

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

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## ABSTRACT

*Until now, Indonesia's land use problem has not fully found a bright spot. Moreover, this problem originated from a map made by the government itself. Therefore, holding the One Map Policy in the form of government policies to realize good land governance. This research aims to find out 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 with reading materials. According to the finding, one map policy was designed as a form of digital transformation in the field of public administration which refers to the strategy of synchronizing data information in one map at each institution or ministry. In its implementation, the one map policy has proven to be a modern alternative and an important policy in resolving overlapping land uses that occur in society.*

**Keywords:** *Land Use, One Map Policy, Digitalization of Administration*

## 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.<sup>1</sup> Indonesia is an agricultural country,<sup>2</sup> where land is important in the vital activity of society, making it one of the main pillars of public organized life every day.<sup>3</sup> Connection creature life, specifically man with land, is also increasingly developing, making

complex systems that are 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. This 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.<sup>4</sup> Registration land means to give

<sup>1</sup> Christiany Juditha, "Utilization of Information Communication Technology Towards Social Changes in Village Communities (Study in Suka Datang Village, Curup Utara, Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu)," *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi Dan Opini Publik* 24, no. 1 (2020).

<sup>2</sup> Lailatussuyukriah, "Indonesia Dan Konsepsi Negara Agraris," *Jurnal Seuneubok Lada* 2, no. 1 (2015): 1–8.

<sup>3</sup> Agna Wahyu Maulana, Dini Rochdiani, and Sudrajat, "Analsis Agroindustri Tahu (Studi Kasus Desa Cisadap)," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Agroinfo Galuh* 7, no. 1 (2020): 237–243.

<sup>4</sup> Juditha, "Utilization of Information Communication Technology Towards Social Changes in Village Communities (Study in Suka Datang Village, Curup Utara, Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu)."

guarantee certainty law. Certainty law relates tightly to realized objective law that ensures regularity (certainty) and order, which is important for every holder's right to land.<sup>5</sup>

In fact, many conflict land occurs in the middle of society, giving rise to its uncertainty law.<sup>6</sup> Based on Consortium Data Update Agrarian (next abbreviated as KPA), there has been an explosion of 660 (six hundred and sixty) agrarian conflicts starting from 2020-2023.<sup>7</sup> Which can be explained in detail, in 2021 there were 207 (two hundred and seven) agrarian conflicts with an affected land area of 500,062 (five hundred thousand sixty two) hectares and involving 198,895 (one hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-five) affected families, then in 2022 there were 212 (two hundred and twelve) agrarian conflicts with a conflict area of 1,035,613 (one million thirty-five thousand six hundred and thirteen) hectares with a total of 346,402 (three hundred forty-six thousand four hundred two) families affected, and in 2023 this will increase to 241 (two hundred and forty-one) agrarian conflicts which have seized 638,188 (six hundred thirty-eight thousand one hundred eighty eight) hectares of agricultural land, customary territories and capture areas, and have an impact on 135,608 (one hundred thirty-five thousand six hundred and eight) families.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Niru Anita Sinaga, "Creating Certainty , Benefits , and Justice in Contract Law for Tourism Investment in Indonesia," *2nd International Conference on Business Law and Local Wisdom in Tourism (ICBLT 2021)* 605, no. Icbt (2021): 375–378.

<sup>6</sup> Prof Emmanuel Kasimbazi, "GLOBAL for Improved Land Management LAND TENURE," *Global Land Outlook Working Paper* (2017): 28.

<sup>7</sup> KPA, "Konflik Agraria Di Indonesia Tertinggi Dari Enam Negara Asia," *Siaran Pers Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria Dan Asia NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development* (Jakarta, 2024).

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.<sup>9</sup> This data also confirms that, in a week, there are not more than 4 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 of them is the reason for overlapping overlap utilization room because a number of agency governments own map sectoral with respective goals and interests, so the information provided a map which is not integrated and generated problems between government with entrepreneurs, government with society, entrepreneurs with society, even between fellow agency government.<sup>10</sup> Acceleration Team Secretariat the One Map Policy notes has compiled 85 IGTs (Perpres 9/2016) and added 72 thematic maps (Presidential Decree 23/2021) to 158 thematic maps involving 24 Ministries/Institutions in 34 Provinces.<sup>11</sup> It shows that there are lots

<sup>8</sup> KPA, "660 Konflik Agraria Pecah Sepanjang 2020-2023 Imbas PSN Ada 105," *Konsorsium Pembaruan Agraria* (Jakarta, 2023).

<sup>9</sup> Thetanaya and Chanif Nurcholis, "Public Engagement in Agrarian Conflict Resolution," *Dialogue : Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 3, no. 2 (2021): 170–193.

<sup>10</sup> Ana Silviana, "Kebijakan Satu Peta (One Map Policy) Mencegah Konflik Di Bidang Administrasi Pertanahan," *Administrative Law and Governance Journal* 2, no. 2 (2019): 195–205.

<sup>11</sup> Nabiha Shahab, "Indonesia : One Map Policy," *Open Government Partnership* (2016).

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 multiple<sup>12</sup>. This is caused by weak mechanisms and procedures of administrative registration land in Indonesia, particularly related to source information physical data land mapping<sup>13</sup>. The procedure in registration land involves measurement scale mapping proper land aim give certainty law for ownership and control land for communities in various sectors precisely give rise to uncertainty law consequence mapping that does 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<sup>14</sup>.

Armed arrangement space and policy on development can produce sustainable development with combined pillars of economy, environment, and social & cultural<sup>15</sup>. 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<sup>16</sup>. Circumstances like This can cause many city RTRW maps or regency problems, and numerous found it dispute overlapping overlap in the use of land 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 became something policy key to solution problem overlapping overlap use land<sup>17</sup>.

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

## METHOD

This study uses the descriptive-analytic method<sup>18</sup>, and describe regulation legislation related to *one map policy*

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<sup>12</sup> Winny Sanjaya, "The Influence of One Map Policy of Land Towards Certificate of Land Title as an Evidence of Land Claim in Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan Tata Ruang dan Agraria* 2, no. 2 (2023): 216–231.

<sup>13</sup> Farid Wajdi and Rahmat Ramadhani, "Legal Problems of Land Services Online," *International Journal Reglement & Society (IJRS)*, no. April (2022): 19–29.

<sup>14</sup> Aprillia Wahyuningsih, "Arah Kebijakan One Map Policy Dalam Percepatan Reforma Agraria: Upaya Penyelesaian Konflik Agraria," *Prosiding Seminar Hukum Aktual Problematika Kemudahan Proyek Strategi Nasional: Konflik Norma dan Tantangan Kesejahteraan Arah* (2021): 73–82.

<sup>15</sup> Alicia Bárcena et al., "Linkages between the Social and Production Spheres Gaps, Pillars and Challenges," *Second session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean Laís Abramo*, no. October (2017): 25–27.

<sup>16</sup> Nurwadjedi Nurwadjedi, "Optimalisasi Implementasi Kebijakan Satu Peta Untuk Penyelesaian Konflik Penggunaan Lahan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pembangunan dan Administrasi Publik* 2, no. 2 (2020): 1–12.

<sup>17</sup> Masaaki Okamoto, Takamasa Osawa, and Wahyu Prasetyawan Akhwan Binawan, *Local Governance of Peatland Restoration in Riau, Indonesia*, 2023.

<sup>18</sup> Muhammad Rahjay Pelengkahu and Najib Satria, "The Role of Environmental Legal

and then analyze the impact of policy. As for the method, the author's approach used in the study is juridical-normative, i.e., the study moderates the problem discussed through deductive and coherent methods<sup>19</sup>.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. 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 time periods<sup>20</sup>. Change from land function to implementation is something development that cannot be avoided. Change That can happen because of two things: The need population is increasing over time, growing bigger and bigger, and the magnitude of the demand for a better standard of living<sup>21</sup>. A possible example we can see is increasing space requirements used for living, transportation, and land recreation, which encourages change in the use of land<sup>22</sup>.

Technology can play a role in shifting land function. Grumble (1998) said that there are three factors in how technology can influence the use of land. First, it exists transition technology has given replacement in the field

farmers go through the process at its level of productivity land farming and productivity employment.<sup>23</sup> Second, replacing technology transportation increases the efficiency of employment, giving a chance to enhance urban urbanization area. Third, technology transportation can raise accessibility in area certain.<sup>24</sup> Conflicts that arise as the overlapping overlap between mining and forestry become something highlighted for the KPK or Commission Eradication corruption, that Commission Eradication Corruption Alone gives statement will obscurity regarding the status of forest areas. This thing caused the emergence of the problem of overlapping overlap licensing between companies as well as on land society. Moreover, there are permits for forest conservation as well as forest protection.

From data held by the KPK, up to 2014, there were at least 1.3 million hectare-owned land licensing mines in the forest area conservation as well as 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, as

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Instruments and Government Policies in Realizing Sustainable Development in Indonesia,” *Administrative and Environmental Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2023): 127–138.

<sup>19</sup> Sanjaya, “The Influence of One Map Policy of Land Towards Certificate of Land Title as an Evidence of Land Claim in Indonesia.”

<sup>20</sup> Fatma Ulfatun Najicha et al., “Regulation of Law Enforcement in Prevention and Handling of Fire Forests in Environmental Hazards,” *Medico-Legal Update* 21, no. 1 (2021): 259–262.

<sup>21</sup> Sunita Dodani and Ronald E LaPorte, “Brain Drain from Developing Countries: How Can Brain Drain Be Converted into Wisdom Gain?,” *JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE* 9, no. 8 (2005): 487–491.

<sup>22</sup> Thomas Weith et al., *Sustainable Land Management in a European Context: A Co-Design Approach*, *Human-Environment Interactions*, 2021.

<sup>23</sup> S. M. Syarifudin and Z. Zareen, “Impact of the Agricultural Technology Transfer to the Production of Independent Palm Oil Smallholders: A Review,” *Food Research* 5 (2021): 110–124.

<sup>24</sup> Ulfah Dwi Rahmawati and Moh Indra Bangsawan, “Urgensi Kebijakan Satu Peta Untuk Menyelesaikan Tumpang Tindih Penggunaan Lahan,” *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Program Doktor Ilmu Hukum* (2022): 42–59.

well as Riau is also an area that has discovered its own overlapping conflicts mining in forest areas. In the area of 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 overlap land under permits mining, namely 2.2 thousand hectares contained in the forest conservation, then 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 itself incident overlapping overlap occurred in 240 thousand hectares of forest conservation and 10 thousand hectares of forest protection. Commission Eradication Corruption rediscovers events overlapping overlap licensing between authority mining and HGU (Hak Guna Usaha) owners, including PKP2P and forestry, as well as between mining owned by society and industry. Currently, the Corruption Eradication Committee is a moderate do assessment (monitoring) and an evaluation of the Movement based 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 CNC (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. Lots of problems

with overlapping overlap or overlapping usage land between different interest permission business mining in HGU (right use business) plantations in the district land sea.<sup>25</sup>

It can be concluded that this can occur when an IUP is issued above land that has its own permission location for plantation HGU. Causal factors forming overlapping HGU and IUP are: because there is thinking that mining is efforts made to dig riches nature within part stomach earth, meanwhile, activity plantation utilize 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, IUP issuance is indeed a use licensing area. Conflict overlap in the use of land No only causes conflict of interest but can cause loss, too.

On the problem of using existing land given other rights, if a businessman mine hasn't 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 contained in the system arrangement of incoming room to in category control utilization space. This issue has been explained in Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning arrangement space, in article 1 paragraph (15) was explained that restraint utilization room is business for realizing orderly spatial planning where spatial layout is objective from arrangement space. Information

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<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

Agency Geospatial (BIG) said that problems with the use of land, especially 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 total area island, 743,339 km<sup>2</sup> or equivalent to 10,435,919 ha.

It has already been around for a long time; overlap is known as happens, 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, land is acknowledged with the Minister of Environment and Forestry Decree, it becomes a forest area production. Not only that, overlapping often happens between the licensing center and the licensing area.

## **2. One Map Policy as a Solution Effort Hitchhiking Pinch Land Use in Indonesia**

One Maps Policy (OMP) is policies made by the government to realize land management order as well as good forest, which means prevention of conflict or dispute mastery of land that occurs in Indonesia.<sup>26</sup> 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 own differences or is not the same. At the moment, the president directly gives a mandate 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 be overlapping. On the problem, this is a map made by big standard benchmark.<sup>27</sup>

One Maps Policy is instruction strategic in fulfilling One map with reference to one reference geospatial, one database, one standard, and one geoportal with level thoroughness map scale 1:50,000.<sup>28</sup> Viewed from, in principle, function from One Map Policy i.e., as benchmark improvements to information data geospatial thematic each sector and benchmarks planning in utilize room scale area that has been integrated in document Spatial Plan.

Carrying out The One Map Policy has benefits in designing a room with a scale, speedy resolving conflict overlapping overlap in utilizing land, and speeding up the implementation of regional development programs and infrastructure. Support in the

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<sup>26</sup> Kaitlyn Justine Bretz, "Indonesia's One Map Policy: A Critical Look At the Social Implications of a 'Mess,'" no. May (2017): 1-46.

<sup>27</sup> A Yudono, "Enhancing Democracy in Spatial Planning Through Spatial Data Sharing in Indonesia," no. May (2017).

<sup>28</sup> Tandang Yuliadi Dwi Putra, Yoshihide Sekimoto, and Ryosuke Shibasaki, "Toward the Evolution of National Spatial Data Infrastructure Development in Indonesia," *ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information* 8, no. 6 (2019).

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 completion of nonconformity use rooms both RTRW, Forest Areas, Permits, or Land Rights in Indonesia

Simultaneously with the increased amount of world population and needs will increase, usage source Power existing land often give rise to conflict interests, so result in plan development area are not always in accordance with plans that have been arranged. Potency physique soil, social economic and social culture public local, and framework law use land must be considered when using source Power land.<sup>29</sup>

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

The connection between regulation and existing regulations needs coordination by the parties who have it interest in the problem. Coordination can be used as a keyword to get it to carry out implementation regulations issued. Previously, the coordination process was weak and can be 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 information about the spatial arrangement of a region.

So, if there are no regulations on regional spatial planning clarity, required exists something clarity about boundaries in space 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 6 April 2021. By existing this Presidential Decree, KSP (One Map Policy) is making an effort to encourage the use of geospatial information. The result of accelerating this KSP (One Map Policy). that is focuses on five reaction targets, including the determination and arrangement of mechanisms as well as work procedures, realizing IGD and IGT, updating IGD and IGT, optimization dissemination of IG data through the One Map Policy Geoportal and synchronization. Based on the Secretarial Acceleration of KSP (One Map

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<sup>29</sup> Giulio Mattioli et al., "The Political Economy of Car Dependence: A Systems of Provision Approach," *Energy Research and*

Policy), initially in Regulation Presidential Decree 9/2016, the KSP (One Map Policy) includes 85 IGT, next 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. This, among others, covers map disaster, land, maritime, finance, economy, as well as map licensing. Implementation One map policy useful in spatial planning scale big, deep speed up solution conflict use overlapping land overlap, as well in speed up 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 non-conformity with spatial planning, forests, permits, and/or rights on land. Regulation government This gives the base stronger laws to finish difference utilization room between Rt and RW, forest areas, as well permission and/or right on the land area that occurs in Indonesia.

On March 25, 2021, the first-time government held a socialization related to Presidential Decree No. 43 of 2021 concerning the Completion 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. This does discuss solution dispute layout that includes spatial planning, coastlines, forest areas, and regional boundaries. Information is geospatial, never mind increasing its use as well as using the benefits to uphold service and development towards more efficient and effective.<sup>30</sup>

We can take, for example, the country of Egypt, which has used the information to support the development 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 country utilizes information to increase map cadastre as well as drain ownership land. Each country has specific suggestions for the use of geospatial information.<sup>31</sup> According to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning / Head of BPN, from Formerly until now, information geospatial experienced expansion utilization according to what becomes challenge and accuracy information will be better. Each country has challenges separately

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<sup>30</sup> Rahmawati and Bangsawan, "Urgensi Kebijakan Satu Peta Untuk Menyelesaikan Tumpang Tindih Penggunaan Lahan."

<sup>31</sup> Ibid.

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 bigger. Coordinating Minister field, The Indonesian economy, namely Darmin Nasution, explained that there is around 10.4 million hectares of problematic land in the Kalimantan region and 6.4 million hectares of land problematic in the Sumatra region.<sup>32</sup>

Mr. Sofyan Djalil, as ATR/BPN Minister, explained that withheld policy, on each level government will use activities on the same map. Due usage of the same map, every pocket land permission management in the same field will be visible.<sup>33</sup> This can avoid conflict overlap in publication permission on management land. The initial One Map Policy available in 85 maps thematic own fills suitable information with their respective uses. For example, on a map infrastructure, maps in the One Map Policy can give information on long gas pipes, long-way cable fiber, as well as information infrastructure others. With matter this, we hope that will not impact development infrastructure. This can also be done. If we look at the One Map Policy menu, we can get information from Where SDA locations are available, whether the type of natural resources at the location 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 there's no typology 2.<sup>34</sup> The next 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 IGTs 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 1 is spread throughout the province in Kalimantan, meaning that polygon permission utilization/management area forest is already in accordance with 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

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Belinda Arunarwati Margono et al., "Indonesia's Forest Resource Monitoring."

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 a number of agencies or agency, 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 give solutions to data problems mainly on spatial data, which does not fulfill standards, as well as No integration between institutions. Condition this is very difficult in support plan development national.

Economic Policy Package VIII was announced on Monday, 21 December 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, as well as implementation project regional and infrastructure development.

The use of 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 the development national and, ultimately, prosperity 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. This is the same as what has been loaded in the 1945 Constitution in Article 33, paragraph 3 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 strong interests with characteristic sectors, and on the side, other coordination regional or regional development that is not strong 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 the

use of land, especially related to permission overlapping, overlap the most land found on the islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra. Starting from here, the government makes a One Map Policy to give a synchronization information map theme at each Institution or ministry. So that there is conflict overlapping overlap in the use of land No cause conflict interests and causes loss to society. Making The One Map Policy is important because own benefits in designing a room with scale, speedy resolving conflict overlapping overlap utilization land, and speeding up the implementation of regional development programs and infrastructure. If map One with map other does not can be synchronized to use an interested development so end from plan development will experience a failure and regional development with itself will no once happened, even matter This can impact on damage environment. This thing will influence the mandate use land as big as possible to speed up the prosperity of the people

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