

(Research) Article

Implementation of Land Acquisition Policy in The Perspective of Social Justice For Indigenous Peoples in Sorong City

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Abstract, This research aims to analyze the implementation of land acquisition policies in Sorong City from the perspective of social justice for indigenous peoples, and to evaluate the extent to which customary rights are accommodated in the development process. The research method is a mixed-methods study with *an embedded design*. The qualitative approach was the primary instrument, using in-depth interviews with five key speakers, including land authorities and representatives of the Malaloi Indigenous Peoples Institution (LMA). Quantitative approaches are used only in correlation analysis to reinforce qualitative findings. The study's results show a "Paradox of Justice" in Sorong City. Procedurally, the land acquisition policy has been effective in accordance with Law Number 2 of 2012, supported by a strong statistical correlation between land acquisition and social justice. However, substantively, justice for indigenous peoples has not been fully achieved because the involvement of indigenous leaders in deliberations is often considered a mere administrative formality. The highest correlation between indigenous peoples and social justice confirms that the recognition of customary rights is the main determinant of justice in public policy. The main obstacles identified include difficulties in the administrative documentation of customary lands and paradigmatic differences between the government's materialistic values and the sociocultural values of indigenous peoples. The theoretical implications of this study confirm the importance of communication factors and the disposition of implementers in the implementation of policies in customary territories. In practice, the government needs to reformulate deliberations based on local values and the structural recognition of customary rights.

Keywords: Indigenous Peoples; Land Acquisition; Paradox of Justice; Social Justice; Sorong City.

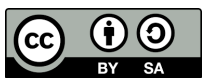
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1. INTRODUCTION

Land acquisition for the public interest is one of the important instruments in supporting national development in Indonesia. Infrastructure development, such as roads, ports, airports, residential areas, and other public facilities, requires adequate and sustainable land availability. To ensure legal certainty in the process, the government has issued various regulations, including Law Number 2 of 2012 on Land Acquisition for Development for the Public Interest. This regulation aims to balance development interests with the protection of people's rights to land, through the principle of deliberation, the provision of appropriate compensation, and respect for land rights (Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

However, land acquisition practices in Indonesia still face various challenges, particularly related to social justice. Several studies show that land acquisition implementation often focuses on legal and administrative aspects, such as compliance with legal procedures and compensation assessments, while the social and cultural dimensions of affected communities receive insufficient attention (Harsono, 2014; Sitorus, 2018). This condition becomes even more complex when land acquisition intersects with areas inhabited by indigenous peoples who have historical, cultural, and spiritual relationships with their land. In

this context, land is not seen solely as an economic asset but as a social identity and a source of sustainability for indigenous peoples' lives (Sumardjono, 2015).

Sorong City, as one of the growth centers in the Southwest Papua region, has experienced an acceleration in infrastructure development in recent years. Sorong City's strategic position as the gateway to the Papua region makes it a priority in national and regional development. Along with the increase in development activities, the need for land acquisition is also increasing. However, Sorong City has distinctive social characteristics, with part of its territory comprising customary land communally controlled by indigenous peoples. This phenomenon poses challenges in implementing land acquisition policies, particularly in recognizing customary rights, conducting deliberations, and ensuring justice in determining and providing compensation.

The gap phenomenon in Sorong City is evident in the tension between the demand for accelerated development and the protection of indigenous peoples' rights. On the one hand, local governments are required to carry out development projects in accordance with applicable targets and regulations. On the other hand, indigenous peoples often feel that they are not fully involved in the decision-making process and consider that land acquisition mechanisms do not fully reflect the principles of social justice. This gap is reflected in differences in perception between the government, as a policy implementer, and indigenous peoples, as affected parties, especially regarding procedural transparency, recognition of communal rights, and the socio-cultural values of customary lands. These conditions can lead to dissatisfaction, resistance, and even latent conflicts if not managed fairly and in a participatory manner.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of these problems, this study draws on the foundations of public policy implementation theory and social justice theory. The theory of public policy implementation, as put forward by Edwards III, emphasizes that policy success is determined not only by the quality of policy formulation but also by communication factors, resources, implementing dispositions, and bureaucratic structure (Edwards, 1980). In the context of land acquisition, this theory is relevant to analyze how land acquisition policies are translated and implemented by local government officials, especially in the Sorong City Land Office. Meanwhile, Rawls's theory of social justice emphasized the principle of justice as fairness, which includes equality of basic rights and protection for disadvantaged groups (Rawls, 1971). This theory provides a normative framework for assessing whether the implementation of land acquisition policies has afforded fair treatment to indigenous peoples, who face structural vulnerabilities in the development process.

The relationship between the two theories lies in their efforts to assess the implementation of land acquisition policies not only from an administrative perspective but also from a social justice perspective. Policy implementation is a means of examining how the principles of social justice are put into practice in bureaucratic settings. At the same time, the concept of indigenous peoples and customary rights is a key element in assessing the policy's procedural and substantive justice. Thus, land acquisition is positioned as a public policy arena that brings together the interests of development, governance, and the protection of indigenous peoples' rights.

Several previous studies have examined land procurement from various perspectives. Research by Sumardjono (2015) emphasizes the importance of protecting land rights within the framework of agrarian law, but it primarily focuses on the normative aspects of law. Sitorus (2018) examines land acquisition conflicts in infrastructure development and finds that conflicts are often triggered by power imbalances between governments and communities, but has not specifically highlighted the context of indigenous peoples at the urban level. Meanwhile, Harsono's (2014) research highlights compensation in land acquisition but does not integrate the perspectives of social justice and the communal rights of indigenous peoples. Based on this analysis, there remain research gaps in the study of the implementation of land acquisition policies that explicitly link the principle of social justice to the protection of indigenous peoples' rights, especially in the context of municipal government in Eastern Indonesia.

Sorong City was chosen as the research site because it has unique characteristics and is relevant to the research topic. As a developing city with high development intensity and a strong indigenous population, Sorong City is an important case for studying social justice-based land acquisition. In addition, the Sorong City Land Office, the object of research, plays a strategic role in planning and implementing land acquisitions, making it a key institution for understanding the dynamics of policy implementation at the regional level. The selection of

loci and objects is expected to provide an in-depth empirical picture and produce contextual and applicable policy recommendations.

Based on this description, the main problems in this study are formulated in the following major questions: How is the implementation of the land acquisition policy in Sorong City reviewed from the perspective of social justice for indigenous peoples? This question is the basis for examining the extent to which land acquisition policies have taken into account the rights of indigenous peoples and the factors that affect their implementation at the local government level. Thus, this research is entitled "Implementation of Land Acquisition Policy in the Perspective of Social Justice for Indigenous Peoples in Sorong City."

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy Implementation Theory

The theory of public policy implementation explains how a policy that has been set can be realized in real action by implementing actors. One of the implementation theories widely used in the study of state administration is the model proposed by Edwards III. According to Edwards (1980), the success of policy implementation is determined by four main variables, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. Communication relates to the extent to which policies are conveyed clearly and consistently, and understood by implementers and target groups. Resources include the availability of human resources, budgets, authorities, and information needed to implement policies. Disposition refers to the attitude, commitment, and level of acceptance of the implementers of the policies implemented. Meanwhile, the bureaucratic structure relates to work mechanisms, standard operating procedures, and coordination among the agencies involved in policy implementation.

In the context of land acquisition, this theory is relevant for analyzing how local governments translate land acquisition policies into administrative practices, particularly when addressing the interests and rights of indigenous peoples. Policy implementation is influenced not only by formal regulation, but also by the institutional capacity and social sensitivity of policy implementers (Edwards, 1980; Meter & Horn, 1975).

Social Justice Theory

Social justice theory provides a normative framework for assessing whether a public policy has reflected the value of justice for all groups of people. One influential theory of social justice is Rawls's theory of justice as fairness. Rawls (1971) stated that social justice is based on two main principles, namely the principle of equal freedom and the principle of difference. The principle of equal freedom affirms that every individual has the same basic rights. In contrast, the principle of difference emphasizes that social and economic inequality can only be justified when it provides the greatest benefit to the most disadvantaged groups.

In public policy, social justice is not measured only by the final results of policies but also by the decision-making process and their implementation. Procedural, distributive, and substantive justice are important dimensions in assessing whether policies have provided fair protection, especially for vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples (Rawls, 1971; Sen, 2009). In the context of land acquisition, social justice theory is used to assess the extent to which policies and practices of their implementation recognize the collective rights of indigenous peoples, ensure meaningful participation, and generate fair and proportionate benefits.

Concept Development

Land Acquisition Concept

Land acquisition is the process by which the government acquires land for the public interest and provides proper and fair compensation to the rightful parties. According to Law Number 2 of 2012, land acquisition is carried out through the stages of planning, preparation, implementation, and submission of results. This concept places the state as the main actor with the authority to regulate land use for the public interest, while still obliging it to protect landowners' rights (Republic of Indonesia, 2012).

From a public policy perspective, land acquisition is understood not only as an administrative and legal process but also as an arena of social interaction between the government and the community. Land acquisition often has social, economic, and cultural impacts, especially when it involves land with symbolic and communal value, such as customary land (Sumardjono, 2015). Therefore, land acquisition must be carried out in

accordance with the principles of social justice, transparency, and community participation. The concept of land acquisition in this study is linked to indigenous peoples and social justice, because the success of land acquisition is determined not only by compliance with legal procedures but also by the extent to which the policy respects the collective rights and social values of the affected communities.

The Concept of Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous peoples are groups with cultural identities, value systems, and historical and spiritual attachments to specific regions. The existence of indigenous peoples in Indonesia is recognized in various regulations, including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which affirms their rights as long as they are alive and in accordance with societal development (Republic of Indonesia, 1945). One of the main characteristics of indigenous peoples is communal land ownership or customary rights, which are not only economically valuable but also deeply socially and culturally meaningful.

In the context of land acquisition, indigenous peoples are often in a vulnerable position because the communal land tenure system is not always in line with the modern land law system, which tends to be individualistic (Sitorus, 2018). This inconsistency can lead to the neglect of customary rights in the land acquisition process, especially when policies emphasize formal, administrative aspects. Therefore, the concept of indigenous peoples in this study is framed as a policy subject with collective rights that must be recognized and protected. This concept is closely related to social justice, as the protection of indigenous peoples is an important indicator in assessing the fairness of land acquisition policies.

The Concept of Social Justice in Public Policy

Social justice in public policy refers to the state's efforts to ensure an equitable distribution of policy benefits and burdens, and to ensure that the policy process is carried out in an inclusive and non-discriminatory manner. Social justice includes the dimension of procedural justice, namely justice in the decision-making process; distributive justice, namely justice in the distribution of benefits and compensation; and substantive justice, namely justice in policy outcomes (Rawls, 1971; Sen, 2009).

In land acquisition policies, social justice is a key concept for assessing whether the policy provides equal and proportionate treatment to all parties, especially indigenous peoples. Social justice demands that indigenous peoples not only receive material compensation, but also have collective rights, meaningful participation in policy processes, and protection of their social and cultural values. The concept of social justice in public policy serves as a bridge between policy implementation theory and the concept of indigenous peoples, because justice is a normative measure of the successful implementation of land acquisition policies at the regional level.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a mixed methods approach with an embedded design, where the qualitative approach is the main approach supported by simple quantitative analysis. This approach was chosen to gain a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of land acquisition policies in the perspective of social justice for indigenous peoples. The mixed method allows researchers to integrate in-depth qualitative data with quantitative data that is analytical reinforcement (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011).

Quantitative approaches are used sparingly, relying on descriptive statistics and correlation analysis to describe trends in administrative data, such as compensation patterns, stages of the land acquisition process, and the relationship between procedural variables and perceptions of justice. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequencies and percentages) and simple correlations to examine relationships among relevant indicators.

A qualitative approach is employed through in-depth interviews and document analysis, using triangulation techniques to enhance data validity (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). Qualitative data analysis uses thematic analysis to identify, classify, and interpret key themes related to policy implementation and social justice. The research is conducted at the Sorong City Land Office, with the main speakers including the Head of BPN, the Head of the Sorong City Land Office, the Land Acquisition Committee (P2T), representatives of the Malaloi Indigenous Peoples Institution (LMA), and customary law experts. The selection of informants is conducted purposively to obtain relevant, in-depth data in line with the research purpose.

4. RESEARCH Results

Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative analysis in this study aims to empirically examine the relationship among the study's main variables: land acquisition, indigenous peoples, and social justice in public policy. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation to identify the strength, direction, and significance of statistical relationships between the variables studied.

Table. Correlation

Table 1: Correlation Matrix Analysis.

	Land Procurement	Indigenous Peoples	Social Justice in Public Policy
Land Procurement	1	,967	,935
Indigenous Peoples	967	1	,983
Social Justice in Public Policy	,935	,935	1

***. Correlation at 0.001(2-tailed)

The implementation of the land acquisition policy in Sorong City has been carried out in accordance with Law Number 2 of 2012, from the planning stages to the submission of results. The qualitative findings show that, although the government has cited national regulations, there are major challenges in establishing customary land rights that have not been formally documented, and significant differences between state and customary law. This is in line with the results of quantitative analysis, which showed a very strong correlation of **0.935** between the variables of Land Acquisition and Social Justice. This high correlation indicates that every policy adopted in the land acquisition process directly affects the community's perception of justice in the community, even though resource persons such as LMA Malamoi and Customary Law Experts argue that the justice experienced today remains procedural and has not addressed substantive issues.

The relationship between recognition of indigenous peoples and social justice showed the highest correlation, at **0.983**. Qualitatively, this is reflected in the view that social justice can only be realized if there is structural recognition of customary rights and the meaningful involvement of indigenous peoples in decision-making. However, the reality on the ground shows that such involvement is often only symbolic or formal. This gap is reinforced by the correlation coefficient of 0.967 between Land Acquisition and Indigenous Peoples, which confirms that the effectiveness of land acquisition is highly dependent on how local governments adapt the national legal system to communal customary ownership.

Overall, this study found a "Paradox of Justice" in Sorong City. On the one hand, the government considers the land acquisition process transparent and effective because it uses an independent appraisal. On the other hand, indigenous peoples feel disadvantaged because the compensation given is only materialistic and does not consider the sociocultural value of the land for their survival. Therefore, a more inclusive and sensitive policy reformulation of local values is needed so that statistically high correlation figures also reflect, in real terms, the inner satisfaction and protection of indigenous peoples' rights on the ground.

Qualitative Analysis

The interview results show that, administratively, the implementation of the land acquisition policy in Sorong City has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 2 of 2012. The government stated that all stages of land acquisition, from planning and preparation through implementation to the submission of results, have been carried out in accordance with the applicable standard operating procedures. This shows that, from a bureaucratic perspective, the policy's implementation has met regulatory compliance requirements. However, the qualitative findings also reveal a gap between administrative compliance and the perceived social justice of indigenous peoples.

From the perspective of indigenous peoples, the recognition of customary rights is still considered not fully substantive. LMA Malamoi said that government recognition of customary lands often relies on the completeness of formal documents. At the same time, indigenous communities have historically recognized many customary lands, but have not been documented in the country's land administration system. This condition causes some indigenous peoples to experience difficulties in the process of proving their rights, thus

potentially weakening their bargaining position in the land acquisition process. Customary law experts also emphasized that the fundamental difference between the individualistic state legal system and the communal customary law system is the main challenge in implementing land acquisition policies in customary territories.

The study's findings also show that indigenous peoples have been involved in land acquisition deliberations, but their participation is still perceived as an administrative formality. Some speakers stated that indigenous peoples are often involved in the final stages of the policy process, so their influence on decisions is relatively limited. This condition indicates that indigenous peoples' participation is not fully meaningful; it remains at the consultative level.

In terms of compensation, the results of the interviews show that there is a difference in perception between the government and indigenous peoples. The government considers that the compensation assessment mechanism through independent appraisal has provided legally appropriate compensation. However, indigenous peoples consider that the approach still emphasizes too much on the economic value of land and has not considered the social, cultural, and spiritual values inherent in customary lands. Therefore, the compensation provided is often considered not to reflect social justice for indigenous peoples fully.

Overall, the results of the qualitative analysis show that the implementation of land acquisition policies in Sorong City has been effective at the procedural level, but has not fully resulted in substantive justice for indigenous peoples. The gap is mainly driven by limited administrative recognition of customary lands, suboptimal community participation, and compensation approaches that remain oriented toward material value. These findings underscore the importance of reformulating land acquisition policies that are more inclusive and sensitive to the socio-cultural values of indigenous peoples, so that policy implementation is not only administratively effective but also socially just.

Discussion

The results of quantitative and qualitative data triangulation indicate that the implementation of the land acquisition policy in Sorong City is influenced by four main factors described in the Edwards III policy implementation model: communication, resources, implementation disposition, and bureaucratic structure. The integration of empirical findings with this theoretical framework provides a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of policy implementation and the factors that affect the achievement of social justice in land acquisition.

Communication Policy

From a policy communication perspective, the triangulation results show that local governments have socialized land acquisition policies through deliberative mechanisms and formal community meetings. Quantitative data indicate a relatively high frequency of deliberations. However, interviews reveal that communication remains one-way and has not fully provided a meaningful space for the participation of indigenous peoples. LMA Malamoi assesses that communities are often involved in the final stages of the policy process, so their role in influencing decisions is relatively limited. This condition indicates that policy communication has been procedurally advanced but has not been effective in fostering participatory dialogue that can strengthen policy legitimacy.

Implementation Resources

The resource factor is one of the main determinants of successful policy implementation. The results of the triangulation indicate that the apparatus's capacity to understand customary law and the community's socio-cultural aspects remains limited. Quantitative data indicate a low level of the apparatus's socio-cultural competence. At the same time, interviews with customary law experts confirm that policy implementers still predominate in using positive legal approaches without comprehensively considering the customary land tenure system. This limited human resource capacity contributes to the lack of optimal integration between administrative compliance and social justice in the implementation of land acquisition policies.

Policy Implementation Disposition

The disposition or attitude of policy implementers reflects the government apparatus's commitment to implementing policies in accordance with applicable regulations. This is evident in the high level of procedural compliance at each stage of land acquisition. However, the interview results show that policy implementers' orientation still emphasizes

administrative compliance rather than efforts to ensure substantive justice for indigenous peoples. This condition indicates that policy implementers' disposition remains administrative-legalistic and has not fully shifted toward a more substantive approach to social justice.

Bureaucratic Structure

In terms of bureaucratic structure, the triangulation results show that coordination among the agencies involved in land acquisition remains suboptimal. Quantitative data showed delays and misalignment in inter-agency implementation, while interviews with P2T revealed that coordination mechanisms remain sectoral. This fragmentary bureaucratic structure has an impact on the weak integration of policies between the technical aspects of land and the social protection of indigenous peoples. This condition shows that an uncoordinated bureaucratic structure can hinder the achievement of overall policy objectives.

Implications for Social Justice

The integration of the four implementation factors shows that administratively, the land acquisition policy has been running relatively well, but has not fully resulted in social justice felt by indigenous peoples. High procedural compliance has not automatically resulted in substantive justice because there are still limitations in participatory communication, the capacity to implement resources, policy orientations, and bureaucratic coordination. Therefore, improving the quality of policy implementation requires not only strengthening administrative aspects, but also an implementation approach that is more sensitive to the socio-cultural context and power relations between the government and indigenous peoples.

Analysis of Interview Results

Based on the transcript of interviews with five resource persons (Head of BPN, Head of Land Office, P2T, LMA Malamoi, and Customary Law Experts), the following is a description of the findings of the research on the implementation of land acquisition policies in the perspective of social justice in Sorong City:

Policy Implementation and Regulatory Compliance

Normatively, land acquisition in Sorong City is governed by Law No. 2 of 2012. The BPN, the Land Office, and P2T agreed that the technical procedures, including planning for the submission of results, have been carried out in accordance with the SOP. However, the findings show a gap between national regulations and local realities. The Head of BPN acknowledged the need for adjustments to cultural conditions. At the same time, the Customary Law Expert assessed that the current policy remains overly focused on formal legal aspects and is not fully adapted to the dynamics in Papua.

Recognition and Involvement of Indigenous Peoples

The study's findings reveal a sharp paradigmatic difference in the recognition of customary rights. The government (BPN and the Land Office) stated that it recognized customary rights to the extent they complied with the law. However, LMA Malamoi considers that the recognition is still symbolic. In terms of involvement, although the government stated that it had included indigenous leaders in deliberations, LMA Malamoi felt that indigenous peoples' involvement was still very limited, and that deliberations were often treated as mere administrative formality. Customary law experts reinforce this, noting that the communal state legal system often marginalizes customary law.

Challenges and Conflicts in Land Acquisition

Land acquisition in Sorong City still faces complex structural and social challenges. From an administrative standpoint, the main difficulty lies in establishing rights to customary lands, most of which have not been formally documented, which makes the ownership verification process difficult. In addition, internal conflicts among indigenous peoples slow the land acquisition process, especially due to differences in ownership claims and interests among groups. Conflicts also arise from differences in paradigms between the government and indigenous peoples regarding land values, as the government uses a material value approach through an appraisal mechanism. In contrast, indigenous peoples interpret customary land as an entity that has sociocultural, historical, and philosophical value that cannot be fully assessed economically.

From a social justice perspective, the implementation of land acquisition in Sorong City has achieved procedural justice, but it has not fully reflected substantive justice. The compensation provided has met the requirements of formal law. However, it is not necessarily perceived as socially fair by indigenous peoples because it remains oriented toward material value alone and has not adequately accounted for the loss of customary value. In addition,

indigenous peoples feel that there is an inequality of position in the communication and decision-making processes, so that their participation has not been fully equal or meaningful.

Therefore, more comprehensive policy reform steps are needed, including through strengthening local regulations that are more specific and sensitive to the recognition of customary rights, developing a more inclusive and structurally oriented policy approach to the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, and reformulating the deliberative mechanism so that it is not only administrative, but is truly based on local customary values and mechanisms. Thus, synchronization between state law and customary law can be more effectively realized, so that land acquisition is implemented not only in accordance with national legal procedures but also brings a more tangible sense of social justice to the indigenous people of the Moi Tribe in Sorong City.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the study results, the implementation of land acquisition policies in Sorong City, when viewed through the lens of social justice for indigenous peoples, reveals a "justice paradox". Administratively and procedurally, the land acquisition policy has been effective in accordance with Law Number 2 of 2012, which covers the planning stages through the submission of results, and this is supported by a correlation analysis showing a very strong relationship of 0.935 between land acquisition and social justice. However, substantively, justice for indigenous peoples has not been fully achieved because there are still sharp paradigm differences between state law and customary law. Although the government stated that it had recognized customary rights and involved indigenous leaders in the deliberation process, the involvement of the Malamoi Indigenous Peoples Institution (LMA) was often considered only symbolic and intended to fulfill administrative formalities.

This research also shows that social justice is highly dependent on the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, as reflected by the highest correlation value of 0.983. In contrast, various challenges that hinder the achievement of social justice include difficulties in documenting customary land administration, internal conflicts among indigenous peoples, and compensation approaches that are overly materialistic and appraisal-based, which ignore the sociocultural and philosophical value of customary land for the Moi Tribe.

Theoretically, the findings of this study confirm the relevance of Edwards III's policy implementation theory, especially in the aspects of communication and implementing disposition which are crucial factors in the success of policies in customary territories, while supporting John Rawls's perspective of justice which emphasizes that social justice must include the protection of vulnerable groups, including indigenous peoples as owners of customary rights. Practically, the results of this study imply the need to reformulate land acquisition policies that are not only oriented to legal-formal aspects, but also more inclusive and sensitive to local values, through increasing the social sensitivity of the government apparatus and changing the deliberation approach so that it is truly based on customary values, not just the fulfillment of administrative requirements.

This study has limitations due in the specific research sites in Sorong City and a relatively small sample size ($N=30$). It focuses on the viewpoints of certain key stakeholders, while the quantitative analysis relies in simple correlations and does not explore the influence relationships between variables in greater depth. Therefore, future research is recommended to conduct comparative studies between regions in Papua that have different customary structure characteristics to see the effectiveness of customary rights protection more broadly, use more complex quantitative methods such as multiple linear regression to identify the most dominant variables influencing the perception of justice of indigenous peoples, and evaluate the real impact of technical regulations or special regional regulations regarding the protection of customary land against the process of land acquisition for the public interest in the future.

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