Land consolidation appears to be one of the solutions to solve the problem of land supply for residential uses in urban areas. This method is preferred as it requires less financial outlay and it gives the opportunity to the community to be involved in its implementation. This thesis discusses the concept and method in implementing the land consolidation in Indonesia with the focus on the projects carried out in seven locations in the province of East Java. The main objectives of the study are to evaluate the implementation of land consolidation programs and to identify its weaknesses. In order to achieve the objectives, the case study considers the following land consolidation's key success factors - methods, management, legislation, management, understanding and involvement of the landowners. A total of 352 respondents consisting of 323 landowners and 29 professionals were interviewed. The interviews were conducted using structured questionnaires based on the semantic differential and Likert scale approaches. The response were analyzed using the statistics of Cross Tabulation and Chi-square, which were implemented on Microsoft Excel, SPSS and Statistica software packages. The result of the study reveals that there exist weaknesses in the implementation of land consolidation projects in Indonesia. Particularly, the methods, management and the legislation factors need to be improved to ensure the success of the projects. The findings also confirm that there is a positive correlation between landowners' level of understanding and the information provided during orientation program. The level of understanding is also influenced by the frequencies of active participation by the landowners as well as their socioeconomic status. This understanding is important as it has bearings on their perception towards the success of the land consolidation program. This study suggested the system approach, procedures and organization models to ensure the success of land consolidation project.