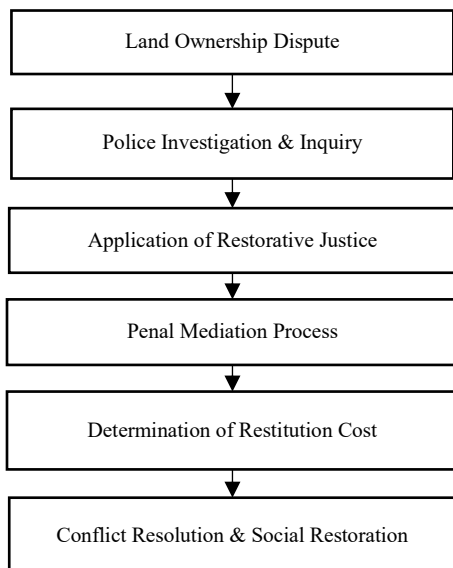


Fig. 1 Conceptual Diagram

Restorative law enforcement in land disputes is an approach that emphasizes problem resolution rather than simply imposing punishment. The goal is to find a fair solution for all parties, by repairing losses, restoring relationships, and reestablishing harmonious conditions. Therefore, the resolution goes beyond determining who is at fault, but also ensuring the conflict is truly resolved and does not create new problems. This approach also emphasizes the values of humanity, justice, and deliberation, and aligns with Pancasila and Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which guarantee the protection of rights, legal certainty, and equality for all.

Collaboration between the police, prosecutors, the National Land Agency (BPN), and local governments is essential in resolving land disputes through restorative justice, as this process cannot be carried out by one party alone. This collaboration allows for a more comprehensive resolution, including legal aspects, clarity of land ownership, and the social conditions of the community. Furthermore, justice for all parties must be ensured in this process. Given that land disputes often involve parties with unequal power, weaker groups must be protected to prevent injustice or abuse of authority.

In resolving land disputes, an effective restorative justice approach must fulfill several important things:

1. Clarity of land status is the main thing, therefore, an objective and thorough examination of documents and ownership history is necessary.

2. The settlement process must involve all disputing parties through open dialogue with the assistance of a neutral party acting as a facilitator.
3. Any losses incurred must be resolved fairly, whether through land restitution, monetary compensation, or other mutually agreed-upon agreements.
4. All stages of the settlement process must be conducted transparently and accountably to prevent abuse of authority.

Thus, the success of restorative justice in land disputes does not depend solely on the rule of law. Equally important are the quality of law enforcement officers, the availability of well-integrated land data, and active community involvement. When officers work professionally, the data used is accurate and interconnected, and the community participates in the process, conflict resolution can proceed more smoothly. This ensures that the results are not only faster but also feel fairer and truly resolve the problem, rather than simply a formality.

Restorative justice approach aligns with the idea of progressive law, which views the law not merely as a tool for punishment, but as a means to truly bring justice to society. This means that the priority is not simply sanctions, but how problems can be resolved fairly and social relations restored. But, its application must still comply with applicable regulations and cannot be applied to all types of cases, especially serious cases such as land mafia or document forgery. Therefore, a clear balance must be struck between maintaining legal certainty, protecting community rights, and improving relations between parties, so that the final outcome is not only legally valid but also just and acceptable to all parties.

Land data and information management also play a crucial role. If land data is well-organized and digitally integrated, the dispute resolution process can be much faster and less complicated. Furthermore, an open and transparent system can reduce the potential for fraud or misunderstanding. The public also needs to be given broader access to legal information and land data. This way, they can better understand the status of land they own or dispute. This increased understanding can also reduce the potential for future conflict, as the public becomes more aware and less easily trapped in disputes.

However, this study still has several limitations. The approach used is still normative and relies solely on legal documents, so it does not fully reflect the actual conditions on the ground. Furthermore, the research's focus on the Metro Jaya region means the results may not be representative of other regions with different characteristics. Therefore, future similar research should be supplemented with an empirical approach, for example through direct interviews or field studies. This way, the picture of how restorative justice is actually implemented can be clearer, more in-depth, and more relevant to the conditions that exist in society.

V. CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS, AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion

This research shows that the Jakarta Metropolitan Police's handling of land disputes is supported by a clear legal basis, so regulatory compliance is not a problem. Furthermore, the restorative justice approach has proven quite effective because it encourages conflict resolution through peaceful agreements, improves relationships between parties, and provides compensation that is perceived as fair. This approach also helps reduce the potential for prolonged conflict and expedite case resolution. However, its successful implementation is not automatic. Many factors influence it, such as the investigator's ability to handle cases, the quality and accuracy of land data, and transparent oversight. Without these factors, restorative justice may not be optimal. Therefore, a law enforcement model is needed that not only adheres to regulations but also actively involves all parties, upholds a sense of justice, and is supported by strong inter-agency cooperation to ensure its results are truly effective and gain public trust.

5.2 Suggestion

For restorative justice to be truly effective in resolving land disputes, several factors must be considered. First, clear technical guidelines are needed to ensure consistent mediation and compensation processes and provide legal certainty. Clear guidelines will help ensure that authorities are not confused when making decisions. Furthermore, investigators' skills need to be continuously improved, particularly in understanding land law and how to properly apply restorative justice principles. Furthermore, collaboration between institutions such as the police, the National Land Agency (BPN), and local governments must be strengthened to ensure more integrated data and a faster and more efficient resolution process. Finally, regular monitoring and evaluation are crucial. This ensures that the implementation of restorative justice remains compliant, fair to all parties, and truly benefits the wider community, rather than simply being a formality..

5.3 Future Research

Going forward, research should focus more on fieldwork to truly understand how dispute resolution works in practice. For example, this could be done by interviewing law enforcement officials, land officials, and individuals involved in disputes. Furthermore, it's important to consider the role of technology, such as data digitization and legal information systems, to accelerate and make the process more transparent. It would also be interesting to see research comparing cases with other countries, as this could help to learn from more effective dispute resolution models that can be implemented sustainably.

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