

Agrarian Law Review Of Planting Area Expansion In Support Of The Food Self Sufficiency Program

Sulthoni Ajie Sahidin¹, Atik Winanti², Iwan Erar Joesoef^{3*}

^{1,2,3}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, Jl. RS. Fatmawati Raya, Pondok Labu, Cilandak District, South Jakarta City.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 29 May 2026

Accepted: 15 June 2026

Available Online: July 2, 2026

Keywords:

agrarian law; expansion of planting area;
food self-sufficiency; protection of
agricultural land; food security.

Correspondence

*Name: Sulthoni Ajie Sahidin
Email: sulthoniajie@gmail.com

Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license

(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).



ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the regulation of agrarian law in supporting the program to expand planting areas as an effort to realize national food self-sufficiency, identify juridical obstacles in its implementation, and formulate a more effective strengthening of agrarian law policies. The research uses normative legal research methods with a statute *approach* and a conceptual approach. The legal materials used consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials that are analyzed qualitatively using prescriptive analysis methods. The results of the study show that the framework of Indonesian agrarian law, which is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945, Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, and Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, has provided an adequate legal basis for the implementation of the planting area expansion program. However, its implementation still faces various obstacles, including the conversion of agricultural land, land conflicts, the suboptimal use of abandoned land, weak institutional coordination, and disharmony of regulations across sectors. Strengthening agrarian law policies through agricultural land protection, optimization of agrarian reform, improving the quality of land administration, harmonizing regulations, and consistent law enforcement are strategic steps to create legal certainty and support the success of food self-sufficiency programs in a sustainable manner.

Introduction

Food self-sufficiency is one of the strategic agendas of national development which aims to ensure sustainable food availability through the optimization of domestic resources. This program is becoming increasingly important as the population increases, climate change, agricultural land conversion, and global food supply uncertainty that have the potential to disrupt national food security (Fajar et al., 2022). In this context, the government continues to encourage various policies to increase food production, one of which is through a program to expand planting areas. This policy is directed to optimize the use of available agricultural land, open up potential land, and increase the crop index to support increasing the production of strategic food commodities (Sumarja et al., 2021).

The success of the planting area expansion program is not only determined by the technical aspects of agriculture, the availability of production facilities, and infrastructure support, but also by legal certainty in the control, utilization, and use of land. Land is the main production factor in the agricultural sector, so the existence of regulations that are able to ensure the certainty of land rights is an important prerequisite in supporting the implementation of food self-sufficiency

programs (Oktiana et al., 2020). In the Indonesian legal system, the regulation of agrarian matters is based on Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which emphasizes that the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. The constitutional provisions were then further elaborated in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles (UUPA) which became the main basis for the implementation of national agrarian law (Janti, 2016; Natasya et al., 2022; Oktiana et al., 2020).

The UUPA gives the state the authority to regulate the allocation, use, supply, and maintenance of land to meet the interests of the community (Aryanti, 2023). In its implementation, the regulation is the basis for the government to establish policies on agricultural land use, control of land transfer, and land provision for development purposes, including to support food self-sufficiency programs (Krismantoro, 2023; Natasya et al., 2022; Zainul, 2022). However, the implementation of the policy still faces various legal problems. The conversion of agricultural land into residential, industrial, and infrastructure areas continues to increase, reducing the area of productive land (Muazis, 2020). In addition, land conflicts, overlapping land rights, suboptimal use of abandoned land, and weak supervision of land use are factors that hinder efforts to expand planting areas (Qatrunnada et al., 2023).

These problems show that the aspect of agrarian law has a very important role in supporting food security policies. Legal certainty on the status and use of land will provide guarantees for the government in carrying out the planting area expansion program and provide legal protection for the community, especially farmers, in managing agricultural land (Ardani, 2020). On the other hand, if the agrarian law arrangement is not able to provide legal certainty, the implementation of the food self-sufficiency program has the potential to face various obstacles in the form of land disputes, land tenure conflicts, and ineffective policy implementation in the field. Therefore, the study of the regulation of agrarian law is important to assess the extent to which the applicable regulations have supported the implementation of the planting area expansion program as part of the strategy to realize national food security.

Studies on agrarian law and food security have been carried out in various previous studies. Some of the research focuses on the protection of sustainable food agricultural land as an effort to reduce the rate of land conversion (Alvian & Mujiburohman, 2022; Amri et al., 2024; Zahra, 2017). Other research examines the implementation of agrarian reform, land conflict resolution, and the effectiveness of land policies in improving farmers' welfare (Krismantoro, 2023; Zainul, 2022). In addition, there is research that discusses the relationship between land policy and agricultural sector development from the perspective of public policy and economic development (Fajar et al., 2022; Natasya et al., 2022). The results of the study show that legal certainty on land tenure is an important factor in supporting agricultural development and food security.

However, previous studies still tend to discuss agrarian law and food security separately. The study of agrarian law generally focuses on agrarian reform, land conflict resolution, or the protection of agricultural land (Amri et al., 2024; Bening & Rafiqi, 2023; Krismantoro, 2023; Zainul, 2022), while research on food self-sufficiency focuses more on aspects of agricultural policy, productivity, and resource management (Rachma et al., 2020; Sugoto et al., 2024). There is still limited research

that specifically examines how the agrarian legal framework is able to support the policy of expanding planting areas as a strategic instrument in realizing food self-sufficiency. In fact, the success of the program is greatly influenced by the effectiveness of land regulations in providing legal certainty for the use of agricultural land and preventing various juridical obstacles that can reduce the effectiveness of its implementation.

The urgency of this research is based on the increasing need for strengthening agrarian regulations in supporting the food self-sufficiency program which is currently one of the priorities of national development. Efforts to increase food production through the expansion of planting areas require a legal system that is able to provide certainty over land control and utilization, prevent land conflicts, and maintain the sustainability of agricultural land functions. Without an effective legal framework, various government programs in increasing food production have the potential to experience obstacles both from administrative and juridical aspects, making it difficult to achieve the goal of realizing national food security.

The novelty of this research lies in the focus of the study that analyzes the relationship between the regulation of agrarian law and the policy of expanding planting area as a supporting instrument for the food self-sufficiency program. In contrast to previous research that examined agrarian reform, agricultural land protection, or land conflicts partially, this study places agrarian law as a normative instrument in supporting the effectiveness of planting area expansion policies through an analysis of laws and regulations that regulate land control, use, and utilization.

Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the regulation of agrarian law related to the expansion of planting areas in support of food self-sufficiency programs, examine the suitability of land regulations with the need to increase national food production, and provide legal arguments regarding the strengthening of agrarian policies that can support the optimization of sustainable agricultural land utilization.

Method

This research is a normative legal research, which is a research that aims to study, analyze, and find legal rules, legal principles, and legal doctrines related to agrarian regulation in supporting the expansion of planting areas as part of the food self-sufficiency program (Mamudji, 1986; Saebani, 2021). The approach used in this study includes the approach of laws and regulations (*Statute approach*) and case approach (*Case Approach*) (Jonaedi Efendi et al., 2018). The legislative approach is carried out through a systematic review of various regulations governing the fields of agrarian, land, and food security, while the case approach is used to analyze court decisions related to land disputes and the application of agrarian law norms that have relevance to the use of agricultural land and the expansion of planting areas.

The data used in this study is secondary data consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land, and various other laws and regulations related to land management, land use, and food security. In addition, this study also uses relevant court decisions as an object of analysis in the case approach.

Secondary legal materials consist of books, scientific articles, research results, and expert opinions that discuss agrarian law, land law, and food security policies. The tertiary legal materials are in the form of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference sources that provide explanations of primary and secondary legal materials.

The collection of legal materials is carried out through library research with the stages of inventory, classification, and systematization of all legal materials relevant to the research problem. Furthermore, legal materials are analyzed qualitatively using a prescriptive analysis method. This analysis not only describes the agrarian law regulations related to the expansion of planting areas, but also provides legal *reasoning* regarding the effectiveness of these regulations in supporting food self-sufficiency programs and formulates legal recommendations that can strengthen the optimal, sustainable use of agricultural land, and provide legal certainty.

Results and Discussion

Agrarian Law Regulations in Supporting the Expansion of Planting Areas

Expanding planting areas is one of the main strategies of the Indonesian government in increasing national food production capacity as an effort to realize sustainable food self-sufficiency (Qatrunnada et al., 2023). This policy was born in response to the increasing need for food due to population growth, changes in people's consumption patterns, the impact of climate change, and the reduction of productive agricultural land due to land conversion. In this context, increasing food production no longer only depends on intensifying agriculture through the use of technology and increasing productivity, but also requires optimizing the use of available agrarian resources. Therefore, the success of the planting area expansion program is highly determined by the existence of an agrarian legal system that is able to provide legal certainty for the control, use, utilization, and protection of agricultural land.

In the Indonesian legal system, the constitutional basis of agrarian regulation is rooted in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. This provision shows that state control of agrarian resources has a public dimension that aims to ensure the use of land in a fair, sustainable manner, and provides benefits for the welfare of the community. From the perspective of agrarian law, the right to control by the state is not a form of ownership like property rights in civil law, but the state's authority to regulate, manage, plan, and supervise land use in accordance with the national interest. Thus, the state has legal legitimacy to establish various policies that support the provision of agricultural land to achieve national food security.

The constitutional principle was then elaborated in a more operational manner through Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles (UUPA). The UUPA became the main basis for the establishment of a national agrarian law system that replaced the dualism of land law during the colonial period. One of the main objectives of the formation of the UUPA is to create legal certainty in the control and use of land, realize social justice in the agrarian sector, and ensure that land is used in accordance with its social function. The social function of land

rights as stipulated in the UUPA means that every land right not only gives authority to the right holder to use land for personal interests, but also contains an obligation to pay attention to the interests of the community, the environment, and national development. This concept is the normative basis that the use of agricultural land must be directed to support the public interest, including in realizing food self-sufficiency.

In relation to the planting area expansion program, the UUPA provides a legal basis for the government to regulate the allocation and use of land through spatial planning, land redistribution, land tenure control, and state land management. This authority allows the government to identify land that still has the potential to be developed into productive agricultural areas without neglecting environmental sustainability aspects (Sugoto et al., 2024). In addition, regulations regarding various types of land rights, such as property rights, business use rights, building use rights, and use rights, provide legal certainty for the community and business actors who carry out activities in the agricultural sector. The certainty of legal status is an important factor in encouraging agricultural investment, increasing access to financing, and creating a business climate conducive to the development of national food production.

In addition to the UUPA, strengthening the protection of agricultural land is carried out through Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. This regulation was born in response to the increasing rate of conversion of agricultural land which threatens national food security. The law mandates the central government and local governments to determine Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) areas that must be maintained so that they are not easily diverted into non-agricultural areas. The determination of LP2B has strategic significance because it provides legal certainty for the sustainability of agricultural land functions in the long term. With this legal protection, the government has a stronger instrument to control changes in land use that have the potential to reduce national food production capacity.

Normatively, the relationship between agrarian law and planting area expansion programs shows that the success of food policy is not only determined by agricultural technical factors, but also influenced by the effectiveness of land regulations. Legal certainty on the status of land provides a sense of security for farmers in managing their land, while encouraging investment in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, the unclear legal status of land can cause land disputes that have implications for the inhibition of productive land utilization. Therefore, the agrarian law system has a strategic function as an instrument that creates stability in land tenure while supporting increased agricultural productivity.

Analysis of various agrarian regulations also shows that the government has a number of legal instruments that can be used to expand the planting area. These instruments include the management of abandoned land, land redistribution within the framework of agrarian reform, control of the transfer of agricultural land functions, and the implementation of comprehensive land registration through the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. These various policies are basically complementary in creating legal certainty on land while expanding public access to productive agrarian resources. In the context of food self-sufficiency, optimizing the use of abandoned land and state land that has not been used effectively can be an alternative to providing new land without having to open up areas that have the potential to damage the environment.

Although the agrarian regulatory framework has been comprehensively available, its implementation still faces various challenges. One of the main problems is the still high conversion rate of agricultural land into residential, industrial, mining, and infrastructure areas. This phenomenon shows that legal protection of agricultural land has not been fully effective in controlling land use change. In addition, the overlap of arrangements between agrarian policies, spatial planning, forestry, and investment often creates legal uncertainty in land use. This condition has an impact on the implementation of the planting area expansion program because some potential land still faces legality issues and conflicts of authority between agencies.

The success of agrarian law in supporting the expansion of planting areas also depends on institutional synergy between the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, local governments, and various other stakeholders. Cross-sector coordination is very important considering that the management of agrarian resources is not only related to aspects of land ownership, but also concerns spatial planning, environmental protection, infrastructure development, and national food policy. Harmonization of regulations and strengthening institutional coordination will minimize the potential for policy overlap while increasing the effectiveness of the implementation of agrarian law in supporting food self-sufficiency programs.

Thus, the results of the analysis show that the Indonesian agrarian law system has basically provided an adequate normative foundation to support the implementation of the planting area expansion program. Through the regulation of the right of control by the state, the social function of land rights, the protection of agricultural land, sustainable food, agrarian reform, and various other land management instruments, agrarian law has a strategic role in creating legal certainty for the use of agricultural land. However, the effectiveness of these regulations still requires strengthening implementation through consistent law enforcement, cross-sector policy synchronization, and institutional capacity building so that the goal of food self-sufficiency can be realized in a sustainable manner. In other words, agrarian law functions not only as a set of norms that govern legal relations over land, but also as a public policy instrument that determines the success of agricultural development and national food security.

Juridical Obstacles in the Implementation of Planting Area Expansion

The success of the planting area expansion program as one of the instruments to realize food self-sufficiency is not only determined by the availability of adequate regulations, but also by the effectiveness of the implementation of agrarian law in practice (Budiman & Santu, 2024). Although Indonesia has various laws and regulations governing the control, use, and protection of agricultural land, the implementation of these policies still faces a number of juridical obstacles that have an impact on the suboptimal use of agrarian resources. These obstacles are not only related to the substance of the law, but also related to the synchronization of regulations, the certainty of land rights, institutions, and law enforcement. This condition shows that the existence of legal norms is not fully able to ensure the achievement of the policy goal of expanding the planting area if it is not followed by consistent implementation.

One of the most dominant juridical obstacles is the high rate of conversion of agricultural

land into non-agricultural areas (Qatrunnada et al., 2023). The development of the industrial, trade, settlement, and infrastructure development sectors has increased the need for land, putting great pressure on the existence of productive agricultural land. Although Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land has regulated the mechanism for protecting agricultural land through the determination of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B) areas, the implementation of these provisions in various regions is still not optimal. In practice, there are still local governments that have not determined the LP2B area comprehensively in regional spatial planning documents and regional development plans. As a result, agricultural land that should be maintained has undergone continuous changes in function, reducing the availability of land that can be used to support increasing national food production.

These problems are increasingly complex because spatial planning policies are often not fully integrated with agricultural and agrarian policies. In some cases, an area has been designated as an agricultural area, but at the same time it is also targeted for the development of industrial estates, housing, or national strategic projects. The insynchronization between regulations creates legal uncertainty regarding land allocation and has the potential to give rise to conflicts of interest between sectors. From the perspective of agrarian law, this condition shows that policy harmonization is an important factor in supporting the success of the planting area expansion program. Without alignment between spatial planning, land, and agricultural development policies, it will be difficult to effectively realize the protection of productive land.

The next obstacle is related to the still high level of land conflicts that occur in various regions. Disputes over land ownership, territorial boundaries, overlapping certificates, indigenous peoples' rights claims, and conflicts between communities and business entities are problems that often hinder the use of agricultural land. Uncertainty regarding the legal status of land causes a lot of land that actually has the potential to be developed as agricultural areas cannot be used optimally. From a legal perspective, land conflicts also reduce the certainty of investment in the agricultural sector because business actors and farmers face high legal risks in utilizing the land.

The problem of land conflict basically shows that the land administration system still needs to be strengthened. Although the government has implemented the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) as an effort to accelerate legal certainty of land rights, the scope of its implementation still does not fully reach all regions of Indonesia. In some areas, there are still unregistered land, unclear land plot boundaries, and overlapping land data due to weak integration of the administrative system. This condition has resulted in a more complex dispute resolution process and ultimately hindered the implementation of various development programs in the agricultural sector, including the expansion of planting areas.

In addition to land conflicts, another juridical obstacle is the lack of optimal use of abandoned land. Normatively, the state has the authority to identify, regulate, and utilize abandoned land in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The policy is intended so that land that is not used in accordance with the rights granted can be reallocated for development purposes, including the development of the agricultural sector (Bening & Rafiqi, 2023). However, in its implementation, the process of determining abandoned land often requires lengthy administrative procedures, involves various agencies, and often faces objections from land rights holders. As a result,

much land that could potentially be used as agricultural land remains not productively utilized.

Another obstacle that is no less important is the implementation of agrarian reform that has not been optimal. Agrarian reform basically aims to create an equal distribution of land tenure while improving community welfare through land redistribution and asset legalization. However, in practice, the implementation of agrarian reform is still more oriented towards the aspect of land administration than the development of the economic productivity of the beneficiary communities. Land redistribution that is not followed by the provision of access to financing, agricultural technology, extension, irrigation, and marketing of agricultural products has caused land use to not be able to make a significant contribution to increasing food production. Thus, the success of agrarian reform should not only be measured by the number of plots of land successfully distributed, but also by the ability of the policy to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector and expand the planting area sustainably.

Juridical obstacles also arise due to the lack of optimal institutional coordination between agencies that have authority in the management of agrarian resources. Regulations regarding land, spatial planning, forestry, environment, and agriculture are under the authority of various ministries and local governments that have their own regulations and administrative mechanisms (Ardani, 2020). In practice, these conditions often lead to overlapping authorities and differences in interpretation of the status of an area. As a result, the process of determining and using land to support the planting area expansion program becomes less effective because it requires long and complex coordination.

Based on the results of the analysis of these various obstacles, it can be understood that the main problem in supporting the planting area expansion program does not lie in the absence of regulations, but in the effectiveness of the implementation of agrarian law. Indonesia basically has a relatively complete legal apparatus in regulating the control, use, protection, and utilization of land. However, various problems such as land conversion, land conflicts, suboptimal use of abandoned land, weak implementation of agrarian reform, regulatory insynchronization, and lack of institutional coordination are still the main obstacles in realizing legal certainty in the agrarian sector. Therefore, the resolution of these various juridical obstacles requires a comprehensive approach through regulatory harmonization, strengthening the land administration system, improving inter-agency coordination, and consistent law enforcement. Thus, agrarian law can function optimally as an instrument that supports the success of the planting area expansion program while strengthening national food security in a sustainable manner.

Strengthening Agrarian Law Policies to Support Food Self-Sufficiency Programs

Strengthening agrarian law policies is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of the planting area expansion program as part of efforts to realize national food self-sufficiency (Oktiana et al., 2020). The results of the analysis show that Indonesia already has various regulations that regulate the control, use, and utilization of land. The problems faced today are more related to the implementation of the regulation so that the expected benefits have not been fully achieved. Therefore, strengthening the implementation of agrarian law needs to be a priority so that every land policy is able to provide legal certainty while supporting the increase in food production in a

sustainable manner.

One of the steps that needs to be taken is to strengthen the protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B). The determination of the LP2B area must be carried out consistently in national and regional spatial policies so that the existence of agricultural land has strong legal certainty. This protection is important to control the rate of land conversion that continues to reduce the area of productive agricultural areas. Supervision of changes in land use also needs to be improved through periodic evaluations and the application of strict sanctions against any violation of space utilization provisions. With this mechanism, the sustainability of agricultural land functions can be maintained as the main foundation of national food security (Fajar et al., 2022).

Strengthening agrarian policies also needs to be directed at optimizing the implementation of agrarian reform. The land redistribution program should not only be oriented towards equitable land tenure, but also be able to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector (Oktiana et al., 2020). Land that has been distributed to the community needs to be supported by access to financing, agricultural technology, extension, irrigation networks, and marketing of production products. This approach will increase the ability of farmers to manage land productively so that the goal of agrarian reform can be realized through improving community welfare while supporting food self-sufficiency.

The use of abandoned land also needs to be a concern in strengthening agrarian law policies. Land that has not been utilized in accordance with the functions and rights granted can be inventoried and reallocated for agricultural activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. These efforts require simplifying administrative procedures, improving the accuracy of land data, and effective coordination between agencies. Optimizing abandoned land will expand the availability of agricultural land without having to open up new areas that have the potential to cause environmental damage or space use conflicts.

The effectiveness of agrarian law is also influenced by the quality of land administration and institutional coordination. The implementation of comprehensive land registration needs to be strengthened to provide legal certainty to the community and reduce the potential for land disputes. The integration of land data with spatial information systems and the agricultural sector will make it easier for the government to plan more appropriate land use. Strengthening coordination between the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, and local governments is an important need so that every policy produced supports each other and does not cause overlapping authority. Through strengthening the implementation of regulations, improving the quality of land administration, and harmonizing cross-sectoral policies, agrarian law can function optimally as an instrument that ensures legal certainty, protects agricultural land, and supports the success of planting area expansion programs in realizing national food self-sufficiency.

Conclusion

This research shows that agrarian law has a strategic role in supporting the planting area expansion program as an effort to realize national food self-sufficiency. The legal framework consisting of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, and Law Number 41 of 2009

concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land has provided a strong normative foundation for the state in regulating the control, use, and utilization of land for agricultural purposes. However, the implementation of these regulations still faces various juridical obstacles, such as the high conversion of agricultural land, land conflicts, the lack of optimal use of abandoned land, weak coordination between agencies, and the lack of integration of agrarian policies with spatial planning and agricultural development.

Therefore, strengthening agrarian law policies needs to be directed at harmonizing cross-sector regulations, optimizing the protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (LP2B), accelerating agrarian reform oriented towards increasing agricultural productivity, strengthening the land administration system, and consistent law enforcement against land use violations. This step is expected to be able to create legal certainty, optimize the use of agrarian resources, and strengthen the synergy between land policy and agricultural development so that the planting area expansion program can run effectively in supporting the realization of sustainable national food self-sufficiency.

References

- Alvian, F., & Mujiburohman, D. A. (2022). Implementasi Reforma Agraria Pada Era Pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo. *Tunas Agraria*, 5(2), 111–126. <https://doi.org/10.31292/jta.v5i2.176>
- Amri, I., Widura, E., & Larasati, F. (2024). Tinjauan Bibliometrik Pada Google Scholar: Tren Publikasi Tentang Reforma Agraria Di Indonesia. *Widya Bhumi*, 4(2), 101–121. <https://doi.org/10.31292/wb.v4i2.104>
- Ardani, M. N. (2020). Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Ditinjau Dari Penyelenggaraan Pangan (Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan). *Law Development and Justice Review*, 3(2), 257–274. <https://doi.org/10.14710/ldjr.v3i2.10067>
- Aryanti, V. (2023). Ekonomi Politik Program Nasional Kedaulatan Pangan: Studi Kasus Anomali Implementasi Kebijakan Swasembada Beras (2014–2020). *Al Qalam Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan Dan Kemasyarakatan*, 17(4), 2334. <https://doi.org/10.35931/aq.v17i4.2297>
- Bening, W., & Rafiqi, I. D. (2023). Permasalahan Hukum Pengaturan Bank Tanah Pasca Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 Tentang Cipta Kerja. *Jurnal Suara Hukum*, 4(2), 265–298. <https://doi.org/10.26740/jsh.v4n2.p265-298>
- Budiman, N. D., & Santu, L. (2024). KAJIAN STRATEGI DAN KEBIJAKAN PEMERINTAH INDONESIA DALAM MENCAPAI TARGET SWASEMBADA BERAS. *JURNAL PERTANIAN CEMARA*, 21(2), 125–136. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24929/fp.v21i2.3888>
- Fajar, H. F., Syahputra, J., & Ningsih, M. P. N. A. (2022). Agrarian Reform Policy Strategy in Realizing the Welfare of a Social Justice Community Based on the Constitution. *Jurnal Hukum Lex Generalis*, 3(9), 758–775. <https://doi.org/10.56370/jhlg.v3i9.308>
- Jonaedi Efendi, S. H. I., Johnny Ibrahim, S. H., & Se, M. M. (2018). *Metode penelitian hukum: normatif dan empiris*. Prenada Media.
- Krismantoro, D. (2023). Penguasaan Lahan Perspektif Reforma Agraria. *Edunity Kajian Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan*, 2(2), 217–224. <https://doi.org/10.57096/edunity.v2i2.54>
- Mamudji, S. S. dan S. (1986). *Penelitian Hukum Normatif*. Rajawali Press.

- Muazis, M. H. (2020). Sengkarut Dan Ketumpulan Regulasi Penyelesaian Sawit Rakyat Dalam Kawasan Hutan. *Indonesian State Law Review (Islrev)*, 3(1), 23–38. <https://doi.org/10.15294/islrev.v3i1.48951>
- Natasya, A., Aprillia, D. A., & Agustina, S. (2022). Alih Fungsi Lahan Dari Perkebunan Menjadi Lahan Perumahan Di Kota Pangkalpinang. *Journal of Politics and Democracy*, 2(1), 43–54. <https://doi.org/10.61183/polikrasi.v2i1.32>
- Oktiana, U. N., Waluyo, W., & Nugroho, A. (2020). Pelaksanaan Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan Berdasarkan Regulasi Rencana Tata Ruang. *Jurnal Discretie*, 1(1), 16. <https://doi.org/10.20961/jd.v1i1.50201>
- Qatrunnada, A., Bakri, B., Herdawati, Syarifudin, M., Adnan, I. M., & Syaputra, D. (2023). Tantangan Dan Peran Pemerintah Dalam Pelaksanaan Landreform Di Indonesia. *Al-Dalil Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Politik Dan Hukum*, 1(3), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.58707/aldalil.v1i3.527>
- Rachma, H. A., Roisah, Kholis, & Prasetyo, M. H. (2020). Kebijakan Penetapan Lokasi Tanah Untuk Perumahan Di Kabupaten Tegal Pasca Pembangunan Jalan Tol Ruas Pejagan-Pemalang. *Notarius*, 13(1), 426–441. <https://doi.org/10.14710/nts.v13i1.30479>
- Saebani, B. A. (2021). *Metode Penelitian Hukum Pendekatan Yuridis Normatif*. CV Pustaka Setia.
- Sugoto, H. A., Maarif, M. S., Mulyanto, B., & Harianto, H. (2024). Optimalisasi Peran Pemerintah Melalui Badan Bank Tanah Sebagai Land Manager Negara Dalam Pengelolaan Penyediaan Tanah Bagi Kepentingan Pembangunan. *Jurnal Aplikasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, 10(1), 275. <https://doi.org/10.17358/jabm.10.1.275>
- Sumarja, F. X., Rifai, E., Tisnanta, T., & Saputra, R. A. (2021). Problematika Perlindungan Lahan Pertanian Berkelanjutan Pasca Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. *Sasi*, 27(4), 492–503. <https://doi.org/10.47268/sasi.v27i4.562>
- Zahra, F. (2017). Gagasan Pengaturan Bank Tanah Untuk Mewujudkan Pengelolaan Aset Tanah Negara Yang Berkeadilan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 3(2), 92–101. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2017.003.02.2>
- Zainul, A. (2022). Implementasi PERPRES 86/2018 Tentang Reforma Agraria Di Desa Purworejo Kecamatan Donomulyo Kabupaten Malang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Administrasi Publik*, 8(3), 276–281. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.jiap.2022.008.03.3>

