

Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution: The Role of GTRA in the Case of Sumberklampok Village, Buleleng Regency

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Conflict, welfare, land management, agrarian reform, land redistribution</p> <p>Date logs: Received: Oct 17, 2024 Reviewed: Oct 28, 2024 Accepted: May 4, 2025 Published: May 5, 2025</p> <p>How To Cite: Sudiarta, I.M., Talakua, J.C.E. (2025). Agrarian Reform and Conflict Resolution: The Role of GTRA in the Case of Sumberklampok Village, Buleleng Regency. <i>Marcapada: Jurnal Kebijakan Pertanahan</i>, 4(2), 119–132. https://doi.org/10.31292/mj.v4i2.67</p>	<p>This study investigates the development of Sumberklampok Village in its struggle related to the conflict to obtain land rights. This study describes the chronology of the existence of Sumberklampok Village among various entities, as well as the role of the agreement between the Bali Provincial Government and the community in granting rights to part of the ex-HGU land. Using a case study approach in obtaining field data, the author's findings show that the community has been fighting for land rights that have been controlled for decades. The community has implemented land redistribution activities, leading to the designation of Sumberklampok Village as the National Agrarian Reform Master Project. The implications of the agreement include active community participation in land management, improved community welfare, transparent management and supervision, necessary counselling and assistance for the community, and attention to environmental aspects in land management. The conclusion is that the implementation of the ex-HGU land redistribution agreement is important to ensure fair use of natural resources for the community and sustainable improvement of community welfare. This study presents a series of policy recommendations, including monitoring the impact of land redistribution on community welfare, increasing transparency and efficiency of land management, strengthening education and counselling for the community, and environmental protection in land management.</p>

A. Introduction

Agrarian reform is an effort to create social and economic justice through land redistribution and fair management. However, the implementation of agrarian reform often faces challenges, including conflicts related to land claims and inequality in accessing and utilising resources. Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2023 about speeding up agrarian reform describes agrarian reform as a key national program that aims to make land ownership and use more equal, help solve land disputes, and create a fair economy (Salim and Utami, 2020). Regarding the resolution of agrarian conflicts, Sumberklampok Village is one of the villages designated as the location of Agrarian Reform Object Land (TORA) from the TORA source of Former Cultivation Rights (HGU) by the Bali Province Agrarian Reform Task Force Team since 2020, as stated in the Final Report Document of the Bali Province GTRA 2020. Sumberklampok Village in Buleleng Regency, Bali, is an intriguing case study to

understand how agrarian reform can resolve conflicts and achieve fair resolutions. The extent to which institutional roles in resolving various land conflict cases is a crucial issue in the vortex of agrarian problems in the region (Rineksi, 2022, Putra, et al., 2021).

Previous studies have revealed that agrarian conflicts can arise due to differences in claims and perceptions regarding land ownership, as well as inequality in access and management of resources (Utomo et al., 2025, Jaya et al., 2024). This study also highlights the importance of a participatory approach and dialogue between the government, community, and other stakeholders in achieving agrarian conflict resolution. Lestari et al.'s (2023) research entitled "The Role of GTRA in Resolving Land Conflicts in Tambakrejo Village, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency" revealed that GTRA's role in efforts to resolve land conflicts involves coordinating and facilitating the resolution of land conflicts by collecting and analysing information based on Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018. It was conveyed that the obstacles faced by the GTRA Team in efforts to handle land conflicts were a decree issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry that was not in accordance with its objectives, as well as a lack of cooperation between the GTRA Team and various cross-sector work units of the Regional Apparatus Organisation. Masdin (2022), in his research entitled "The Position of Agrarian Reform in Resolving Agrarian Conflicts in the Regions", concluded that the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018 concerning agrarian reform reflects the government's determination to implement the current agrarian reform programme. This dedication is reflected in the determination of several main priority programmes to realise the Agrarian Reform agenda.

This case study and research can provide dmore profoundinsight into the implementation of agrarian reform in various regions in Indonesia. However, related to the locus of Sumberklampok Village, research that specifically examines the implementation of agrarian reform and conflict resolution at the village level is still limited, making it iintriguingto study. Unlike the case study explained previously, Sumberklampok Village is one, or perhaps the only, definitive village in Bali whose entire area does not have a land title until the conflict can be resolved and ends with the issuance of a land redistribution certificate. The fundamental difference between the Tambakrejo Village Case Study and Sumberklampok Village is in the TORA source criteria, where in Tambakrejo Village the TORA source comes from the Release of Forest Areas, while in Sumberklampok Village the TORA source comes from Ex-HGU land. This difference in TORA sources will also affect the involvement of stakeholders who play a role in implementing land conflict resolution at each TORA location.

Based on the description above, it can be formulated that the purpose of this study is to analyze the role of agrarian reform institutions in resolving agrarian conflicts and to understand the conflict resolution mechanisms used in Sumberklampok Village. Through this study, it is expected to find useful lessons for the implementation of agrarian reform and resolution of agrarian conflicts in other areas, as well as to contribute to further understanding of the role of agrarian policies in achieving social and economic justice.

B. Methods

This study uses a qualitative research method because it is based on descriptive research and utilises several analysis methods as a research approach (Creswell, 2012). This study is examined through the perspective of participants with interactive and flexible strategies (Wekke et al., 2019). The analysis method used in this study uses a case study approach, with Sumberklampok Village as the unit of analysis. Case studies are used to study the local context in detail, as well as to understand the complexity of implementing agrarian reform and conflict resolution at the village level.

Previous studies about the conflict between the Bali Provincial Government and the Sumberklampok Village community, as well as agrarian reform in Indonesia, can offer useful information on how conflicts are resolved and the challenges and effects of agrarian reform. The following are some literature studies that can be used as references in related literature reviews, including "Participatory Approaches to Land Conflict Resolution: Lessons from Developing Countries" by Smith, J. et al. This study examines participatory approaches in resolving land conflicts in developing countries. This study provides insight into the benefits of community participation in resolving land conflicts and its implications in the context of agrarian reform.

The study conducted by Rodriguez et al., entitled "Community Empowerment Through Land Redistribution Programs: A Case Study of Successful Implementation," explores community empowerment through successfully implemented land redistribution programs. This study can provide perspectives on how land redistribution can improve social and economic justice at the local level. The study conducted by Brown et al., titled "Conflict Resolution and Land Tenure Security in Rural Communities", concentrates on the resolution of conflicts and the security of land tenure in rural communities. This study can provide insight into the importance of conflict resolution in creating a stable and sustainable environment for the implementation of agrarian reform. Finally, the study of Wang et al., "Impact of Land Redistribution on Rural Development: Evidence from Case Studies", evaluates the impact of land redistribution on rural development based on case studies. This study can provide information on how land redistribution can improve community welfare and support sustainable development. By analysing related literature studies, the review can provide a theoretical basis and in-depth understanding of the implementation of agrarian reform, land conflict resolution, and the role of land redistribution in creating social and economic justice.

C. Results and Discussion

The Role of the GTRA in Resolving Land Conflicts in Sumberklampok Village

Sumberklampok Village is astronomically located at L.114.51363, B.-8.15913; it is a village in the Gerokgak District, which is located ± 88 km to the west of the centre of Buleleng Regency with a travel distance of ± 120 minutes. The distance from the district centre is approximately 40 minutes. Administratively, Sumberklampok Village borders the following boundaries: North: Bali Sea; East: Jarakkan Village; South: Jembrana Regency; West: Gilimanuk. With orbit, namely the distance from the centre of government:

- a. Centre to District government as far as 39 km
- b. Centre to Regency government as far as 88 km
- c. The provincial government centre is 154 kilometres away.

The topographical conditions of the Sumberklampok Village area, Gerokgak District, Buleleng Regency, are sloping areas with an altitude of 0-1000 m above sea level with relatively moderate rainfall and air temperatures ranging from 27°C to 35°C. Sumberklampok Village has a relatively moderate dry and rainy climate so that it has a direct effect on the planting patterns of dryland farmers in the area. The area of Sumberklampok Village is 29,081.9 Ha or \pm 21.29% of the area of Buleleng Regency (Buleleng Regency Area is 136,588 Ha). Land use in the Sumberklampok Village Area consists of settlements covering an area of 128.74 ha, fields 524 ha, forests 28,385.76 ha and swamps 30.41 ha, as well as other uses (temples, public facilities, roads, settlements, fields and so on) covering an area of 12.99 ha (Land Use Ex. HGU 1, 2, and 3). Land use is a type of earth surface cover, either in natural or artificial forms. Land use involves activities that add value to the land, such as agriculture or construction, while maintaining its original purpose. The results obtained from the data inventory in Sumberklampok Village show that the structure of land use varies, including permanent/semi/non-permanent buildings, dry fields/fields, and other public facilities. The majority of land, namely 97.60% with an area of 28,385.76 ha, is forest land, which is used for public facilities/social facilities as much as 0.04% with an area of 12.99 ha, and for dry fields/fields as much as 1.80% with an area of 524 ha, which is usually located at the back of the yard of residents' houses.

Land use for residential buildings is 0.44%, with an area of 128.74 ha. Residential buildings are usually located together and close to village roads. Data on land use and utilisation as mentioned above, where most of the land, namely 97.60%, is forest land, shows that the condition of Sumberklampok village is still relatively homogeneous with rural life. Land use is an activity that obtains added value without changing the physical form of the land. The structure of land use in Sumberklampok Village: most residents use their land in the agricultural sector. Most residents use their land primarily for growing corn and peanuts. The agricultural business carried out is dryland farming (fields/fields). The use of agricultural land is the largest portion of the use of village land. Of the total land recorded, 841 fields with an area of 5,141,020 m² are dry land designated for corn and peanuts (fields). The rest is mostly designated for homes, and sometimes there are also stalls/trades that are integrated with their homes. And there is also land used for public facilities, such as the banjar hall, pura, wantilan, and others.

GTRA has a crucial role in resolving land conflicts, especially in Sumberklampok Village. As an institution established with the aim of accelerating the implementation of agrarian reform and resolving land conflicts, GTRA acts as a mediator and facilitator in the conflict resolution process. In the context of Sumberklampok Village, GTRA functions to identify and understand the root causes of existing land conflicts, involve all stakeholders in the dialogue and negotiation process, and prepare and implement fair and sustainable solutions.

GTRA also plays a role in the process of land data verification and validation, which helps identify land claims and map land boundaries that are the source of conflict. GTRA contributes to the process of land redistribution and land certification for entitled communities, which is an important part of agrarian reform and resolving land conflicts.

Ultimately, GTRA's role in resolving land conflicts in Sumberklampok Village is to help create conditions conducive to peace and justice in land ownership and management. Thus, GTRA plays a role in ensuring social and economic justice, as well as supporting sustainable development in Sumberklampok Village and other areas in Indonesia.

GTRA's important role cannot be separated from the support and cooperation of all parties, including the central and regional governments, local communities, and other stakeholders. With this support and cooperation, GTRA can carry out its duties and functions effectively and contribute to achieving the goals of agrarian reform and resolving land conflicts in Indonesia.

The process of establishing the Bali Province GTRA began with the formation of the GTRA Team, chaired by the Governor of Bali Province, which was formed in accordance with the Decree of the Governor of Bali Number 209/01-A/HK/2020 concerning the Establishment and Membership of the Bali Province Agrarian Reform Task Force, which was stipulated on February 13, 2020. The daily implementation team was created based on the decision from the Head of the Bali Province National Land Agency Regional Office, which was issued on February 14, 2020, and it includes members suggested by related government departments for the agrarian reform task force.

To understand the substance of the defence conflict that occurred in Sumberklampok Village, this paper uses a descriptive analysis of the chronology of land control by the community on the Ex HGU 1,2,3 land of Sumberklampok Village as follows:

1. Former HGU Land No. 1 Sumberklampok Village is former HGU land in the name of PT Dharmajati, whose rights expired on December 31, 2007, and was not extended so that the land became state land.
2. Former HGU Land No. 2 and No. 3 Sumberklampok Village in the name of PT Margarana, whose rights expired on December 31, 1993, is former Eigendom Verponding land of Teluk Terima and Sumber Batok Persil, based on the nationalisation of Dutch companies that were handed over from the Central Government to the Bali Provincial Government in accordance with Decree Number 797/Ka dated September 15, 1960.
3. After the plantation land was handed over by the Central Government, the Bali Regional Government then handed over the use of the two plantation lands to YKP (Yayasan Kebaktian Proklamasi/Veteran) to be managed in accordance with Decree of the Governor of the Head of the Bali Region No. 715/A.3/2/31 dated June 16, 1961. Furthermore, YKP formed NV Margarana (later renamed PT Margarana) to manage the land for plantation business. In 1968, PT Margarana applied for HGU, resulting in the issuance of HGU Certificates No. 2 and No. 3 for Sumberklampok Village.

4. Regarding the management of the plantation by PT Margarana, it was considered not to provide real results for improving the welfare of the fighters/veterans and their families, and the term of the HGU had ended on December 31, 1993. Then the Regional Leadership Council of the Indonesian Veteran Legion of Bali Province, as the YKP Bali Province Supervisor, returned the management of the former HGU land No. 2 and No. 3 of Sumber Klampok Village to the Bali Provincial Government in 2010.
5. The community physically controls and utilises ex-HGU land for yard land, cultivated land, and supporting facilities for settlements.
6. There is an agreement between the Bali Provincial Government and the community regarding the former HGU land 1,2,3 with a plan to grant ownership rights to the community for part of the former HGU land, numbers 1, 2, and 3 of Sumberklampok Village, and the rest will remain under the control of the Bali Provincial Government.
7. After the agreement was followed up with land redistribution activities in 2021 in stage 1, where certificates were submitted for 800 plots with a total of 776 families with an area of 51.27 hectares.
8. In stage II, land redistribution was carried out for 813 plots with details of 128 plots of yard and 685 plots of cultivation with a total of 705 families with an area of 346.4 hectares.

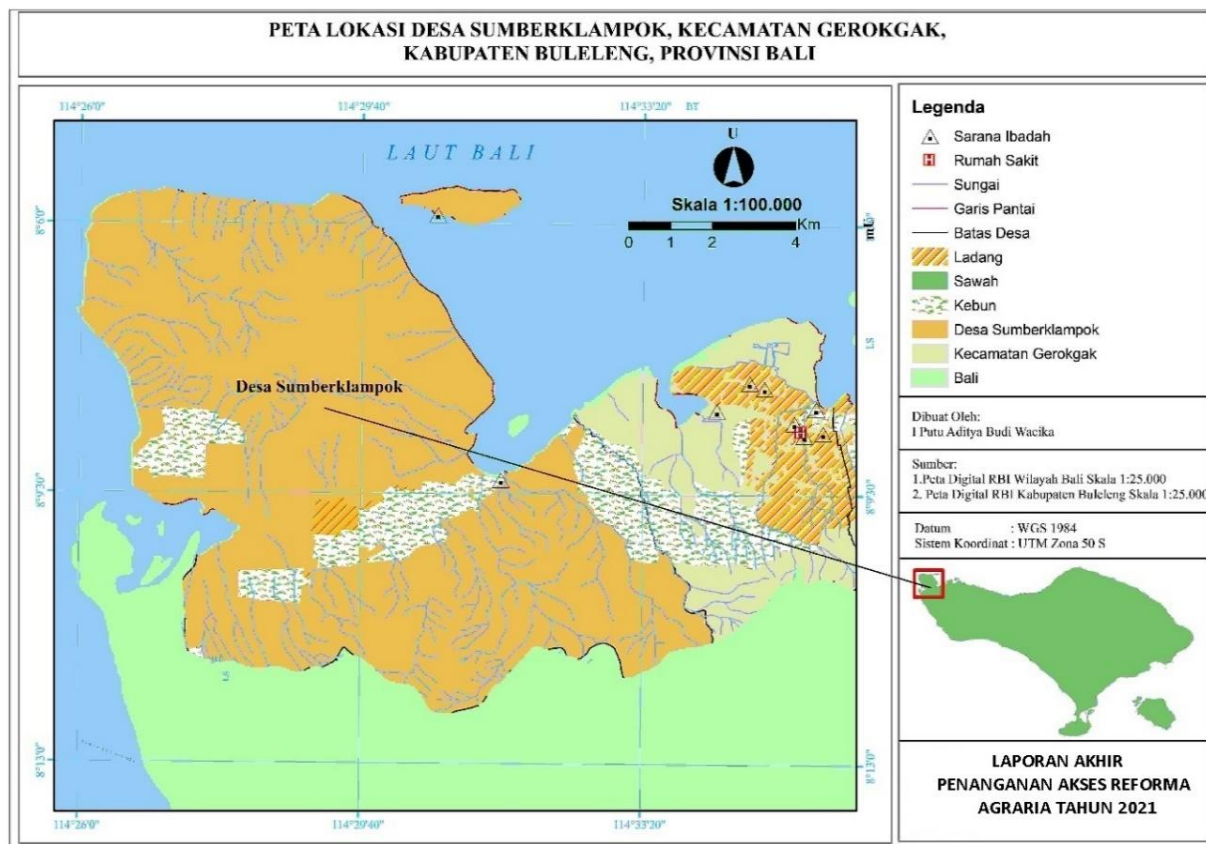


Figure 1. Administrative Map of Sumberklampok Village

Source: Final Report on Handling Access to Agrarian Reform 2021, BPN Regional Office of Bali Province

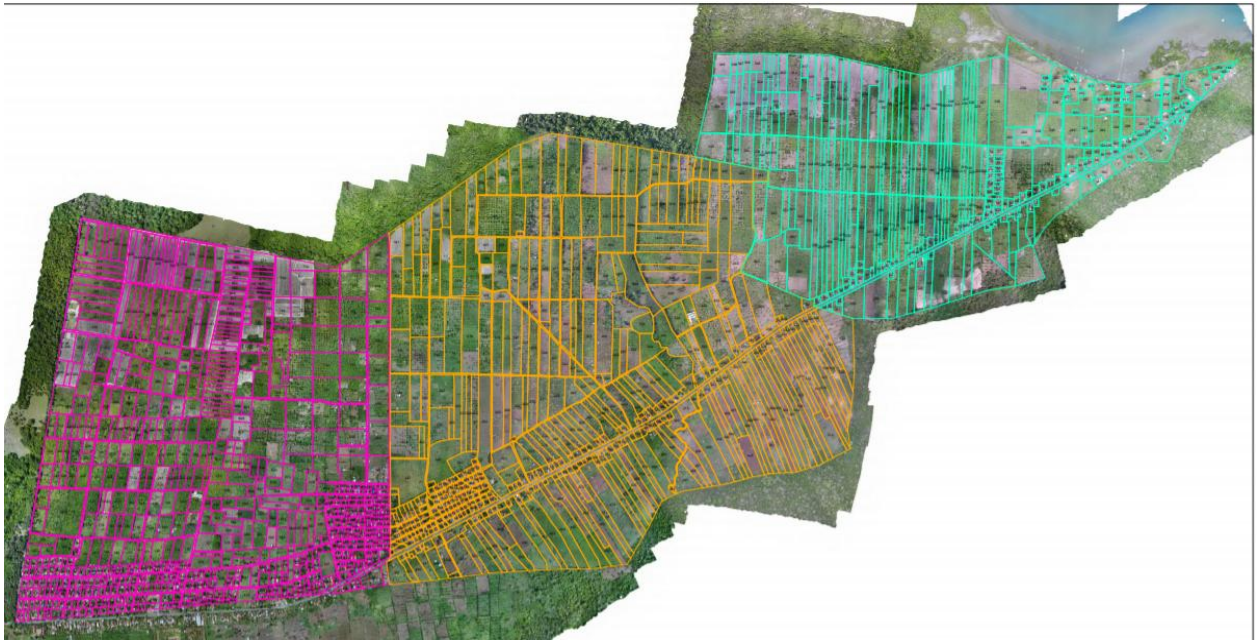


Figure 2. Initial GUPT Before Land Arrangement and Redistribution

Source: Final Report on Handling Access to Agrarian Reform 2021, BPN Regional Office of Bali Province

Agrarian Reform in the Agrarian Reform Village of Sumberklampok Village

The success story of agrarian reform in Buleleng Regency involves asset and access management carried out simultaneously. In 2021, 929 heads of families successfully implemented asset management on a total of 1613 plots covering the Garapan and yard fields. This asset management stage can be carried out inseparably from the effective role of the Bali Provincial GTRA Team in overseeing and implementing the facilitation process for the prolonged conflict between the Bali Provincial Government and the community that controls the Ex HGU 1,2,3 Sumberklampok land. This asset management involves land redistribution activities, which are a national priority, and it takes a long time to complete the process until finally a land ownership certificate can be issued in 2021.

Of the 929 heads of families (KK) who have received assets through land redistribution, activities to empower the community through land are carried out by the Buleleng Regency Land Office with a target of 900 KK. Based on the results of social mapping in Sumberklampok Village, there are several local potentials that have been successfully developed. These potentials include empowering cassava processing into mocaf flour by PKK mothers of Sumberklampok Village, empowering the Sari Pandan group, which is a craftsman of pandan mat crafts in Sumberklampok Village, and the small bee honey cultivator group (KUPS Lebah Madu) LPHD Tirta Utama in Sumberklampok Village. The process of making mocaf flour is the result of empowerment carried out by field staff at the Buleleng Regency Land Office.

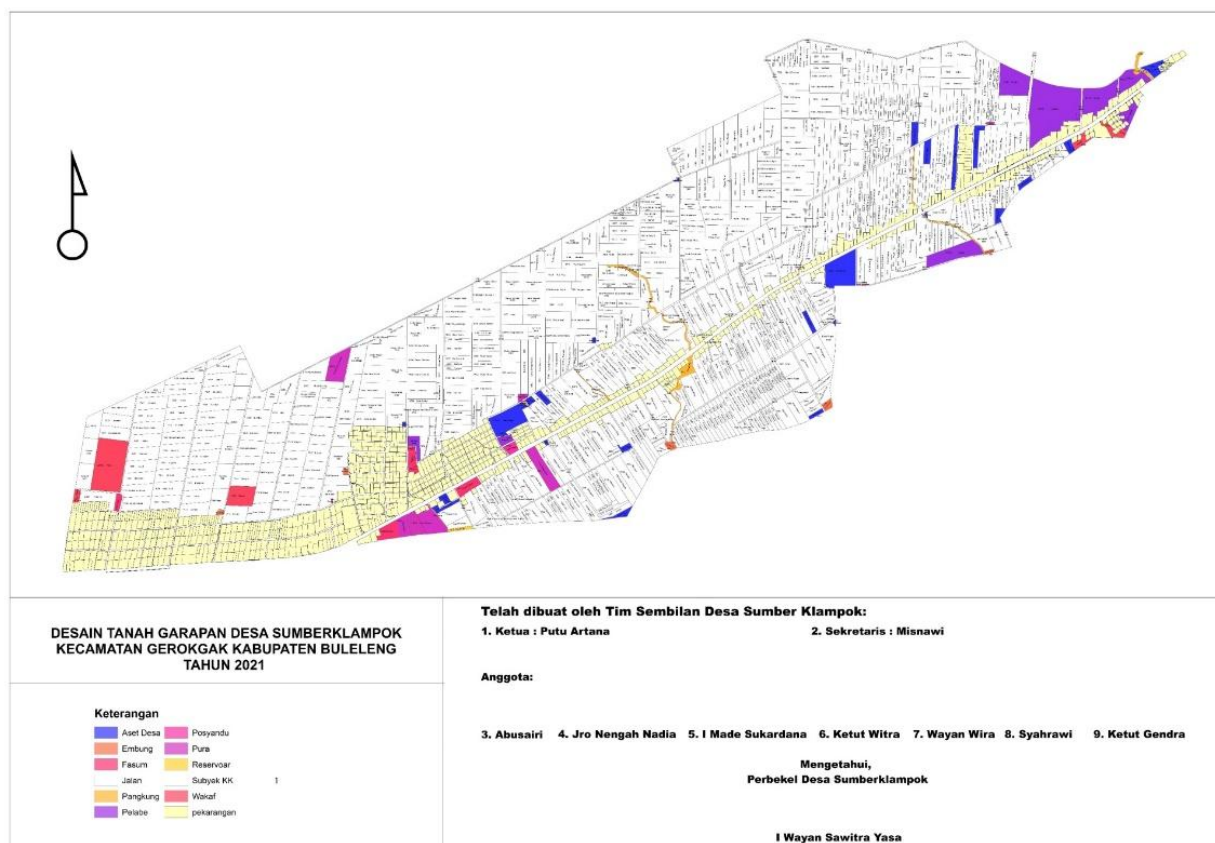


Figure 3. GUPT After Land Redistribution
Source: Team 9 Sumberklampok Village

Cassava is harvested directly in the fields owned by local farmers in Sumberklampok Village



After the cassava is harvested, the next stage is to peel the cassava first.



The cassava that has been peeled is washed first to remove the soil that sticks to the body of the cassava.



The washed cassava is then grated into a smaller and thinner shape so that it will later facilitate the drying process so that it dries faster



Before entering the drying process, cassava must be fermented with the help of mocaf starter fluid for a maximum of 12 hours. With a ratio of 1:100 liters.



After going through the fermentation process, the cassava then enters the drying process stage until the grated cassava is completely dry with the help of a bamboo mat.



The process of grinding with a slip tool into small and smooth parts so that it becomes Mocaf Flour. From 1 kg of cassava can produce \pm 400 grams of flour.



The final result after going through the insertion process, Mocaf flour has been processed and put into environmentally friendly packaging and remains safe to maintain the quality of mocaf flour.



Figure 4. Mocaf Flour Making Process

Source: Final Report on Handling Access to Agrarian Reform 2021, Bali Province BPN Regional Office

The following are products resulting from the empowerment of the Buleleng Regency Land Office.



Figure 5. Community Land Empowerment Products in Sumberklampok Village

Source: Final Report on Handling Access to Agrarian Reform 2021, Bali Provincial BPN Regional Office

Due to the success of conflict resolution and the arrangement of community land assets, Sumberklampok Village was designated as an agrarian reform master project by the Presidential Staff Office, which was realised with the support of cross-ministerial programs. The Sumberklampok Village community received empowerment support from the cross-ministerial integration programme for agrarian reform with a total value of around IDR 10 billion. The government handed over 21 empowerment programs from the cross-ministerial integration program for agricultural reform to beneficiaries of land redistribution in the village (Kusuma, 2022).

C. Conclusion

With the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018, which was updated with Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2023, concerning the acceleration of agrarian reform and the implementation of national strategic programs regulated therein, the government has demonstrated its commitment to realising social and economic justice through land redistribution and resolving agrarian conflicts. Sumberklampok Village, as the location of the Land Object of Agrarian Reform

(TORA) from the TORA Ex-Right to Cultivate (HGU) source, is an intriguing research focus to understand the implementation of agrarian reform in resolving conflicts and achieving fair resolutions. Previous studies have highlighted the importance of a participatory approach and dialogue between the government, community, and other stakeholders in resolving agrarian conflicts. The existence of a strong political will from the Bali Provincial Government to resolve the conflict that has been going on for decades, where the role of the Bali Provincial Government as the Chairperson of the Provincial GTRA in determining regional policies in agrarian reform on the one hand is paradoxical with the position of the Bali Provincial Government, which is included in the parties in direct conflict with the community with the claim of land assets of the Provincial Government in the same location. In this case, the concept of a “win-win solution” in a conflict resolution process has shifted slightly to the concept of a “lost and lost solution”, with the local wisdom of the local government being the key to success in resolving the conflict.

The implementation of agrarian reform in Sumberklampok Village has had a positive impact, where land redistribution and community empowerment have strengthened the local economy and advanced the welfare of farmers and the local community. With full support from the Bali Provincial Agrarian Reform Task Force Team and cross-ministerial integration, Sumberklampok Village has successfully received empowerment assistance worth IDR 10 billion, which shows the government's seriousness in supporting the agricultural reform program. The success of conflict resolution and land asset management in Sumberklampok Village is an inspiring example of efforts to achieve social and economic justice through agrarian reform in Indonesia.

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