

## Legal Challenges in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency

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**Abstract:** Agrarian reform is an effort to change the structure of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land to achieve social justice and community welfare. However, the implementation of agrarian reform often faces various obstacles, whether technical, social, political, or legal. In Dayeuhluhur Village, legal factors are one of the main obstacles in the implementation of agrarian reform. This research aims to understand how the land administration system is implemented in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran Subdistrict, Karawang Regency, West Java Province. The method used is empirical juridical, which includes interviews and direct observations in Dayeuhluhur Village, as well as data analysis from literature as supporting material. The collected data is then analyzed qualitatively to explain the findings obtained from observations and data recorded in the journal. Data were collected through primary data sources, such as interviews and observations, as well as secondary data sources, such as documents. The results of this study show that the legal challenges in the implementation of agrarian reform in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran Subdistrict, Karawang Regency include unclear land legal status, complicated bureaucracy, inconsistency of regulations, weak law enforcement, and limited access to legal information and education. Overcoming these challenges requires joint efforts from the government, law enforcement officers, and active community participation to create a more just and sustainable agrarian system.

**Keywords:** Implementation of Agrarian Reform, Legal Challenges, Village

### INTRODUCTION

The state of Indonesia is an agrarian country where most of the people make a living as farmers and of course it concerns the soil and everything contained in nature. In human life, there is a nature that wants to control and own more land, this is what makes the government provide rules about land, while the goal is to create a prosperous and prosperous society.<sup>1</sup>

Indonesia is a country that has a lot of natural resources both on land and at sea. Looking at Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Basic Law on Agrarian Affairs of 1960 explains that "The entire earth, water and space, including

the natural resources contained in it as a gift of God Almighty is the earth, water and space of the Indonesian nation and is a national asset".<sup>2</sup>

Article 1 paragraph 2 of the Basic Agrarian Law refers to Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which reads "The earth and water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people".<sup>3</sup> This means that the earth and water and all the natural resources contained in the earth are the main points of the people's prosperity, so they

<sup>1</sup>Boedi Harsono, Hukum Agraria Indonesia. Jakarta: Kencana, 2000, hlm.12

<sup>2</sup>Yulia, Aris. Pembaharuan Hukum Agraria Nasional Yang Berkeadilan Sosial. SUPREMASI: Jurnal Hukum 1, No. 1 (2018): 1

<sup>3</sup>Arisaputra et.al 2021. Reforma agraria di Indonesia. Sinar Grafika (Bumi Aksara): 1

should be controlled by the state and used for the prosperity of the people.<sup>4</sup>

The implementation of agrarian reform in Indonesia is rooted in the spirit of social justice contained in the 1945 Constitution. Articles in the 1945 Constitution affirm the state's commitment to realizing economic equality and social justice for all Indonesian people. The implementation of agrarian reform in villages, including Dayeuhluhur Village in Tempuran District, Karawang Regency, is a manifestation of these efforts.

Article 33 Paragraph (3): "The earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people." This article is the main philosophical basis in the implementation of agrarian reform, emphasizing that natural resources must be managed for the benefit and prosperity of the people, not a few people.<sup>5</sup>

Article 28H Paragraph (1): "Everyone has the right to live a prosperous life in birth and mind, to live, and to get a good and healthy living environment and the right to health services." Agrarian reform aims to ensure that these rights are met, by providing access to land to people who do not have it.<sup>6</sup>

Article 27 Paragraph (2): "Every citizen has the right to work and a decent livelihood for humanity." With land redistribution through agrarian reform, it is hoped that village communities can have a decent source of livelihood and improve their welfare.<sup>7</sup>

Agrarian reform is rooted in the principles of social justice and equitable distribution of resources. Based on the philosophy of Pancasila, especially the fifth precept "Social Justice for All Indonesian People", agrarian reform is expected to overcome the gap in land ownership and

alleviate poverty in rural areas. Dayeuhluhur Village, like many other villages in Indonesia, faces land ownership inequality that results in most rural communities living in poverty and underdevelopment. The agrarian reform philosophy emphasizes the importance of land redistribution to provide fairer opportunities for all villagers, reduce social disparities, and improve their quality of life.

The implementation of agrarian reform is regulated by various laws and regulations in Indonesia. The Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) Number 5 of 1960 is the main legal basis that regulates land rights and the implementation of agrarian reform. In addition, there are various derivative regulations and government policies that support the implementation of agrarian reform, such as Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform and Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Implementation of Agrarian Reform. However, the implementation of these regulations often faces various legal obstacles, including unclear land legal status, complicated bureaucracy, and weak law enforcement.

Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles (UUPA) is basically a law that regulates land, because there are 58 articles, the majority of which contain land regulations.<sup>8</sup> The UUPA regulates the reform of uneven land structures to be fairer, resolve land disputes and improve community welfare after the implementation of agrarian reform.<sup>9</sup> However, in the implementation of agrarian reform has not been able to be realized because there are many irregularities in its implementation, this is due to many conflicting regulations.<sup>10</sup> For example, the issuance of laws on forestry, mining, plantations, and water resources, the provisions

<sup>4</sup>Ramadhani, Rahmat. Peran Politik Terhadap Pembangunan Hukum Agraria Nasional. SOSEK: Jurnal Sosial dan Ekonomi 1, no. 1 (2020): 3.

<sup>5</sup>pasal 33 ayat 3. UUD NRI 1945

<sup>6</sup>Ibid

<sup>7</sup>Ibid

<sup>8</sup>Sulistyaningsih, R. Reforma Agraria di Indonesia. Kajian Masalah Hukum dan Pembangunan Perspektif, 26(1) (2021). 57-64.

<sup>9</sup>Martini et.al (2019). Implementasi Reforma Agraria Terhadap Pemenuhan Harapan Masyarakat Yang Bersengketa Lahan. BHUMI: Jurnal Agraria dan Pertanahan, 5(2), 150-162.

<sup>10</sup>Maladi, Y. (2013). Reforma agraria berparadigma Pancasila dalam penataan kembali politik agraria nasional. Mimbar Hukum-Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada, 25(1), 27- 41.

of the law ignore the existence of the UUPA, causing overlapping regulations that occur between ministries so that they often trigger disputes and conflicts.<sup>11</sup>

Agrarian reform is closely related to social dynamics in rural communities. The implementation of agrarian reform in Dayeuhluhur Village is faced with various challenges, including resistance from large landowners, conflicts between residents, and lack of community participation in the decision-making process. Social conflicts arising from differences in interests often hinder the land redistribution process and threaten social stability in the village. In addition, the lack of public awareness and knowledge about their rights to land is also a major obstacle in the implementation of agrarian reform.

Agrarian reform is an action of the government in restructuring or it can also be said to overhaul the structure of ownership, control, and use of land more justly.<sup>12</sup> Agrarian reform is an effort made by the government with the aim of improving the welfare of its people, especially small farmers, so that every individual in society can feel prosperity, justice and can live a prosperous life.<sup>13</sup> Based on these reasons, the implementation of agrarian reform needs to be carried out as well as possible so that it can be implemented and run smoothly, but in fact until now in its implementation the government still needs to deal with various obstacles in the implementation of this agrarian reform.

In the context of the implementation of agrarian reform in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency, there are a number of juridical challenges that affect the effectiveness of this program. First, the problem of overlapping land ownership claims is one of the main issues that often arise. Agrarian conflicts involving villagers, the private sector, and even government agencies can slow down the land redistribution process. Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration and Law Number

2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for the Public Interest are the legal basis for resolving this dispute, but its implementation often faces bureaucratic constraints and unclear land boundaries.

Second, the lack of capacity of legal and administrative institutions in supervising the implementation of agrarian reform at the village level is also a significant challenge. These weaknesses in supervision are often caused by limited human resources and technical expertise at the local level. This is exacerbated by the lack of coordination between the various government agencies involved, such as the National Land Agency (BPN) and local governments.

Third, the implementation of agrarian reform is also faced with the issue of legal certainty for beneficiaries. In many cases, the recipient of the redistributed land does not immediately obtain a valid certificate of ownership, which should be guaranteed by Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration. As a result, many villagers feel insecure and have no legal certainty over the land they manage, which in turn can reduce their productivity and well-being.

These challenges show the need to increase the capacity of legal institutions in the supervision and implementation of agrarian reform. In addition, better coordination between government agencies and village community empowerment is needed to understand their rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Through these efforts, it is hoped that agrarian reform can run more effectively and provide real benefits for village communities, including in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency.

## METHOD

In this study, the type of research used is empirical juridical research. Empirical juridical research is a type of research that begins with

<sup>11</sup>Mujiburohman, D. A. (2019). *Penegakan Hukum Penertiban dan Pendayagunaan Tanah Terlantar*. Yogyakarta: STPN Press.

<sup>12</sup>Nuriyanto, Nuriyanto. *Urgensi Reforma Agraria; Menuju Penataan Penggunaan Tanah Yang*

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<sup>13</sup>Arisaputra et. al op.cit. h. 3

primary data analysis before continuing with secondary data collection. Empirical juridical research includes the investigation of practical issues with reference to existing legal regulations to identify problems that arise in practice. This method is descriptive analytical with the aim of providing a systematic picture based on the data collected. The result is an explanation of the problem and a solution. Furthermore, the data acquisition is managed and analyzed in a qualitative way by drawing a conclusion based on a logical view based on the results of interviews that have been carried out with the source persons and also data from literature studies.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Legal Challenges Faced in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency

Land problems in Indonesia are something that requires very serious and careful handling from the government because land is one of the most vital needs for the community, especially people who depend on the land for their livelihoods such as farmers. In this regard, the government has an obligation to protect and regulate order and community welfare, but demands regarding the process of accelerating economic development must also be spurred so that as a result, land that functions as a foothold for all economic activities is needed and must be regulated correctly and seriously.<sup>14</sup>

#### 1. Uncertainty of Land Legal Status

##### a. Land Inheritance Issues

The issue of unregistered land inheritance is one of the main issues that cause uncertainty about the legal status of land in the village. The process of hereditary land inheritance, which is often carried out without valid legal documents, is a source of internal conflict within the family or between families. In many cases, land that is passed down from generation to generation is not recorded in the land administration system, so it does not have legally recognized proof of ownership. This

lack of clarity of ownership status causes some serious problems:

1). Internal Conflicts in the Family: Land that is inherited without official documents often causes disputes among family members. Disputes over ownership rights can divide families and cause uncertainty in the use of the land.

2). Difficulties in the Land Redistribution Process: Agrarian Reform aims to redistribute land to those who have the right. However, the unclear legal status of inherited land hampers this process because land that does not have legal documents is difficult to register and distribute officially.

3). Limited Access to Government Programs: Land that is not officially registered is often not eligible for government programs, such as agricultural subsidies or infrastructure development assistance. This is detrimental to the community who should benefit from these programs.

##### b. Agrarian Conflict

Agrarian conflicts are a significant challenge in the implementation of agrarian reform in villages. This conflict often occurs between the local community and the company or government that claims the same land ownership. In the villages that are the subject of this study, agrarian conflicts often drag on without a clear solution, so that the disputed land cannot be used optimally. Some of the impacts of unresolved agrarian conflicts include:

1). Land Status Quo: The disputed land is usually in the status quo, where neither party can use the land legally. This causes the land to become abandoned and unproductive, which ultimately harms the community who should benefit from the use of the land.

2). Hindering the Implementation of Agrarian Reform: Agrarian Reform aims to distribute land fairly to people in need. However, unresolved agrarian conflicts hinder the land redistribution process, because land with disputed status cannot be included in the agrarian reform program.

<sup>14</sup>Millen Christopher Hamonangan Lumban Tobing. 2023. Problematika pelaksanaan reforma agraria di indonesia. vol. 11 No. 11. Hlm 2731

3). Legal Uncertainty: Legal uncertainty in the resolution of agrarian conflicts creates uncertainty for all parties involved. People often feel unprotected by the law, while companies or governments may feel disadvantaged by unclear demands.

## **2. Complicated Bureaucracy and Corruption**

### **a. Complex Administrative Procedures**

The administrative process for obtaining land certificates in many villages, including Dayeuhluhur Village, is often very complicated and lengthy. This convoluted bureaucracy creates significant obstacles for village communities, who generally lack understanding of the necessary administrative procedures. The complexity in the administrative process includes several aspects, including:

1). Many Stages and Requirements: the procedure for obtaining a land certificate involves many stages and requirements that must be met. The public has to take care of various documents, attend several meetings with relevant officials, and go through a rigorous verification process. The number of stages is often confusing and difficult for the village community.

2). Lack of Transparency and Information: Limited information regarding administrative procedures and requirements adds to the difficulties for the community. The lack of transparency in the administrative process makes the public unaware of the steps to be taken and what documents are needed, so there are often mistakes that slow down the process.

3). Long Period of Time: the process of managing land certificates often takes a very long time, ranging from a few months to several years. The length of time it takes to complete this administrative process adds to the burden on the village community who need legal certainty over their land as soon as possible.

## **3. Inconsistency of Laws and Regulations**

### **a. Conflicts Between Regulations**

Inconsistencies between regional regulations and central regulations often create confusion and hinder the process of implementing agrarian reform. This conflict

between regulations is caused by several factors:

1). Conflicting Regulations: Regional regulations that are not in harmony with central regulations create legal ambiguity. For example, provisions on land rights or land registration procedures that differ between the central and regional governments can confuse the public and implementers of agrarian reform.

2). Difficulties in Implementation: Non-compliance with regulations causes difficulties in implementation in the field. Local government officials who have to implement regulations often experience confusion about which regulations must be followed, so that the process of implementing agrarian reform is hampered.

3). The burden of the bureaucracy is increasing, and the villagers who are trying to manage their land rights have to deal with two different sets of regulations: This adds to the bureaucratic burden and slows down the process of managing land certificates.

### **b. Regulatory Changes Too Quickly**

Rapid regulatory changes without adequate socialization often make it difficult for the public to follow and understand these changes. Some of the impacts of regulatory changes that are too rapid include:

1). Community Ignorance: Village people are often unaware of any changes in regulations related to their land rights. This ignorance causes them to make mistakes in land management, such as not completing the necessary documents or following procedures that are no longer in place.

2). Mistakes in Land Management: Ignorance of the new regulations causes the community to make mistakes in land management. This mistake can be fatal, such as the refusal to apply for a land certificate or the management process becomes longer and more complicated.

3). Obstacles in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform: Rapid changes in regulations without adequate socialization hinder the implementation of agrarian reform. Government officials in charge of implementing agrarian reform also face

difficulties because they have to constantly adjust to new regulations that often change.

To overcome this problem, the government needs to do:

- 1). Effective Socialization: whenever there is a change in regulations, the government must conduct effective socialization to the public. Socialization can be carried out through various media, such as radio, television, social media, as well as through direct meetings with the village community.
- 2). Education and Training: The Government needs to hold education and training programs to increase public understanding of the new regulations. The program can involve various parties, including non-governmental organizations and universities, to provide training to the community.
- 3). Transparency in Regulatory Changes: the process of changing regulations must be carried out in a transparent manner and involve public participation. Thus, the public can understand the reasons behind the changes in regulations and how they will affect their rights.

#### **4. Weak Law Enforcement**

##### **a. Indecisive Law Enforcement**

Weak law enforcement in cracking down on land-related violations is one of the main obstacles in the implementation of agrarian reform. Some of the factors that contribute to this weak law enforcement include:

- 1). No Firm Action: Law enforcement officials often do not take firm action against violations of land-related laws, such as land grabbing, falsification of land documents, or abuse of power. The absence of this firm action causes violations to continue without any deterrent effect for the perpetrators.
- 2). Legal Uncertainty: Uncertainty in law enforcement creates a climate that is not conducive to the implementation of agrarian reform. The public became hesitant to report violations because they were worried that they would not get adequate legal protection. This results in stagnation in the soil redistribution process.
- 3). Lack of Capacity and Resources: Law enforcement officials often lack the capacity

and resources to handle land violation cases effectively. Lack of training, facilities, and logistical support hampers their ability to enforce the law firmly and fairly.

##### **b. Discrimination in Law Enforcement**

Legal discrimination in which small communities do not get equal justice with those who have power or influence exacerbates injustice in land tenure. This unfair law enforcement hinders agrarian reform because small communities do not get adequate legal protection. Some aspects of discrimination in law enforcement include:

- 1). Alignment with the Powerful: Parties with power or influence often get better treatment in law enforcement. This causes injustice for small communities that do not have equal access to legal protections.
- 2). Corruption and Nepotism: Corruption and nepotism practices in law enforcement exacerbate discrimination. Law enforcement officials who accept bribes or have close ties to certain parties may make unfair decisions and harm small communities.
- 3). Lack of Access to Legal Aid: Small communities often do not have adequate access to legal aid. The lack of knowledge and resources to obtain legal aid makes them vulnerable to injustice in law enforcement.

#### **5. Lack of Access to Legal Information and Education**

##### **a. Lack of Socialization**

The lack of socialization regarding agrarian reform regulations and procedures by the government or related institutions makes village communities unaware of their rights. This has caused several significant problems in the implementation of agrarian reform:

- 1). Ignorance of Land Rights: Village people often do not know their rights related to land due to the lack of socialization from the government or related institutions. This ignorance causes them to be unable to fight for their rights effectively and often become victims of land grabbing or abuse of authority.
- 2). Errors in Procedures: Ignorance of official procedures in agrarian reform often leads to people making mistakes in handling documents or following the wrong procedures. These

mistakes can slow down or even thwart the soil redistribution process.

3). Reliance on Unofficial Information: The lack of official information makes people often rely on unofficial or confusing information. This can cause confusion and uncertainty, as well as trigger conflicts among villagers.

### **b. Limited Access to Legal Aid**

The lack of access to legal aid, both in terms of the number of available legal personnel and in terms of the costs that must be incurred, makes it difficult for village communities to solve legal problems related to land. Some of the problems arising from this limited access include:

1). Inability to Face Legal Challenges: Rural communities often do not have the knowledge or resources to deal with complex legal challenges. Without adequate legal assistance, it is difficult for them to protect their rights or resolve land disputes with other parties.

2). High Costs: The costs that must be incurred to obtain legal aid are often too high for rural communities. This causes them to be reluctant or unable to seek legal help, so that many cases are not resolved or end in injustice.

3). Limited Number of Legal Personnel: The number of legal personnel available in rural areas is often very limited. This causes limited public access to quality and reliable legal aid.

### **B. Steps to Overcome Legal Challenges in the Implementation of Agrarian Reform in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency**

Agrarian problems are so complex that they must be observed and followed up because they leave a huge impact. Looking at the development phenomenon that produces changes in rural life, agrarian policies based on social aspects should be needed, so that agrarian restructuring can be carried out without causing destructive social turmoil.<sup>15</sup>

Answering these problems, it is necessary to put forward ideas to implement agrarian reform. Agrarian reform has been a discourse since several decades ago, at least it can be seen from the promulgation of Law

Number 5 of 1960 concerning Agrarian Principles which is a milestone of agrarian reform in Indonesia.

To deal with the problems that occur in the implementation of agrarian reform, it is necessary to take the following steps:

**1. Land inheritance.** To overcome this problem, efforts are needed from the government to simplify the land registration process and provide education to the public about the importance of having valid legal documents for heritage land. In addition, free legal aid programs for underprivileged communities can also help resolve internal conflicts related to land inheritance.

**2. Agrarian conflict.** Overcoming agrarian conflicts requires an effective and fair dispute resolution mechanism. The government must play an active role in mediation and arbitration to ensure that conflicts can be resolved quickly and in accordance with applicable law. In addition, increasing the capacity of law enforcement agencies and agrarian courts is also important to handle land dispute cases more efficiently and fairly. In order to facilitate the implementation of agrarian reform, there needs to be synergy between the government, the community, and related parties to ensure that all land that is the object of agrarian reform has a clear legal status and is not in a state of dispute. Only in this way can the goal of agrarian reform to create social justice and community welfare be optimally achieved.

**3. Complexity in administrative procedures.** To deal with the complexity in administrative procedures, the government needs to simplify and improve the bureaucratic system. Steps that can be taken include:

a. Digitization of Administrative Processes: The implementation of a digital-based administrative system can speed up the process of managing land certificates and reduce administrative errors. With a digital system, people can apply and monitor their status online.

b. Training and Education: Increasing public capacity and understanding of administrative

<sup>15</sup>Mahmud Hi. Umar et.al. 2023. Analisis ketimpangan penguasaan dan kepemilikan tanah pasca

reforma agraria di indonesia. Universitas Khairun. Vol. 8, No. 11, hlm 6486

procedures through training and socialization. The government needs to provide clear and easy-to-understand guidance on the steps to be followed in the process of managing land certificates.

c. **One-Stop Integrated Service:** The implementation of a one-stop integrated service system for land certificate management so that people do not need to repeatedly change places to complete various administrative stages.

**4. Conflicts between regulations.** To resolve conflicts between regulations, the following steps are required:

a. **Harmonization of Regulations:** The central and local governments need to work together to harmonize existing regulations. Harmonization of regulations will help create legal clarity and facilitate the process of implementing agrarian reform.

b. **Comprehensive Regulation:** Comprehensive regulation and involving various stakeholders, including village communities, can help reduce inconsistencies between regulations. Community participation in the process of drafting regulations is also important to ensure that the regulations are in accordance with local needs and conditions.

**5. Inconsistencies in laws and regulations.**

Both in the form of conflicts between regulations and changes in regulations that are too fast without adequate socialization, are serious obstacles in the implementation of agrarian reform. To overcome these obstacles, the government needs to harmonize regulations, increase socialization, and provide education and training for the community. These steps are expected to create legal clarity and facilitate the process of implementing agrarian reform, so that the goals of social justice and community welfare can be achieved.

**6. Indecisive law enforcement.** To overcome this problem, the following steps are required:

a. **Capacity Building for Law Enforcement Officials:** The Government needs to provide adequate training and resources to law enforcement officials so that they can handle land violation cases more effectively.

b. **Strict monitoring and evaluation systems** need to be implemented to ensure that law enforcement officials carry out their duties professionally and without intervention from interested parties.

c. **Strict Actions and Sanctions:** Strict actions and severe sanctions must be applied against violators of land-related laws. This will have a deterrent effect and prevent future violations.

**7. Discrimination in law enforcement.** To overcome discrimination in law enforcement, steps that can be taken include:

a. **Transparency and Accountability:** Increasing transparency and accountability in law enforcement to ensure that all parties receive fair and equal treatment.

b. **Increasing Access to Legal Aid:** The Government and non-governmental organizations need to provide legal aid services that are easily accessible to small communities. Free or subsidized legal aid programs can help small communities get adequate legal protection.

c. **Strengthening Supervisory Institutions:** Strengthening independent supervisory institutions tasked with monitoring and evaluating law enforcement can help reduce discriminatory and corrupt practices.

By overcoming the problem of weak law enforcement and discrimination in law enforcement, the implementation of agrarian reform can run more effectively and fairly. Firm and fair enforcement of the law will provide adequate protection for small communities and ensure that the goals of agrarian reform to create social justice and community welfare can be achieved.

**8. Lack of socialization.** To overcome the lack of socialization, the following steps are needed:

a. **Comprehensive Socialization Program:** The government and related institutions need to implement a comprehensive and sustainable socialization program regarding agrarian reform regulations and procedures. Socialization can be done through various media, including face-to-face meetings, pamphlets, radio, television, and social media.

b. **Local Community Involvement:** Involving community leaders, local organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the

socialization process can increase the effectiveness of information dissemination. They can be intermediaries who help explain information in a language and context that is easy for the local community to understand.

c. Use of Information Technology: The use of information technology, such as mobile applications or online platforms, can help to disseminate information more quickly and widely. This technology can also be used to facilitate online complaints and legal consultations.

**9. Limited access to legal aid.** To overcome limited access to legal aid, steps that can be taken include:

a. Provision of Free or Affordable Legal Aid: The government needs to provide free or affordable legal aid services for rural communities. This legal aid program can be facilitated by government agencies, NGOs, or universities that have a law faculty.

b. Increase in the Number and Capacity of Legal Personnel: Increasing the number and capacity of legal personnel available in rural areas is essential. The government can provide incentives for lawyers to work in rural areas or set up legal aid centers in villages.

c. Education and Training Programs: Legal education and training programs for rural communities can improve their understanding of legal rights and procedures. The program may include paralegal training that can assist the community in resolving simple legal problems.

The lack of access to information and legal education is a significant obstacle in the implementation of agrarian reform. To address this problem, the government and related institutions need to conduct comprehensive and sustainable socialization, provide affordable legal aid, and increase community capacity through legal education and training. With these steps, village communities will be more aware of their rights and be able to fight for these rights effectively, so that agrarian reform can run more smoothly and fairly.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation of agrarian reform in Dayeuhluhur Village, Tempuran District,

Karawang Regency, faces various complex and diverse legal challenges. The unclear legal status of land, often caused by unregistered land inheritance issues and agrarian conflicts involving communities, companies, and governments, is a major obstacle to land redistribution. In addition, complicated bureaucracy and corruption in the administrative process add to the burden on village communities, where complex procedures and bribery practices result in limited access for underprivileged communities. The inconsistency of laws and regulations between the central and regional governments creates confusion and legal uncertainty, which is exacerbated by rapid regulatory changes without adequate socialization. Poor enforcement of the law and discrimination in its application exacerbate the situation, with small communities often not getting equal justice compared to those in power. In addition, the lack of access to information and legal education makes the village community less aware of their rights, as well as limited access to legal aid, making it more difficult for them to solve legal problems related to land.

To overcome these challenges, strategic steps involving various stakeholders are needed. The government needs to increase the harmonization of regulations, strengthen legal socialization and education, and provide affordable and equitable legal assistance for rural communities. Law enforcement officials must be firmer and fairer in cracking down on violations of laws related to land, as well as increasing transparency and accountability in every process. With this collaborative effort, it is hoped that agrarian reform in Dayeuhluhur Village can run more effectively, fairly, and sustainably, so that the goals of social justice and community welfare can be achieved.

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