THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN CASES OF PALM OIL PLANTATION THEFT: A PERSPECTIVE FROM AGRARIAN REGULATIONS

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Abstract
This study highlights the importance of administrative law in maintaining order and justice in the agricultural sector, with a particular focus on agrarian regulation and supervision mechanisms. Findings indicate that although administrative law provides a clear framework, challenges such as lack of coordination between agencies and minimal public understanding of agrarian regulations remain major obstacles. This study recommends enhancing education, socialisation, and inter-agency cooperation to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement. With consistent implementation and good coordination, it is hoped that the protection of oil palm plantation owners' rights can be enhanced and cases of theft minimised.
Keywords: *Effectiveness, Administrative Law Enforcement, Palm Oil Plantation Theft Cases, Agrarian Regulation Perspective.*

Abstrak
Penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya hukum administrasi dalam menjaga ketertiban dan keadilan di sektor pertanian, dengan fokus khusus pada mekanisme pengaturan dan pengawasan agraria. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa meskipun hukum administrasi memberikan kerangka kerja yang jelas, tantangan seperti kurangnya koordinasi antar instansi dan minimnya pemahaman masyarakat terhadap peraturan agraria masih menjadi kendala utama. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan peningkatan edukasi, sosialisasi, dan kerjasama antar lembaga untuk meningkatkan efektivitas penegakan hukum. Dengan penerapan yang konsisten dan koordinasi yang baik, diharapkan perlindungan hak-hak pemilik kebun sawit dapat ditingkatkan dan kasus pencurian dapat diminimalisir.
Kata Kunci: Efektivitas, Penegakan Hukum Administrasi, Kasus Pencurian Hasil Kebun Sawit, Perspektif Peraturan Agraria.

Introduction

Indonesia is known as one of the world's largest palm oil producing countries, with palm oil plantations spread across various regions. This sector plays a strategic role in the national economy, both through its contribution to state revenue and employment (P. Kartika & Sutrisno, 2024).

Palm oil plays a very important role in driving Indonesia's national economy. As one of the main export commodities, palm oil contributes significantly to the country's foreign exchange earnings. Its derivatives, such as crude palm oil (CPO), are used to meet the needs of both the domestic industry and the global market, ranging from food products, beauty products, to bioenergy (Lestari, 2023). For palm oil farmers, particularly smallholder farmers, this sector serves as the primary source of livelihood, supporting family welfare and improving the living standards of rural communities. By providing employment opportunities and driving economic activity in remote areas, palm oil contributes to poverty alleviation (Siregar & Tanjung, 2023).

Additionally, oil palm plays a crucial role in supporting regional development. Oil palm plantations drive the creation of local infrastructure, such as roads, healthcare facilities, and education, which in turn improve the quality of life for local communities. The presence of oil palm plantations also stimulates related sectors, such as transportation, trade, and processing industries, thereby expanding employment opportunities (Hartono, 2022). With such significant contributions at both the national and local levels, it is important to ensure sustainable palm oil management so that the economic benefits obtained by farmers do not harm the environment or the community (Anwar, 2023).

However, oil palm plantations often face various challenges, one of which is the rampant theft of oil palm fruits. This issue not only harms plantation businesses but also highlights gaps in law enforcement in the agricultural sector (Satria, 2020).

Palm oil theft can occur due to various factors, including weak supervision in the field, social conflicts around plantation areas, or even the lack of enforcement of existing laws. In this context, administrative law plays a crucial role in ensuring that all activities in the agricultural sector, including the management and protection of palm oil, are conducted in accordance with the rules.

Administrative law serves to regulate the procedures and authorities of the parties involved, maintain a balance between the interests of the community and business actors, and provide legal certainty for all parties (Tan & Wong, 2023). However, the effectiveness of administrative law enforcement in handling cases of palm oil theft remains a big question mark.

Many cases end without adequate resolution, either due to a lack of understanding of agrarian law or obstacles to law enforcement in the field. This ineffectiveness can have a negative impact on the stability of the agrarian sector, which has the potential to affect production and the economy at the national level (Mustofa, 2023).

Therefore, this study aims to examine the effectiveness of administrative law enforcement in cases of palm oil theft, particularly from the perspective of agrarian regulations. By understanding the role and implementation of existing laws, it is hoped that appropriate solutions can be found to enhance the protection of palm oil plantations and create greater legal certainty for businesses and communities around plantations.

Research Method

This study uses a literature review method. A literature review is an approach that involves collecting, analysing, and reviewing various relevant written sources of information to answer research questions or understand a topic. These sources can include books, journal articles, research reports, official documents, or other reliable publications. This research does not involve direct data collection from the field but focuses on existing data or information (Rothstein et al., 2006; Snyder, 2019). The aim is to gain a deep understanding, summarise previous findings, or identify gaps in knowledge. This method is very useful because it is effective in saving time and costs, and can provide a strong theoretical basis for further research or idea development (Xiao & Watson, 2019).

Results and Discussion

Effectiveness of Administrative Law Enforcement in Cases of Palm Oil Harvest Theft

The theft of palm oil plantation produce is one of the serious challenges faced by plantation owners and companies. This theft not only causes economic losses but also has the potential to disrupt security and stability in palm oil-producing areas.

To address this issue, it is important for all parties, including the government, the community, and law enforcement agencies, to prioritise effective, structured, and sustainable administrative law enforcement (Syahputra, 2021). Administrative law serves as a regulatory framework governing the relationship between individuals, business entities, and the government.

In the context of oil palm plantations, this law covers licensing, plantation management supervision, and rules on crop distribution. The role of administrative law in preventing theft lies in its ability to create clear rules for all stakeholders, from the management process to the procedures for supervising plantation yields (Rahman, 2021).

The effectiveness of administrative law enforcement is highly dependent on its implementation in the field. One important aspect in improving effectiveness is the existence of strict supervision of activities in oil palm plantations. Weak supervision often provides opportunities for perpetrators to carry out their actions, so the scope of administrative law must include practical and applicable control strategies (Adams, 2023).

One form of enforcement that can be optimised is the provision of a transparent and integrated documentation system. For example, digital recording of harvests and distribution can minimise the risk of data loss and facilitate the identification of theft. Through this system, both plantation owners and law enforcement agencies have access to concrete evidence, enabling faster and more accurate law enforcement efforts (Stewart, 2025).

In addition to technical aspects, the success of administrative law enforcement also depends on cooperation between various parties. Local governments, law enforcement agencies, farmers, and the surrounding community must support each other to create a safe environment. Empowering the community through education on the importance of protecting shared farm produce can foster a sense of collective responsibility, thereby reducing the potential for theft (Ramadhan, 2020).

The imposition of administrative sanctions on perpetrators of theft is also an important part of law enforcement. These sanctions can take the form of fines, revocation of business licences, or detention of perpetrators depending on the level of violation committed. The application of strict sanctions not only has a deterrent effect but also ensures that perpetrators understand the consequences of their actions (Wardana, 2020).

However, administrative law enforcement often faces several obstacles. For example, there is a lack of trained human resources to supervise palm oil plantations, low legal awareness among the community, and corruption that often hinders the law enforcement process. All these obstacles must be overcome through a systematic approach, such as training officials, educational campaigns, and the establishment of a corruption-free monitoring system (Hidayat, 2022).

In addition, the government needs to formulate policies that support the systematic security of oil palm plantations. One practical solution that can be implemented is the use of

modern technology such as drones to monitor oil palm plantations as a whole. The use of this technology can reduce dependence on human labour while increasing the accuracy of surveillance (Hasan, 2022).

The effectiveness of administrative law is not only measured by its success in preventing theft, but also by how it can continue to adapt to the needs of society and developments over time. Rigid policies and regulations tend to become irrelevant, so the government must continue to update regulations based on current conditions in the field (Mardiana, 2021).

It is also important to prioritise a humanitarian approach in law enforcement. In some cases, perpetrators of theft may be driven by difficult economic conditions, leading them to choose this path as a means of survival. Therefore, effective law enforcement must be accompanied by social solutions, such as local economic empowerment, so that it not only addresses criminal acts but also their root causes (Doe & Smith, 2022).

Ultimately, the effectiveness of administrative law enforcement depends on the alignment between existing regulations, their implementation on the ground, and support from the community. With good synergy among all parties, not only can palm oil theft be minimised, but a sense of safety and justice can also be created for farmers. This success will undoubtedly have a positive impact on both the local and national economy as a whole.

The Role and Implementation of Agrarian Regulations in Reducing Cases of Theft

Agrarian regulations play a very important role in the management, utilisation and regulation of land in a country. In this context, the main role of agrarian regulations is to provide legal clarity regarding land ownership and use so as to reduce conflicts, including land theft. Land theft, or what is often referred to as agrarian disputes, can occur as a result of a lack of legal certainty. With the implementation of good agrarian regulations, the community has a clear legal basis to protect their rights (P. Kartika & Sutrisno, 2024).

One important aspect of agrarian regulations is land registration. This registration aims to record who the legal owner of a particular piece of land is. This process usually involves the issuance of a land certificate as legal proof. With a land certificate, the risk of theft or unilateral claims to land can be minimised. Without a certificate, land becomes more vulnerable to illegal claims that can trigger prolonged conflicts (R. Kartika, 2020).

In addition, agrarian regulations also govern the procedures for buying, selling, donating, or inheriting land. These provisions help ensure that every process of transferring land ownership is carried out legally and transparently. If these procedures are not followed, the potential for abuse or even fraud related to land ownership increases. The enforcement of strict rules can prevent certain parties from manipulating or stealing land (Green, 2021).

Land use supervision is another element of agrarian regulations that can help reduce cases of theft. The government often regulates zoning or land use, such as for agriculture, housing, or commercial development. If these zoning regulations are properly enforced, the community will understand their limits in utilising land, thereby avoiding conflicts. Theft often occurs due to a lack of information or violations of property boundaries (Abdullah, 2021).

Agrarian regulations also impose sanctions on perpetrators of land theft. These sanctions can take the form of fines, criminal penalties, or revocation of land management rights. The strict and consistent enforcement of sanctions acts as a deterrent to those who

intend to commit unlawful acts. In addition, these sanctions can also serve as a form of legal protection for victims of land theft (Lestari, 2023).

In addition to law enforcement, education for the public on the importance of land certification and agrarian regulations also needs to be improved. Many cases of land theft occur among communities that lack understanding of their rights to land. By providing proper understanding, the public will be more cautious and proactive in protecting their assets. These socialisation programmes can be carried out through local governments, community organisations, or non-governmental organisations (Nurhalimah, 2023).

Technology also plays an important role in the implementation of agrarian regulations. Currently, digital systems such as electronic land registration can facilitate the tracking of information related to land ownership. With a more open system, land theft is easier to detect, and the administrative process becomes more efficient. This technology also helps reduce the pile of documents that often cause delays in the resolution of agrarian disputes (Susanto, 2021).

Inter-agency collaboration is also part of effective agrarian regulation enforcement. The central government, local governments, and law enforcement agencies need to work together to ensure that agrarian regulations are implemented consistently. In some cases, poor coordination between agencies has led to legal confusion, which ultimately increases the likelihood of land theft (Wahyudi, 2022).

Equally important, the community needs to be actively involved in upholding agrarian regulations. They can act as social monitors who report violations or suspicious activities related to land in their area. Community participation is crucial for creating a fair and orderly environment in land management (Siregar & Tanjung, 2023). To reduce cases of land theft, the government must also ensure fair access to land for all segments of society. Unequal land distribution is often the root cause of agrarian conflicts. In this regard, agrarian reform programmes aimed at distributing land more equitably are essential. This will help mitigate the potential for land theft due to social inequality (Kurniawan, 2021).

The implementation of agrarian regulations is not only beneficial for individuals but also for environmental sustainability. Clear rules regarding land use can prevent excessive exploitation of land, thereby preserving ecosystems. If land is used according to its intended purpose, communities will become more aware of the importance of maintaining environmental sustainability, and agrarian conflicts can be minimised (Satria, 2020).

Overall, the role and implementation of agrarian regulations are vital in reducing cases of land theft. They not only provide legal certainty but also create a sense of security for communities to utilise their land. With fair, transparent, and sustainable management, agrarian conflicts can be minimised, thereby preventing potential land-related theft from occurring in the first place.

Conclusion

Administrative law enforcement in cases of palm oil theft plays an important role in maintaining order and justice. From an agrarian perspective, administrative law provides a clear framework for law enforcement officials and industry players. This includes the regulation and registration of land ownership and the supervision of agricultural activities, ensuring that all activities are carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

However, the effectiveness of law enforcement still faces various challenges, such as a lack of coordination between relevant agencies and a lack of public understanding of agrarian rights and obligations. These obstacles need to be overcome by improving education and socialisation regarding agrarian regulations, as well as strengthening coordination between law enforcement agencies. Thus, administrative law enforcement can run more optimally and provide better protection for palm oil plantation owners.

Overall, the effectiveness of administrative law enforcement in cases of palm oil theft depends on the consistent implementation of agrarian regulations and cooperation between the government, law enforcement agencies, and the community. Steps to improve education, coordination, and supervision must continue to ensure that agrarian rights are protected and palm oil theft is minimised. With this comprehensive approach, it is hoped that cases of palm oil theft can be handled more effectively.

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