



EFFECTIVENESS OF LAND CONSOLIDATION OF THE NATIONAL LAND AGENCY OF BENGKULU PROVINCE (Study of Road Infrastructure Development In Purwodadi Village Area, Rejang Lebong Regency)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of determining land consolidation locations in supporting road infrastructure development in Purwodadi Village, Rejang Lebong Regency. As an agrarian country, Indonesia has great potential in managing agrarian resources sustainably and equitably to improve public welfare. One supporting policy is land consolidation, which functions to reorganize land ownership, utilization, and use efficiently and sustainably. This research uses a qualitative approach with a narrative method, and data was collected through purposive sampling techniques. The findings show that the land consolidation program in Purwodadi Village has been effective based on several indicators: accuracy of objectives, careful planning, stakeholder satisfaction, and effective implementation. Land consolidation has successfully improved road accessibility, legalized land ownership, and enhanced the economic and social value of the local community. The study concludes that land consolidation is a key instrument in promoting sustainable rural infrastructure development.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country that has abundant natural resources and an archipelagic country that has diverse marine resources, Indonesia is also rich in mining products so that if processed effectively and efficiently it can produce high economic value. National development is carried out sustainably to realize national development goals (Ulfah and Suwondo 2019:34)

Agrarian resource management is an important aspect in efforts to achieve prosperity. The state is mandated to manage the earth, water, and natural resources wisely in accordance with applicable laws and regulations in order to provide benefits to the people (Sembiring 2016). Sustainable and equitable agrarian resources ensure that their existence will not only be enjoyed by the current generation, but also sustainability for future generations.



In the context of managing agrarian resources to support the implementation of sustainable development, Indonesia as a country based on law, respects the principles of justice and legal certainty, as mandated in Article 28 D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Every individual has the right to obtain recognition, guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty, as well as equal treatment before the law (Chomzah 2002). This is the forerunner to the formation of Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles (UUPA) in order to guarantee aspects of legal certainty for the management of agrarian resources. Development is a multidimensional process that includes social structure, national institutions, acceleration of economic growth, income equality, and poverty alleviation, where the process aims to improve the quality of life of the community. Economic progress is an essential component of this development, although not the only one because development is not merely an economic phenomenon. In the most basic sense, development must include material and financial issues in life. Development should be interpreted as a multidimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of all economic and social systems (Suharto, 2021:3).

Development is one of the keys to a country's success in realizing people's welfare and meeting all community needs. This is because development is a process towards change, development from difficulty to ease. Land is one of the determining factors for achieving success and equitable development. It is said to be important because land is a very important need for human life. In the provisions of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the

1945 Law of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that: "The earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". (Ulfah and Suwondo 2019:38).

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2019 concerning Land Consolidation explains that in order to support the implementation of Agrarian Reform and for the realization of control, ownership, use and utilization of land that can improve the welfare and quality of life of the people fairly and evenly, the realization of a good and healthy environment and to support the availability of land for various development activity needs in accordance with the Regional Spatial Planning Plan based on the principle of sustainable development, a policy is needed to implement Land Consolidation and to support government policies in terms of providing land for the public interest, resolving land and space problems, providing housing for low-income communities, and the need for vertical space development in urban areas, it is necessary to develop options for providing such land through the Land Consolidation mechanism.

Land Consolidation is an arrangement activity that can be an alternative in development planning. Land consolidation is an important instrument in spatial planning and management that aims to improve the structure of land ownership, increase the efficiency of land use, and support sustainable development. This process not only involves redistribution or rearrangement of land boundaries, but also includes infrastructure arrangement and improvement of public



facilities that can improve the quality of life of the community. In Indonesia, land ownership fragmentation has become a common problem, especially in densely populated areas. Land ownership that is fragmented into small plots often results in inefficient land use, low agricultural productivity, and difficulties in implementing infrastructure development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a qualitative research with a narrative study approach. Qualitative research is a research that interprets and studies phenomena from various perspectives to interpret a research or phenomenon (Creswell, 2015:58), meanwhile, narrative research is a research that focuses on descriptions or stories related to events and experiences related to the research phenomenon being conducted (Creswell, 2015:264-265).

Therefore, this study wants to see and tell the phenomena that occur in the effectiveness of determining the location of land consolidation for road infrastructure development in the Purwodadi Village area, Rejang Lebong Regency.

In this study, informants were not selected randomly (probability sampling), but were carried out by determining or appointing directly (purposive sampling). Koentjaraningrat (2016:32) explains that purposive sampling is a method of taking informants that are carefully selected so that they are relevant to the research structure, where sampling is done by taking informants selected by the author according to specific characteristics and certain characteristics. Purposive sampling selects informants who are directly involved and understand the problem

of the effectiveness of determining the location of land consolidation for road infrastructure development in the Purwodadi Village area, Rejang Lebong Regency.

Informants in this study were taken by purposive sampling. This means taking informants who understand and are directly involved with the research problem or issue. In the principle of purposive sampling, taking informants can be stopped if the data is saturated, meaning that if with the 10 informants selected, the information obtained can answer the researcher's findings, then the addition of information can be stopped.

Creswell (2015: 264-265) explains that there are six steps in data analysis and presentation, namely:

1. Creating and organizing files for data. At this stage, the researcher groups the data from in-depth interviews with research informants.
2. Reading the entire text, making marginal notes, forming an initial code. At this stage, the researcher reads all the notes from the in-depth interviews and makes notes or codes each interview according to the findings.
3. Describing stories or series of experiences and placing them in chronology. Then at this stage, the researcher describes the findings of the interview results obtained from several research informants.
4. Identifying stories and contextual materials. At this stage, the researcher identifies the results of the informant interviews.
5. Interpreting the broader meaning of the story. At this stage, the researcher concludes the meaning of the interview results from those obtained from the research informants which are used as references as research findings.
6. Presenting narratives by focusing on the



process, theory and unique and general characteristics of life. Then at this stage the research findings are presented in accordance with the research implementation process carried out in seeking information.

Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2018: 103), data analysis in qualitative research consists of four interacting components, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions and verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that this program has run effectively and has a significant impact on the community. The effectiveness of this program is measured based on the accuracy of objectives, careful planning, stakeholder satisfaction, and the effectiveness of implementation. The details are as follows:

1. Accuracy of Land Consolidation Objectives

The land consolidation program in Purwodadi Village has achieved its main goal, which is to reorganize land ownership to support the development of road infrastructure, increase accessibility, as well as improve community welfare. Before the consolidation, this village only had trails that were difficult to pass, especially by four-wheeled vehicles. Through land consolidation, wider and more feasible road access has been built, making it easier for the community to move and increasing the economic value of the surrounding land. In addition, this program also helps legalize land ownership, reduce the potential for

land boundary conflicts, and improve the overall spatial layout of the village.

2. Careful Planning

The success of land consolidation in Purwodadi Village is also influenced by careful planning, which is carried out through coordination between the National Land Agency (BPN), village government, sub-district government, and community participation. This planning involves land identification, socialization to the community, land inventory, joint deliberation, and issuance of land certificates after land redistribution. Although there were some residents who initially did not understand the purpose of this program, the socialization approach carried out by the village government formally and informally succeeded in increasing community understanding and participation.

3. Stakeholder Satisfaction

The results of the study showed that stakeholders, including the community, village governments, and sub-district governments, were generally satisfied with the results of this program. Community participation in the program is quite high, with many residents volunteering to contribute to the deliberations and even giving up part of their land for road construction without asking for compensation. From an economic point of view, land prices increased after land consolidation was carried out, opening up new business opportunities such as stalls, workshops, and transportation services that were previously difficult to develop due to limited road access. From the social aspect, this program has also succeeded in



reducing land boundary conflicts between residents and strengthening the culture of mutual cooperation in village development.

4. Effectiveness of Land Consolidation Implementation

The implementation of this program is considered to be running well, in accordance with the planning and time target that has been determined. High support from the community and solid coordination between the village government, sub-district, and BPN are the main factors in the success of the implementation of this program. The infrastructure that has been built, such as new roads and irrigation systems, has increased the mobility of residents and accelerated the distribution of agricultural products. However, although most areas have benefited from road construction, there are still some areas that need further infrastructure development. Therefore, there needs to be further efforts to ensure that all village areas can enjoy the same benefits.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and literature review, it can be concluded that land consolidation in Purwodadi Village has been effective in supporting road infrastructure development. This can be seen from the achievement of the main goals of the program, careful planning, high stakeholder satisfaction, and the effectiveness of program implementation. Previous studies by Kilisuci (2024) and Ralindra (2022) also show that land consolidation is an effective method in increasing land use and infrastructure development.

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