

## ONE MAP POLICY: DIGITAL ADMINISTRATION METHODS AS AN EFFORT TO SOLVE LAND OVERLAPS IN INDONESIA

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### Abstract:

Only now has Indonesia's land use problem been partially found to be a bright spot. Moreover, the government created the map that gave rise to this issue. Therefore, holding the One Map Policy in government policies is necessary to realize good land governance. This research aims to determine how effective the One Map Policy is in solving land problems and realizing good spatial governance to provide welfare to the people. This research is written using normative juridical methods, using literature studies that examine a problem from a legal point of view and look for data in reading materials. So, the One Map Policy is one of the alternatives and essential policies to resolve overlapping land uses in the community. Indonesia is a country that has a rich nature and can be used by humans. It is the same as what has been loaded in the 1945 Constitution in Article 33, paragraph 3, which explains that earth, water, and wealth contain nature inside it, controlled by the state and used for as big possible prosperity of the people.

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## INTRODUCTION

The development of technology, information, and communication sparked a new era, namely the changing era of computerization almost all over system, work in a way massive from manual to digital systems, including system administration defense (Juditha, 2020). Indonesia is an agricultural country (Lailatussyukriah, 2015), where land is essential in the vital activity of society, making it one of the main pillars of public organized life every day (Wahyu Maulana et al., 2020). Connection creature life, specifically man with land, is also increasingly developing, making complex systems not limited to relationships, control, and ownership. Need essential and varied land to compare straight with tall interest society in need land. Therefore, increasing service to the public will need existing land changed situations and must be provided with an administrative process, i.e., land registration. It is what happens next: background renewal System Administration Land Affairs (SAP) makes it a dynamic and ever-changing system that will follow developments and demands of the times (Juditha, 2020). Registration land means giving a guarantee of certainty law. Certainty law relates tightly to realized objective law that ensures regularity (certainty) and order, which is essential for every holder's right to land (Niru Anita Sinaga, 2021).

Many conflict land occurs in the middle of society, giving rise to its uncertainty law (Kasimbazi, 2017). Based on Consortium data Update Agrarian (next abbreviated as KPA) In 2021-2022, in 2021, 207 (two hundred and seven) conflicts were recorded agrarian with vast land affected 500,062 Ha (five hundred thousand six twenty-two hectares) and involving 198,895 families (one hundred nine tens eight thousand eight hundred and nine twenty-five families) affected (Thetanaya & Nurcholis, 2021). Conflict agrarian increase in 2022, it was noted there are 212 (two hundred and twelve) conflicts agrarian with the conflict area is 1,035,613 Ha (one million three twenty-five thousand six hundred and three mercy hectares) of land with 346,402 families (three hundred and four tens six thousand four hundred and two families) affected (Thetanaya & Nurcholis, 2021).

Based on the data above, we can see that in a period per year, there is an increase in 5 (five) agrarian conflicts, with expansion land affected covering an area of 535,551 Ha (five-hundred and three twenty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-one hectares) of land and the addition of 147,507 families (one hundred four tens seven thousand five hundred and seven families) affected (Thetanaya &

Nurcholis, 2021). This data also confirms that, in a week, there are not more than four conflicts in agrarian affairs that occur in Indonesian society.

A reason conflict agrarian happens overlapping overlap utilization rooms that hinder the development of infrastructure and equity economy throughout Indonesia. One is the overlap of utilization room because several agency governments own a map sectoral with respective goals and interests. Hence, the information provided a map that needs to be integrated and generated problems between a government and entrepreneurs, the government and society, entrepreneurs and society, and even between fellow agency governments (Silviana, 2019). Acceleration Team Secretariat the One Map Policy notes has compiled 85 IGTs (Prepres 9/2016) and added 72 thematic maps (Presidential Decree 23/2021) to 158 thematic maps involving 24 Ministries/Institutions in 34 Provinces (Shahab, 2016). It shows that there are lots of thematic maps from different agencies. There is a One Map Policy (KSP).

Hitchhiking overlap utilization space also includes overlapping overlap ownership and control on land (overlapping land claims) because of multiple certificate rights on land (Sanjaya, 2023). It is caused by weak mechanisms and procedures of administrative registration land in Indonesia, mainly related to source information physical data land mapping (Wajdi & Ramadhani, 2022). The procedure in registration land involves measurement scale mapping. The proper land aim gives certainty law for ownership and control of land for communities in various sectors, precisely giving rise to uncertainty law consequence mapping that is not regular. Therefore, the solution for implementing KSP in Indonesia will produce One map that becomes a reference to one reference geospatial, one standard, one database, and one geoportal at the level accuracy map with a scale of 1:50,000 (Wahyuningsih, 2021).

Armed arrangement space and policy on development can produce sustainable development with combined pillars of economy, environment, and social and cultural (Bárcena et al., 2017). According to Nurwadjedi (2020), from empirical experience at the Information Agency's PTR (Center for Spatial Mapping and Atlas) Deep Geospatial (BIG), studied quality from city RTRW map or regency displays exist Lots city RTRW map or regency no use map appearance earth on the map base national made by BIG as well Lots arrangement that is not used PETA thematic already determined in Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 20 of 2007 concerning Technical Analysis Guidelines Aspect Physical and Economic Environment, and Socio-Cultural in the every compile Spatial Plan (Nurwadjedi, 2020). Circumstances like this can cause many city RTRW maps or regency problems and numerous disputes over the overlap in land use or conflict utilization space in the area. At almost the moment of expiration of the validity period from regulation President Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration One Map Policy, we can see clearly that President Joko Widodo will still hold The One Map Policy as something policy key to solution problem overlapping overlap use land (Okamoto et al., 2023).

This study will give an argument related to applying the One Map Policy in giving prosperity and certainty law for the public as a solution to overlapping overlap use land in Indonesia.

## METHODS

This study uses the descriptive-analytic method (Pelengkahu & Satria, 2023), i.e., it describes and describes regulation legislation related to one map policy and then analyzes the policy's impact. The Author's approach is juridical-normative, i.e., it moderates the problem discussed through deductive and coherent methods (Sanjaya, 2023).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Overlapping Portrait Pinch Land Use in Indonesia.** Its changed use of land is a transfer process form, as the area used from the old land is finished new land, or can also be called change function from something land in different periods (Najicha et al., 2021). Change from land function to implementation is something development that cannot be avoided. Change can happen because of two things: The need for a population that is increasing over time, growing bigger and bigger, and the magnitude of the demand for a better standard of living (Dodani & LaPorte, 2005). An example is increasing space

requirements used for living, transportation, and land recreation, which encourages change in land use (Weith et al., 2021).

Technology can play a role in shifting land function. Grumble (1998) said there are three factors in how technology can influence land use. First, transition technology has replaced the field, and farmers go through the process at their level of productivity in land farming and productivity employment (Syarifudin & Zareen, 2021). Second, replacing technology transportation increases the efficiency of employment, giving a chance to enhance urban urbanization area. Third, technological transportation can improve accessibility in certain areas (Rahmawati & Bangsawan, 2022). Conflicts that arise as the overlapping overlap between mining and forestry become something highlighted for the KPK or Commission Eradication corruption, which Commission Eradication Corruption Alone gives a statement that will obscure the status of forest areas. It has caused the emergence of the problem of overlapping licensing between companies as well as on-land society. Moreover, permits are available for forest conservation and forest protection.

According to data held by the KPK, up to 2014, there were at least 1.3 million hectare-owned land licensing mines in forest area conservation, and there were 4.9 million hectares of forest protection. Plt (Executor Tasks) of Chairman Commission Eradication corruption explains that in the regions of Aceh, West Sumatra, and North Sumatra, Riau is also an area that has discovered its overlapping conflicts mining in forest areas. In Aceh, 31 thousand hectares of forest conservation and 4.9 million hectares of forest protection have become a conflict area, including TNGL (Mount Leuser). In the North Sumatra area, conflict overlapping overlaps land under permit mining, namely 2.2 thousand hectares of forest conservation and 136,000 hectares of forest protection. The area of West Sumatra has 190 thousand hectares of forest conservation and 97 thousand in forest protection.

In the Riau region, overlapping occurred in 240 thousand hectares of forest conservation and 10 thousand hectares of forest protection. Commission Eradication Corruption rediscovers events that overlap licensing between authority mining and HGU (Cultivation Rights) owners, including PKP2P and forestry, and between mining owned by society and industry. Currently, the Corruption Eradication Committee is a moderate do assessment (monitoring) and an evaluation of the Movement for national saving of natural resources in Indonesia. Commission Eradication Corruption register that in the Sumatra region in part north 4, provinces have problematic IUPs (Mining Business Permits) or can be called CNCs (Clean and Clear).

This region is north and west of Sumatra, Riau, and Aceh. In the fourth province, there are 706 Mining Business Permits with CNC status and 695 IUP cases with non-CNC status. There are many problems with overlapping or overlapping usage land between different interest permission business mining in HGU (Right use business) plantations in the district land sea. (Rahmawati & Bangsawan, 2022)

It can occur when an IUP is issued above land with its permission location for plantation HGU. Causal factors forming overlapping HGU and IUP are as follows: because there is thinking that mining is an effort made to dig rich nature within part of the stomach earth, while activity plantation utilizes land above. So, there is an overlap between the office and the office land. It also advises that IUP issuance must be done through permission location because, during this time, IUP issuance is indeed a licensed area for use. Conflict overlap in land use not only causes conflict of interest but can also cause loss.

On the problem of using existing land given other rights, if a business person mine has not done it yet solution affairs land moreover formerly with the owner right on land, then impact excavation land mining the is plantation HGU land will become destroyed as well as cause holder from plantation HGU reap impact loss Because disappearance his HGU land. Licensing is one of the instruments in the system arrangement of incoming rooms in category control utilization space. This issue concerning arrangement space has been explained in Law No. 26 of 2007. Article 1, number 15 regulations, explained that restraint utilization room is business for realizing orderly spatial planning where spatial layout is objective from arrangement space. Information Agency Geospatial (BIG) said that problems with land use, primarily related to licensing, become overlapping overlaps of land most found on the islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra. There is 13.3% land of the total area of Sumatra Island, 473,481

kilometers square (km<sup>2</sup>) or equivalent to 6,473,872 hectares (ha) for which the permit is granted overlapping overlap. In the Kalimantan area, senduri overlaps land, reaching 19.3% of the island's total area, 743,339 km<sup>2</sup> or equivalent to 10,435,919 ha.

It has been around for a long time; overlap is known as happening. For example, in licensing, a region is a permission plantation, but there is also permission mining. Another example is where there is an existing land that has a Business Use Rights (HGU) letter since 1994. However, at the same time, the way time and land are acknowledged by the Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree, it becomes a forest area production. Also, overlapping often happens between the licensing center and the licensing area.

**One Map Policy as a Solution Effort Hitchhiking Pinch Land Use in Indonesia.** One Maps Policy (OMP) is a policy made by the government to realize land management order and good forest, which means preventing conflict or dispute mastery of land in Indonesia (Bretz, 2017). This policy started during the reign of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and asked for area data about map vegetation; after that, the Work Unit President Field Development Supervision and Control (UKP4) sought the requested data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. However, when the second map is combined with UKP4, data shows its differences or is different. The president mandates BIG to create a One Map Policy to unify all information maps that various sectors have produced into the One map integrative. Because of that, overlapping formations or differences on the Map that BIG has determined will never overlap. The problem is that this is a map made by the BIG standard benchmark (Yudono, 2017).

One Maps Policy is a strategic instruction in fulfilling one map concerning one reference geospatial, one database, one standard, and one geoportal with a level thoroughness map scale of 1:50,000 (Putra et al., 2019). Viewed from, in principle, function from One Map Policy, i.e., as benchmark improvements to information data geospatial thematic, each sector and benchmark planning utilizes room-scale area integrated into the document Spatial Plan.

Carrying out The One Map Policy has benefits in designing a room with a scale, quickly resolving conflict overlapping overlap in utilizing land, and speeding up the implementation of regional development programs and infrastructure. Support in the process of being completed problem no appropriate utilization room given become A regulation the president is also the best mandated in Job Creation Law through Regulation Government Number 43 of 2021 concerning Completion Incompatibility of land, forest areas, permits or land rights. The PP gives the base stronger laws on completing nonconformity use rooms in RTRW, Forest Areas, Permits, and Land Rights in Indonesia.

Simultaneously, with the increased world population and needs, using source power in existing land often creates conflict interests. Hence, the planned development area is not always in accordance with the plans that have been arranged. The potency of soil, economic and social culture, public local, and framework law must be considered when using source power land (Mattioli et al., 2020).

Conflict problems overlap in interest forest and mining, happening in the order implementation of his activities, even though it is inside regulation, existing legislation issued by the government's level policy up to the instructions technically. This thing can comply with silent regulation, existing legislation issued by a party entrusted to the government as a regulator.

The connection between regulation and existing regulations needs coordination by the parties interested in the problem. Coordination can be used as a keyword to get it to carry out implementation regulations issued. Previously, the coordination process needed to be stronger and could have been a one-factor overlapping interest between mining and forestry. Opening information is naturally required because Lots find problems at the operational level; this is because ignorance will provide information about the spatial arrangement of a region.

So, if there are no regulations on regional spatial planning clarity, some clarity about boundaries in space is required. That clarity will mechanism regulation applicable legislation, link of procedure expenditure environmental permits to use activity or effort, arrangement room That it should reduce

happen problem the environment will be appearing consequence from activity or business forestry as well as mining. Keep going, The One Map Policy became a commitment from the government.

It can be seen in its publication Regulation President No. 23 of 2021 concerning Changes to Regulations President Number 9 of 2016 Concerning Acceleration Implementation One Map Policy at 1:50,000 Scale Map Accuracy Level dated April 6, 2021. By existing this Presidential Decree, KSP (One Map Policy) is trying to encourage the use of geospatial information. The result of accelerating this KSP (One Map Policy). It is focused on five reaction targets, including determining and arranging mechanisms and work procedures, realizing IGD and IGT, updating IGD and IGT, and optimizing dissemination of IG data through the One Map Policy Geoportal and synchronization. Based on the Secretarial Acceleration of KSP (One Map Policy), initially in Regulation Presidential Decree 9/2016, the KSP (One Map Policy) includes 85 IGT, subsequent additions to the Map thematic as many as 72 so to 158 maps thematic with 24 institutions were involved or ministries in 34 provinces in the Regulation President 23/2021.

He did add a total of 72 maps. It, among others, covers map disaster, land, maritime, finance, economy, and map licensing. Implementation One map is a valuable policy in spatial planning; it scales big, speeds up solution conflict, uses overlapping land overlap, and speeds up the implementation of infrastructure and regional development programs. Presidential Decree also helps solve conflict utilization space, as required by the Job Creation Law via PP no. 43 of 2021, concerning handling nonconformity with spatial planning, forests, permits, and rights on land. Regulation government This gives the base stronger laws to finish different utilization rooms between Rt and RW, forest areas, and permissions and/or rights on land areas in Indonesia.

On March 25, 2021, for the first time, the government held a socialization related to Presidential Decree No. 43 of 2021 concerning the Completion of Problematic in Spatial Planning, Forest Areas, and Permissions and/ or Rights Concerning Land. Initiated socialization from Deputy Coordinating Minister for Territory and Territory, Coordinating Ministry Economy simultaneously with a presentation by the staff of the Deputy Minister of Territorial Affairs and Regional Planning, Ministry of Economy, Economic Cooperation, continued with a presentation about handling non-compliance by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of ATR/BPN, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Maritime Affairs and several fisheries. Enforcement activity socialization invites representatives from the Institution or Ministry related to as many as 12 good responders, namely Prof. Dr. Hariadi Kartodihardjo, IPB Professor in the Field of Forestry. It discusses the solution dispute layout, which includes spatial planning, coastlines, forest areas, and regional boundaries. Information is geospatial, never mind increasing its use and using the benefits to uphold service and development more efficiently and effectively (Rahmawati & Bangsawan, 2022).

We can take, for example, the country of Egypt, which has used the information to support the development of the economy and efficiency in activity collection tax. Then, in Spain, information was used to look after agriculture. Brazil itself uses information to minimize existing crime. Korea utilizes information to increase its map cadastre and drain ownership of land. Each country has specific suggestions for geospatial information (Rahmawati & Bangsawan, 2022). According to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of BPN, until now, geospatial information has experienced expansion utilization according to what has become challenging, and accuracy information will be better. Each country has challenges in managing geospatial information commensurate with how to progress from that country. In making this map, I discovered that overlapping land use in South Korea is more extensive. Coordinating Minister Field The Indonesian economy, namely Darmin Nasution, explained that there are around 10.4 million hectares of problematic land in the Kalimantan region and 6.4 million hectares in the Sumatra region. By that, a meeting will be held to use the solution to the problem. This will take place (Rahmawati & Bangsawan, 2022).

Mr. Sofyan Djalil, as ATR/BPN, explained that with a policy held at each level, the government would use activities on the same map. Due to the usage of the same map, every pocket land permission management in the same field will be visible (Rahmawati & Bangsawan, 2022). It can avoid conflict

overlap in publication permission on management land. The initial One Map Policy, available in 85 maps, fills suitable information with their respective uses. For example, on a mapping infrastructure, maps in the One Map Policy can give information on long gas pipes, long-way cable fiber, as well as information infrastructure, among others. We hope that this will be fine with the development of infrastructure. It can also be done. Let us look at the One Map Policy menu. We can get information from where SDA locations are available and whether the type of natural resources at the location is up to its management status.

This thing aligned with the hope that No There is Again giving different permissions in data the same land. The results of the analysis carried out by Ruandha Agung Sugardiman et al. In the journal Synchronization Information Geospatial Thematic Forestry in Acceleration Implementation One Map with Policy Approach Forest Area Typology, there are overlapping typologies 1 and 3 but no typology 2. (Margono et al., 2016) The following overlay was done on the first overlay results with IGT National Park Zoning to determine typology overlapping overlap KHDTK on the first overlay between regional IGT's forest with the respective KHDTK typology 2, which means that overlapping overlaps can happen with conditions not on the reserve natural or National Park Core Zone. From the results of this second overlay, No KHDTK was found in the Nature Reserve and Core Zone of the National Park, so determined in typology 1. Overlay results show that partially included in typology one is spread throughout the province in Kalimantan, meaning that polygon permission utilization/management area forest is already by a typology of forest areas.

On polygons, discernment continues if potential problems can be recommended solutions to the problem. Based on the letter decision appointment area forest in every province in Kalimantan, if part of the work area permission utilization forest experiences a change function and/or change allotment area forest, permission still applies until his permission is finished.

The Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation regulates that change from breadth to permission business utilization results in forest production can do in matter happened, among other things that are overlapping overlap permits, changes in status and/ or the function of the Forest Area which results exists spatial layout changes or policy government, among others in frame finish tenure conflicts in licensing areas. Deep management source Power land, before procurement One Map Policy, for example, there is four invite those who become base mastery land by several agencies or agencies, namely the Ministry of Forestry which is based on Law no. 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources based to Law no. 4 of 2009 related Mineral and Coal Mining, as well Regional Government based on Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Law no. 26 of 2007 related Spatial Planning. The One Map Policy is focused on finishing confrontations by civils. KSP (One Map Policy) is shown to solve problems mainly related to spatial data, which does not fulfill standards, and there needs to be integration between institutions. The condition is challenging in supporting plan development at the national level.

Economic Policy Package VIII was announced on Monday, December 21, 2015. National One Map Policy (KSP), refineries oil, and levies import ethnic group spare flight everything in the package and must be arranged through the Constitution. Regulation President Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2016 concerning Acceleration Implementation One Map Policy at a Map Accuracy Level of 1:50,000 Scale then entered into One National Map Policy or One Map Policy to reduce potency conflict related with use room government or use land. Document arrangement room will used for plan utilization room scale big. Implementation of strategy one map 1:50,000 scale is expected to facilitate and speed up solution conflict overlapping overlap use land, determination of territorial boundaries throughout Indonesia, and implementation project regional and infrastructure development.

Using a reference base on the same map will increase the accuracy of information about location activity and diversified economy, which is projected to increase trust business by speeding up the publishing process of permission to use land and permits others. Various data have been arranged and can be used in various simulations, including disaster mitigation models. All superiority This leads to

developing a national and, ultimately, prosperous society. The hope is to implement strategy one map and its benefits for developing national extinct with many obstacles new to the field.

## CONCLUSION

Indonesia is a country that has a rich nature and can used by humans. It is the same as what has been loaded in the 1945 Constitution in Article 33, paragraph 3, which explains that earth, water, and wealth contain nature inside it, controlled by the state and used for as big possible prosperity of the people. However, there are many problems with overlapping land use Because there are differences on the map thematic presented by the Institute or ministry-related. Difference This happens Because factors have vital interests with characteristic sectors, and on the side, other coordination regional or regional development that could be stronger can cause the Institution or Ministry to do maintenance mapping to use interests in their respective sectors. Information Agency Geospatial (BIG) said that problems with land use, especially related to permission overlapping, overlap most of the land found on the islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra. The government has made a One Map Policy to give each institution or ministry a synchronization information map theme. So that there is overlap in land use, there is No cause of conflict between interests and loss to society. Making the One Map Policy is vital because of the benefits of designing a room with Scale, quickly resolving conflict, overlapping overlap, using land, and speeding up regional development programs and infrastructure implementation. If Map One with Map Other No can be synchronized to use an interested development, then the end of the plan development will experience a failure, and regional development within itself will never happen, even if this can impact the damaged environment. It will influence the mandate to use land as much as possible to speed up the prosperity of the people.

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