

# Analysis of Legal Protection Strategy by Sub-Directorate II of Property of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indonesian National Police against the Mafia of Forgery of Ownership Certificates

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## Abstract

The rampant practice of land document forgery has caused public unrest and disrupted legal certainty over land ownership. This study aims to analyze the legal protection strategies implemented by Subdirector II of Property, Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police in handling cases involving the mafia of land ownership certificate forgery. This research uses an empirical legal research method with a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing data collection techniques such as in-depth interviews, documentation studies, and observation. The results of the study indicate that Subdirector II of Property within the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police has implemented various effective strategies in addressing cases of ownership certificate forgery perpetrated by land mafias. These strategies include legal education for the public, preventive measures through cooperation with related institutions, law enforcement against perpetrators, utilization of digital technology and document forensics, capacity building for investigators, and collaboration with the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force. The implementation of these strategies has had a positive impact in raising public legal awareness, strengthening inter-agency coordination, and reducing the number of forgery cases that harm both the state and the public.

**Keywords:** *Legal protection, Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency, certificate forgery, land mafia, criminal strategy, Subdirector II of Property.*



## A. INTRODUCTION

Land is a fundamental element in planning and infrastructure development. In practice, various infrastructure projects often face obstacles due to land ownership disputes (Wihasti & Pramono, 2025). Such conflicts can result in project delays and increased construction costs (Mariani, 2022). Therefore, transparent and fair land governance policies from the government are needed to ensure that the land acquisition process runs smoothly without infringing upon the rights of landowners (Sibuea, 2016). Legal clarity and fair acquisition mechanisms are key to supporting sustainable infrastructure development.

On the other hand, the structure of land ownership and distribution has a significant impact on the economic well-being of society (Ismail, 2012). Inequality in land control is often the root of socio-economic disparities between the wealthy and the poor (Apriliani et al., 2020). To address this, many countries have adopted agrarian reform policies as a strategy to create economic equity. Through land redistribution

programs, small communities and farmers are given access to land that they can manage productively (Rasyid et al., 2022). These policies have proven to not only increase food production but also help reduce poverty levels, especially in rural areas.

The structure of land ownership and distribution significantly affects the economic condition of society (Fauzi, 2022). Disparities in land control often become the main cause of economic inequality between high-income and low-income groups (Umar & Papuluwa, 2024). In several countries, agrarian reform is considered a strategic step to reduce such inequality and encourage more equitable economic growth. Through land redistribution policies, farmers and low-income communities gain access to land that they can utilize to improve their welfare (Pujiriyani, 2022). These policies not only contribute to increased agricultural output but are also effective in reducing poverty, particularly in rural regions.

In the Indonesian social context, land also holds cultural and existential value. For many Indigenous communities, land is a symbol of identity and continuity of ancestral heritage (Rahman, 2017). Therefore, the issue of forged land documents not only violates someone's ownership rights but also touches on the fundamental aspects of a community's social identity (Resmini, 2019). When land documents are forged and land that has been managed for generations is seized, it is not merely an administrative or criminal violation, but also a severance of the historical relationship between people and their land (Laturete, 2016).

The social impact of these land-related crimes also creates tensions between groups, both horizontally and vertically (Andrisno & Rosadi, 2025). Horizontal conflicts occur when two communities or individuals claim ownership of the same plot of land. In such situations, each party often presents legal proof of ownership, even though one or both are based on forged documents (Wirawan, 2020). Situations like this are highly prone to physical violence, forced land occupation, and other criminal acts, which in turn disrupt public order.

Crimes in the land sector often occur by exploiting weaknesses in the legal system to claim ownership of land that does not actually belong to the perpetrator (Riwayanto, 2019). Such practices not only cause losses to the public but also negatively impact the investment climate and overall economic growth. From an economic perspective, the forgery of land documents has serious consequences for national development (Pratiwi, 2021). One of the main obstacles in implementing national strategic infrastructure projects is the lack of clarity in land ownership status. When land designated for public facilities such as toll roads, dams, or industrial areas is problematic due to disputes or document forgery, development processes can be delayed (Permadi, 2024). These delays not only increase project costs but also hinder potential economic growth in the affected areas.

The forgery of land documents has serious implications for national development, especially because it causes uncertainty in land ownership status, which hampers strategic infrastructure projects such as toll roads, dams, and industrial zones (Azhar & Dharsana, 2024). Disputes caused by forged documents can delay construction, raise costs, and obstruct regional economic growth. Furthermore,

problematic land cannot be used as collateral in banks, even though rural communities heavily rely on land certificates to access financial services (Arti & Insani, 2021). If the certificate's status is in doubt, the land loses its economic value, and the community loses opportunities to improve their living standards, thereby widening the economic gap (Nasir, 2024).

Land-related crimes involving document forgery directly undermine the principle of legal certainty (Karlina & Putra, 2022). In a state governed by law, certainty over rights and obligations is a fundamental foundation that ensures justice and public trust. If legal documents such as land certificates can easily be forged and the perpetrators are difficult to prosecute, public trust in the legal system will decline (Krisnantoro, 2022). This creates doubts for investors, both domestic and international, about investing in areas prone to land disputes. As a result, Indonesia becomes less competitive in attracting investment compared to neighboring countries such as Vietnam and Malaysia, which have more organized and trustworthy land systems.

As an effort to address increasingly sophisticated and organized land-related crimes, firm and systematic law enforcement is essential. This is where the role of Subdirector II of Property under the Directorate of General Crime Investigation of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police becomes crucial. This subdirector was established based on the Chief of Police Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the Indonesian National Police.

Entering the main focus of this study, attention is directed toward the strategies of Subdirector II of Land and Property Crimes within the Directorate of Special Criminal Investigation of the Indonesian National Police. This subdirector is a specialized unit tasked with handling land crimes more intensively and in a focused manner. Through an in-depth analysis of the role of Subdirector II, this research seeks to uncover the factors that influence both the success and challenges in combating land-related crimes. This approach is expected to provide strategic recommendations to strengthen law enforcement and achieve agrarian justice in Indonesia.

## **B. METHOD**

The empirical legal research method is used in this study to examine how the law enforcement strategies of Subdirector II of Property Crimes at the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police are implemented in handling cases involving land mafia and the forgery of land ownership certificates. Empirical legal research emphasizes data and facts that occur in the field, allowing the researcher to directly understand the reality of legal practice, including obstacles, effectiveness, and its impact on society (Sumarna & Kadriah, 2023). This study does not solely focus on written legal norms but also observes how the law is executed and perceived by law enforcers and affected communities.

Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews with investigators from Subdirectorate II of Property Crimes at Criminal Investigation Department of the Indonesian National Police, officials from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and prosecutors involved in the prosecution of land-related cases. The interviews used open-ended question guides to explore information related to the investigation process, inter-agency coordination challenges, and the strategies applied in handling such cases.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical approach. The results of interviews and observations were categorized based on specific themes and then compared with existing legal provisions to assess the extent to which the implementation of the law has been effective (Efendi et al., 2016). Through this method, the study aims to provide a comprehensive overview of law enforcement efforts against land mafias and offer strategic recommendations to strengthen legal certainty and protection of land ownership rights.

## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Legal Protection Strategy by the Subdirectorate of Property Crimes, Criminal Investigation Department of the Indonesian National Police in Cases of Forged Land Ownership Certificates

In the context of combating land crimes in Indonesia, the police—particularly through the Subdirectorate of Property, Objects, Buildings, and Land within the Criminal Investigation Department of the Indonesian National Police—play a key role in breaking the increasingly complex and organized chain of land mafia crimes. This role is becoming more crucial, considering that land crimes are not limited to document forgery but have also reached dimensions of corruption, collusion, and systematic deprivation of land rights. However, for the police institution to carry out this task optimally, strategies are needed to provide legal protection to the public from land mafia involved in forging land ownership certificates. Based on interviews with informants, the following summarizes the legal protection strategies by the Subdirectorate of Property Crimes in addressing the forgery of land ownership certificates:

#### a. Legal Education

One of the main strategies carried out by the Subdirectorate of Property Crimes is providing direct legal education to the public as a legal protection measure against the crime of forging land ownership certificates. This activity aims to increase public legal awareness regarding the importance of validating and verifying the authenticity of land documents. The Subdirectorate emphasizes that landowners must verify their land certificates with official institutions, especially the National Land Agency, to avoid being trapped in risky land transactions or dealing with forged documents.

Through this legal education, the public is educated to be more vigilant about land mafia practices and to recognize common modes of forgery, such as signature falsification, fake stamps, or the use of false identities. The outreach particularly targets vulnerable community groups, such as residents on the outskirts of cities,

developing villages, or regions where land status has not yet been digitally recorded. In practice, the Subdirectorate collaborates with regional police, village or sub-district officials, and local land office personnel to convey legal information directly through community forums, field education programs, and public social events.

The information delivered includes practical steps to avoid land crimes, such as the importance of recording transactions before a notary and not being tempted by unreasonable land prices. Furthermore, this strategy is also carried out in a preventive and ongoing manner through the use of social media and digital platforms managed by the Indonesian National Police. Legal education materials are presented in the form of infographics, short videos, and police news content that are easily accessible to the public. The primary goal is to build collective legal awareness within society so that potential land crimes can be recognized before they occur. With increased public understanding of land laws, it is expected that document forgery practices will become increasingly difficult to carry out, as the community can act as the first line of defense by reporting potential violations to the authorities.

b. Prevention (Preventive Actions)

As part of law enforcement strategy, preventive actions are crucial efforts undertaken by the Subdirectorate of Property Crimes to minimize the occurrence of land document forgery from an early stage. These prevention efforts are realized through cross-sector collaboration, especially with the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, which holds authority over land administration and legalization. In this coordination, the police assist in monitoring the processes of issuance, transfer, and modification of land ownership data to detect signs of irregularities from the outset.

This preventive strategy also includes strengthening internal monitoring systems within land agencies, recommending the adoption of digital-based administration systems and technologies such as blockchain to reduce the risk of physical document forgery. The police provide input to the land agency on improving data integrity and recommend periodic audits of documents suspected of being problematic. In some cases, land crimes occur due to weak internal supervision or collusive practices, which is why synergy between law enforcement officers and land agencies is essential.

Moreover, the police, through the Subdirectorate, actively participate in inter-institutional coordination forums involving regional governments, public prosecutors, and oversight institutions such as the Ombudsman to discuss mechanisms for preventing land-related crimes. These forums serve as platforms for information exchange, early reporting, and follow-up on case findings that have the potential to lead to document forgery. With structured communication between law enforcement and land policy stakeholders, case handling can become more efficient and address the root of the problem.

c. Law Enforcement (Repressive Actions)

Repressive strategies are the follow-up measures taken by the Subdirectorate of Property Crimes when a criminal act of land document forgery has occurred. At

this stage, the police act firmly by conducting investigations and inquiries to uncover the modus operandi, main perpetrators, and networks involved in the crime. This process includes collecting evidence, examining witnesses, and conducting forensic analysis of suspected forged documents. The Subdirectorate also often works with forensic laboratories and land law experts to verify document authenticity and identify the forgery patterns used by the perpetrators.

Once the investigation yields sufficient evidence, the authorities proceed with legal actions such as the arrest and detention of suspects. The Subdirectorate ensures that this process is carried out in accordance with the principles of fair legal procedures and upholds human rights. In certain cases, land mafias operate systematically and have strong networks; hence, these repressive actions not only target field operatives but also aim to uncover the involvement of individuals within relevant institutions if found to be violating the law. Transparent and professional legal processes are crucial to maintaining public trust in the police institution and the land administration system.

Furthermore, once suspects are arrested and the case files are declared complete, the law enforcement process proceeds to the prosecution and trial stages. The Subdirectorate works with the public prosecutor's office to ensure that offenders are charged under appropriate articles of the Criminal Code as well as specific laws relating to document forgery and land crimes. Firm law enforcement not only serves as a deterrent to perpetrators but also sends a strong message to the public and potential investors that the state is present to guarantee legal certainty and protection of legitimate land ownership rights.

#### d. Cooperation with Other Agencies

One of the key strategies in handling cases of forged land ownership certificates is to build synergy between institutions, particularly with agencies that have authority and capacity in land management. The Directorate of Property Crimes of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police actively collaborates with the Land Mafia Eradication Task Force, which was formed in response to the increasing number of systematic land-related crimes. This collaboration includes data and information exchange, identification of land mafia modus operandi, and mapping of regions prone to agrarian conflict. Through this synergy, case handling becomes more comprehensive and not merely sectoral.

This cooperation extends beyond administrative coordination and includes joint investigations and integrated collection of preliminary information. In this process, the Indonesian National Police and the Land Mafia Eradication Task Force conduct joint field operations to trace the document forgery chain, uncover networks of perpetrators, and track the flow of forged documents down to the grassroots level. In addition, other institutions such as the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Attorney General's Office are also involved to strengthen the legal validity of the judicial process and accelerate the resolution of land disputes. This multi-sectoral approach is expected to narrow the operational space of land mafia perpetrators.

Furthermore, cooperation also includes efforts to improve capacity and evaluate the land administration system. The Directorate of Property Crimes contributes to promoting reform in land governance towards greater transparency and accountability, including encouraging the digitalization of land certificate data to reduce the potential for forgery. In the long run, this cross-sectoral collaboration not only strengthens law enforcement but also plays a strategic role in building a cleaner land administration system that guarantees legal certainty for the public and businesses.

e. Capacity Building for Investigators and Law Enforcement Officers

Enhancing the capacity of human resources, especially investigators and law enforcement officers, is a key priority in the strategy to combat land document forgery crimes. The Directorate of Property Crimes of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police acknowledges that the modus operandi of criminal actors is becoming increasingly sophisticated. Therefore, technical competencies are essential so that investigators can accurately identify, investigate, and prove cases. Special training is provided to investigators in the field of land documentation, forensic document analysis, and digital investigation, to detect document authenticity and trace forgery trails carried out manually or digitally.

In addition, the training also covers the use of modern technologies to detect crimes, such as forgery through scanning techniques, digital manipulation using software such as image-editing programs, and altering metadata in digital files. Investigators are trained to recognize common features of forgeries from both a visual and data-structure perspective, as well as how to access and analyze digital data to trace the origin of forgeries. This training is conducted in cooperation with institutions such as the National Forensic Laboratory Center, digital certification agencies, and forensic information technology experts.

Furthermore, this capacity building does not only focus on technical aspects but also covers legal and procedural aspects, such as understanding the latest land regulations, provisions on evidence in forgery criminal acts, and the procedures for involving other institutions during investigations. With this comprehensive capacity enhancement, it is expected that investigators will not only be able to identify and handle cases more efficiently but also ensure an objective and accountable legal process, while reinforcing public trust in law enforcement agencies.

f. Digitalization and Electronic Document Forensics

The strategy of Digitalization and Electronic Document Forensics is a crucial step undertaken by the Directorate of Property Crimes of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police in responding to the increasingly complex crime of forged land ownership certificates. As technology advances, land document forgeries are no longer done manually but instead use digital software such as image-editing and vector-based design programs, as well as metadata editing applications. Therefore, law enforcement officers need to equip themselves with tools and expertise capable of detecting forgery digitally through electronic document forensic approaches.

In its implementation, the Criminal Investigation Agency utilizes document forensic software to analyze digital files of suspected forged land certificates. This technology enables investigators to examine the authenticity of documents based on file format, last modifications, hidden digital layers, and signs of visual editing. Using these techniques, investigators can scientifically prove whether a document has been manipulated and construct a chronology of document changes as valid evidence in court.

In addition, this strategy is supported by the integration and digitalization of land data from the National Land Agency and related institutions. With access to the electronic database owned by the National Land Agency, police officers can match circulating land certificates with official records stored digitally. Information such as ownership history, land location, and legal status can be accessed and verified quickly to determine whether a certificate is legitimate or has been forged. This approach not only expedites the investigation process but also narrows the room for forgers who have exploited the weaknesses of manual administrative systems.

## **2. Impact of Legal Protection by the Property Sub-Directorate II of the Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency on the Land Certificate Forgery Mafia**

The impact of legal protection by the Property Sub-Directorate II of the Indonesian National Police Criminal Investigation Agency on the land certificate forgery mafia can be observed from several aspects, both directly and indirectly, affecting the national land system, society, and sustainable development. The explanation is as follows:

### **a. Suppressing the Practice of Land Certificate Forgery**

Legal protection efforts carried out by the Property Sub-Directorate II directly suppress the practice of land certificate forgery perpetrated by land mafias. Law enforcement through investigation, inquiry, and prosecution of land crime perpetrators creates a real deterrent effect—not only for the offenders but also for syndicate networks often involving certain rogue individuals. When perpetrators are processed legally and their cases are made public transparently, it demonstrates the state's seriousness in protecting the property rights of its citizens.

This success closes legal loopholes previously exploited by land mafias. With strict legal procedures and the digitalization of land administration processes, forgery becomes more difficult. Land mafias can no longer easily manipulate fake documents because they will be detected immediately through more sophisticated verification systems and inter-agency cooperation. This reduces the number of new land disputes originating from illegal documents.

Furthermore, success in suppressing land certificate forgery also creates a more orderly environment in the land sector. Transactions involving land sales, inheritance, or grants, which were often manipulated in the past, are now more closely monitored. People are also more cautious and vigilant in conducting land transactions. Therefore,

this legal protection plays a role in fostering order and stability in land governance in Indonesia.

b. Raising Public Awareness and Legal Literacy

The Property Sub-Directorate II not only focuses on law enforcement but also actively provides public education to improve legal awareness. People are informed about the importance of land document legality, legal risks in land transactions that do not follow proper procedures, and how to avoid land mafia practices. This outreach is especially crucial in regions prone to land cases, where public legal literacy remains low. With increased understanding, the public becomes more cautious and proactive in verifying documents before buying or selling land. They also begin to realize the importance of checking with the National Land Agency and involving official notaries in every transaction. This proactive attitude becomes the first line of defense against document manipulation or certificate duplication by irresponsible parties.

The long-term effect of this improved legal literacy is the creation of a legally self-reliant society. When people can identify signs of forgery and are brave enough to report them to authorities, land-related crimes can be prevented early. Public vigilance becomes part of a social monitoring system against land mafias. This fosters a culture of legal awareness that will strengthen the national land system.

c. Strengthening the National Land System

The performance of the Property Sub-Directorate II, in collaboration with the National Land Agency, the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force, and other institutions, contributes to strengthening the national land administration system. This coordination facilitates the tracing and validation of land ownership data, including matching electronic data now being used in land information systems. Inter-agency synergy enables early detection of suspicious documents and the mapping of land dispute-prone areas.

With support from more transparent and modern systems, document manipulation becomes increasingly difficult. The government can develop accurate land history tracking systems while also creating a solid national database. As a result, the land system becomes more accountable, its integrity improves, and citizens gain legal certainty over the land they own or control.

d. Supporting Legal Certainty in National Development

Land certificate forgery is often a major obstacle in acquiring land for national strategic projects. With legal protection from the Property Sub-Directorate II, various infrastructure projects such as toll roads, dams, and industrial zones can proceed without legal disturbances caused by land disputes. This legal certainty is essential to ensure that development projects stay on schedule, avoid cost overruns, and maintain time efficiency.

Effective law enforcement also ensures that government-funded projects are not delayed due to land legality issues. The Property Sub-Directorate II plays a key role in clearing legal pathways for land acquisition, ensuring that investors and contractors do not get entangled in manipulated ownership conflicts. Consequently,

national development can proceed more smoothly and with clearer direction, free from obstruction by land mafias.

e. Enhancing Investment Competitiveness

Legal protection of land ownership rights has a direct impact on the investment climate. Legal clarity gives investors—both domestic and foreign—confidence to invest without fear of disputes or land crimes. The Property Sub-Directorate II contributes to creating a legally conducive ecosystem by professionally investigating land mafias and supporting reliable land certification and administration.

Neighboring countries such as Malaysia and Vietnam have implemented stable land systems to attract investors. With effective legal protection efforts, Indonesia can catch up. Increased investment will accelerate the development of property, agriculture, and land-based infrastructure sectors. Indirectly, this will create job opportunities, raise regional income, and strengthen economic growth.

f. Corruption Control in Handling Land Mafia Cases

Corruption control is a crucial aspect of the legal protection efforts carried out by the Sub-Directorate II of Property at the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police (Bareskrim Polri) in combating the crime of forging land ownership certificates. Land mafia networks often involve rogue officials or government employees who abuse their authority in land administration processes. These individuals may facilitate document forgery, expedite illegal name transfers, or even erase original data from official systems. Therefore, the Criminal Investigation Agency not only prosecutes the main perpetrators of land mafia crimes but also investigates the involvement of corrupt internal parties who are part of these criminal networks.

In performing its corruption control function, Sub-Directorate II of Property works in collaboration with other institutions such as the Corruption Eradication Commission, the Attorney General's Office, and the Inspectorate General at the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency. This collaboration enables internal audits, financial investigations, and the tracking of suspicious fund flows from illegal land transactions. Legal action against rogue officials or public servants involved reflects a strong commitment to dismantling the systemic roots of certificate forgery crimes. Such efforts are also essential in restoring public trust in state institutions, which have long been perceived as corrupt in matters of land affairs.

These corruption control efforts not only prevent future land-related crimes but also help reform the bureaucratic system that has been vulnerable to abuse of power. When officials who misuse their positions are legally prosecuted, it creates a deterrent effect within the bureaucracy. Furthermore, institutional reform in the land sector becomes more feasible when supported by firm and clean law enforcement officers. Therefore, corruption control serves as a fundamental pillar in establishing a fair, transparent, and mafia-free land administration system.

## D. CONCLUSION

Based on the overall discussion, it can be concluded that the crime of forging land ownership certificates is a highly detrimental form of land-related crime, causing harm to both rightful individual landowners and the government in the context of national development. Land mafia networks exploit legal loopholes and weak supervision in land administration processes to falsify documents, which leads to the disruption of strategic national projects, a decline in investor confidence, and an increase in socio-economic inequality due to the loss of land's economic value for communities.

To address this issue, the Sub-Directorate for Property Crimes at the Criminal Investigation Department of the Indonesian National Police has implemented a range of comprehensive law enforcement strategies. These include public legal education, preventive measures through cross-sector collaboration, firm law enforcement actions against perpetrators, digitization of land documents, and improvement of the competence of law enforcement officers. Furthermore, active cooperation with institutions such as the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency and the Anti-Land Mafia Task Force represents a strategic synergy to more effectively and systematically suppress and dismantle land mafia networks.

The impact of these strategies has shown significant positive results, such as increased public awareness of land document legality, improved effectiveness in legal case handling, and strengthened efforts to prevent and control corruption, which often accompanies land-related crimes. However, there are still challenges, including the continued involvement of certain corrupt officials and limitations in digital infrastructure. Therefore, these strategies need to be continuously reinforced through cross-sectoral approaches, the adoption of more advanced technologies, and enhanced accountability and transparency at all levels of the national land administration system.

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