

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : BOOK CHAPTER

Judul Buku : Land Tenure Security in Indonesia. In *Land Tenure Security in Selected Countries: Global Report – Securing Land and Property Rights for All*

Jumlah Penulis : 1 penulis

Status Pengusul : **Iwan Rudiarto**

Identitas Buku :

- a. Judul Buku : Land Tenure Security in Indonesia. In *Land Tenure Security in Selected Countries: Global Report – Securing Land and Property Rights for All*
- b. ISBN : 978-92-1-132680-2
- c. Edisi : Report 3
- d. Tahun Terbit : 2015
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- g. Alamat web buku : <https://gltn.net/2016/09/29/land-tenure-security-in-selected-countries-global-report/>

Kategori Publikasi Karya Ilmiah : ☒ *Book Chapter*

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Buku		Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional 15	Nasional 	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi buku (10%)	1,5		1,5
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	4,5		4,0
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	4,5		3,5
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/buku (30%)	4,5		4,0
Total = (100%)	15		13,0

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh *Reviewer* :

- a. Unsur isi buku lengkap dan antara judul dan pokok bahasan di dalamnya juga sudah sesuai yang terdiri dari; *introduction to country context, overview of land tenure system, historical review and current status of land tenure system, analysis of land tenure security, dan conclusion.*
- b. Pembahasan cukup komprehensif tentang *land tenure* di Indonesia dan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis dalam konteks manajemen lahan. Pembahasan dari konten yang dipaparkan sudah menggunakan berbagai referensi baik dari buku, laporan, paper, maupun artikel jurnal.
- c. Data cukup dan *up to date*. Dukungan literatur cukup beragam sejumlah 35 yang terdiri dari; 3 sumber data, 13 laporan, 5 peraturan, 9 buku, 2 jurnal, dan 3 paper seminar dimana 10 sumber utama merupakan terbitan 10 tahun terakhir. Sumber dari artikel jurnal masih terbatas.

- d. *Book chapter* internasional yang diterbitkan oleh Global Land Tool Network – UN HABITAT dan dilengkapi dengan ISBN. Terdapat *link online* dan bisa di download secara bebas. *Book chapter* ditulis oleh 23 penulis yang berasal dari 15 negara.

Semarang, 14-01-2020

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dr.rer.nat. Imam Buchori, ST

NIP. 197011231995121001

Departemen PWK, FT. Undip

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b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	4,5		3,5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	4,5		3,0
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/buku (30%)	4,5		4,0
Total = (100%)	15		11,5

Catatan Penilaian artikel oleh Reviewer :

- a. Isi dokumen sudah dilengkapi dengan daftar isi. Judul *book chapter* yang ditulis dengan isi buku terutama tentang land tenure di Indonesia dimana *land tenure system* di Indonesia dijabarkan secara mendalam di bagian isi *book chapter*.
- b. Isi dokumen tentang *land tenure*, cukup dibahas dengan interpretasi baik dan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu perencanaan wilayah dan kota khususnya di bidang manajemen lahan. Penulisan *book chapter* menggunakan berbagai sumber dari laporan nasional dan internasional, peraturan yang berlaku di Indonesia, buku, artikel jurnal, dan makalah seminar.
- c. Artikel memiliki nilai kebaruan cukup yang dilihat dari konteks pembahasan *land tenure*. Daftar pustaka ada 35, dengan 10 sumber merupakan terbitan 10 tahun terakhir (29%) dan *similarity index* 3%.

d. Penerbit *book chapter* dari UN-Habitat dan tersedia online dengan ISBN. Penulis dari berbagai negara (15) dengan jumlah penulis sebanyak 23 orang.

Semarang, 07-02-2020
Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Nany Yulastuti, MSP
NIP. 195407171982032001
Departemen PWK, FT. Undip

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Kategori Publikasi Karya Ilmiah : ☒ *Book Chapter*

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Reviewer		Nilai Rata-rata
	Reviewer I	Reviewer II	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi buku (10%)	1,5	1,0	1,25
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	4,0	3,5	3,75
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3,5	3,0	3,25
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/buku (30%)	4,0	4,0	4,0
Total = (100%)	13,0	11,5	12,25

Semarang, 09-03-2020

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Imam Buchori, ST
 NIP. 197011231995121001
 Departemen PWK, FT.Undip

Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Nany Yulastuti, MSP
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Semarang, 09-03-2020

Reviewer 1,



Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Imam Buchori, ST
 NIP. 197011231995121001
 Departemen PWK FT.Undip

Reviewer 2,



Prof. Dr. Ir. Nany Yulastuti, MSP
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LAND TENURE SECURITY IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Global Report

SECURING LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS FOR ALL

LAND TENURE SECURITY IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

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Global Report

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09



A U S T R A L I A

1. INTRODUCTION TO COUNTRY CONTEXT

Land tenure security, particularly in developing countries, is considered one of the basic requirements in a country's development. The ease of development's progress, whether physical, socio-cultural, or economic, depends on the availability of a functioning tenure system. In principle, such a system is able to shape the fundamental human condition in relation to the land; however, a tenure system cannot be easily defined or derived following universal norms but is rather adjusted to local conditions by considering the history, culture, legal aspects, and economic conditions that may influence perceptions and behaviour (Rudiarto, 2006). A general understanding of land tenure is closely related to the personal context and how people, groups or communities are able to occupy and to use the land under an authorized and legal system that is regulated by government acts or local systems.

In Indonesia, where rapid economic transformation is taking place, land tenure issues are developing and land-related problems that may lead to social conflicts and disputes are often found in urban and rural areas. Population growth continues and Indonesia has the world's fourth highest population; the demand for land for various reasons has also increased and this has consequences for the provision and management of land with an acceptable level of tenure security. Security on the land is an obvious concern as it may influence the flexibility of land tenure systems with respect to the land development process. If the land tenure system is considered to be the central focus of a country's development, an understanding of how this system is structured and is applied is necessary. This paper proposes to describe land tenure security in Indonesia and to analyse related aspects by looking at the different perspectives, such as historical development, rural and urban issues, legal institutions and stakeholders, and regulatory frameworks.

1.1 General country information

1.1.1 Geography

Located in Southeast Asia, Indonesia is an archipelago with more than 17,508 small and large islands (United Nations Committee against Torture, 2001). The country stretches 5,300 kilometres from east to west on the Equator and has an area of 9.8 million kms². The country's land area is about 1.9 million kms².

The sea area is 7.9 million kms² (including an Exclusive Economic Zone) and constitutes about 81 per cent of the total area of the country. The five main islands are Sumatra (473,606 km²); Java/Madura (132,107 km²); the most fertile and densely populated island, Kalimantan (539,460 km²); two-thirds of the island of Borneo, Sulawesi (189,216 km²); and Irian Jaya (421,981 km²). There are also many small islands (Ministry of Health, 2009).

1.1.2 Population and religion

According to the population Census of 2000, Indonesia had at that time just over 206 million people, making it the fourth most populous country in the world after China, India, and the United States of America. By 2005, the population had increased to more than 241 million people with 44.5 per cent living in urban areas and 54.5 per cent in rural areas (Energyrecipes.org, 2006). The annual population growth rate was about 1.3 per cent from 1990 to 2000 and with that as a reference Indonesia's population is expected to be more than 270 million by 2030 (International Resources Group, 2007).

Most of the population is concentrated on Java Island. It is only 7 per cent of the total country area but has more than 59 per cent of Indonesia's people, which makes Java Island one of the most densely populated areas in the world with 951 people per km². In comparison, Kalimantan Island has a density of 20 people per km². On Java Island itself, Jakarta is the most densely populated area with 12,700 people per km². East Java has the lowest density with 726 people per km². In general,