

Office as Implementing Complete Systematic Land Registration Acceleration in order to realize

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the role of the land office in the acceleration implementation program complete systematic land registration (PTSL). The research method used is a normative juridical research method, which focuses on the study starting from the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, accompanied by legal theories and principles related to the problems studied. The results of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration Article 1 number 2 regarding the meaning of PTSL, namely Land Registration activities for the first time which are carried out simultaneously for all Land Registration objects throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Indonesia in one village/kelurahan or other name equivalent to that, which includes the collection of physical data and juridical data regarding one or several objects of Land Registration for the purposes of its registration. Regulation of the Minister of ATR/Head of BPN Number 6 of 2018 Article 2 point 2 states that PTSL aims to provide legal certainty and legal protection of community land rights based on simple, fast, smooth, safe, fair, equitable and open and accountable principles, so as to improve the welfare and prosperity of the community and the state economy, as well as reducing and preventing land disputes and conflicts. The Sidoarjo Regency Land Office as the executor of PTSL acceleration for the Sidoarjo Regency has made efforts to increase public interest in registering their land, given the complex stages of land registration implementation, and various obstacles in its implementation, but this does not become a barrier for the Sidoarjo Regency Land Office in achieving the target, which can be seen from the achievement of the targets that have been achieved.

Keywords: Land, PTSL, Law, Sidoarjo

1. INTRODUCTION

The term agrarian comes from the word Akker (Dutch), Agros (Greek) means agricultural land, Agger (Latin) means land or a plot of land, Agrarius (Latin) means cultivation, rice fields, agriculture, Agrarian (English) means land for agriculture (Flynn, 2008). The close relationship between Indonesian people and land in the style of daily life, so that land as a natural resource for human life has an important role in meeting human needs from any aspect, whether social, political or cultural. This makes the role of land in meeting various needs increase, thereby increasing the need for legal certainty in the land sector which is written, complete and clear, and implemented consistently (Nuryanto, 2021).

To be able to guarantee legal certainty and legitimacy from the state, every control and use of land, including in the handling of problems, must be based on law and be resolved legally (juridical-technical) and still based on the constitutional basis as regulated in the context of the greatest prosperity. the people, including carrying out land registration throughout Indonesia in



order to guarantee legal certainty (Hartanti, 2019). Providing guarantees of legal certainty over land rights for the people as a whole is one of the main objectives of the Basic Agrarian Law which is non-negotiable, so the Act instructs the Government to hold land registrations throughout Indonesia which are *recht cadastral*, meaning that aims to ensure legal certainty and certainty of rights (Nuryanto & Ma'ruf, 2020).

Experts say that land registration is intended both for the certainty of one's rights, the avoidance of a border dispute and also for the determination of a tax. In a broader context, land registration is in addition to providing information about a plot of land, both its use, utilization and information about what the land should be used for, as well as information about what capabilities it contains and also information about the building itself, the price of the land (Roesli et al., 2017). the building and its land as well as the tax imposed on the building land. Article 19 of the UUPA is one manifestation of the purpose of land registration which mandates that the government conducts land registration for the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia and that the certificate of land rights is strong evidence of a control or ownership of land (Herdarezki et al., 2021).

The purpose of land registration as stated in Article 3 letter a of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration is the main purpose of land registration as mandated by Article 19 of the BAL. With the implementation of land registration, it is also intended to create an information center regarding land parcels so that interested parties, including the Government, can easily obtain the data needed to carry out legal actions regarding registered land parcels and apartment units. The proper implementation of land registration is the basis and embodiment of orderly administration in the land sector (Juliandi & Muda, 2018).

However, in reality the implementation of land registration has not been in accordance with what is expected, there are still many obstacles in the implementation of land registration due to lack of tools, personnel, and even costs that are too burdensome to the time and process that is so long. Another factor is that people who do not understand and do not even have knowledge about how to register land, how to obtain a certificate, which causes the possibility of carrying out this land registration in a short time, has not been able to provide satisfactory results (Kosasih & Darmayanti, 2020).

In order to realize the expected results, the National Land Agency (BPN) also introduced the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program which is a series of activities carried out by the Government continuously, continuously and regularly, including collection, processing, bookkeeping, and presentation and maintenance (Wibowo & Nurdasila, n.d.). physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and lists, regarding land parcels and apartment units, including the provision of proof of rights for land parcels that already have rights, and ownership rights to

flat units and other rights. certain burdens. PTSL is carried out simultaneously covering all land registration objects that have not been registered through village per village, district per district and city per city. So that the community has the opportunity to have legal guarantees for their land through a complete systematic registration process(Hartanti, 2019) .

The Complete System Land Registration (PTSL) program which is being intensified by the National Land Agency [BPN] is expected to be able to encourage the movement and economic progress of the lower classes. This is because certificates owned by the public can become valuable items that they can pledge to banks and financial institutions (Nuryanto & Ma'ruf, 2020). The PTSL program, in addition to being able to move the community's economy, is also expected to minimize land conflicts that often occur so far. Because, with this program all land parcels will be registered and mapped neatly.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

In this paper, the author uses a *normative juridical*, which focuses on the study starting from the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, accompanied by theories and legal principles related to the problems studied. Thus, this research refers to the laws and regulations with a descriptive analytical discussion, which focuses on solving actual problems by collecting legal materials, compiling, classifying, and then analyzing them.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Of the role of the land office in implementing the acceleration of complete systemic land registration [PTSL] in sidoarjo district

Position and Structure of the Land Office

Definitively, according to Firmansyah Arifin, state apparatus are institutions established to carry out functions country. State institutions are sometimes referred to as government agencies, state institutions only or non-departmental government. Some are formed based on or because they are empowered by the Constitution, some are formed and get their power from the Law, and some are even formed only based on a presidential decree (Roesli et al., 2019). The hierarchy or rank of position depends of course on the degree of regulation according to the applicable legislation.BPN is an institution under the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN. The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN of the Republic of Indonesia is the ministry that has the task of carrying out affairs in the agrarian/land and spatial planning sector within the government to assist the President in administering the state government (Syah et al., 2020).

The national land policy formulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution is based on the concept that all land is the land of the Indonesian nation as a gift from God Almighty, whose control is assigned to the state to be used for the greatest prosperity of the people. The right to control by the state which is essentially formulated in Article 22 of the LoGA provides the authority to regulate and determine various aspects of land tenure which from the beginning by their nature have always been considered the task of the central government. These arrangements and stipulations which include planning for land use, control and legal actions regarding land as well as land registration, implementation of legal provisions are basically always carried out by the central government itself. Even if there is a delegation of authority in its implementation, the delegation is carried out in the context of deconcentration to central government officials in the regions or to regional governments in the context of medebewind, not regional autonomy.

Thus, regions will and do have to pay attention to the interests and aspirations of their diverse communities, but national harmony will still be guaranteed. For this reason, a statutory provision is needed that clearly regulates what powers are in the central government and what powers are delegated to local governments. From the content contained in the 1945 Constitution, TAP MPR Number IX/2001 concerning Agrarian Reform and Management of Natural Resources, Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations, Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, Government Regulations Number 38 of 2007 concerning the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Governments, and Regency/City Regional Governments, the authority from the center includes laws, policies, guidelines regarding the granting of land rights, registration, land reform, in the form of laws, regulations government and presidential decisions. Meanwhile, the authority of the regional government is sufficient for public services and the implementation of policies that can be stated in the form of regional regulations and regional head decisions.

The existence of the National Land Agency which has duties and obligations in the land sector is emphasized in Presidential Regulation Number 20 of 2015 concerning the National Land Agency which states that the task of BPN is to carry out government duties in the land sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The duties of the BPN are contained in article 3 which reads: In carrying out the duties as referred to in article 2, BPN carries out the functions of:

- a. formulating and determining policies in the land sector;
- b. formulation and implementation of policies in the field of survey, measurement, and mapping;
- c. formulation and implementation of policies in the field of stipulating land rights, land registration, and community empowerment;

- d. formulation and implementation of policies in the field of regulation, arrangement and control of land policies;
- e. formulation and implementation of policies in the field of land acquisition;
- f. formulation and implementation of policies in the field of control and handling of land disputes and cases;
- g. supervision of the implementation of tasks within the BPN environment;
- h. implementation coordination task and provision of administrative support to all organizational units within BPN;
- i. implementation of data management of information on sustainable food agricultural land and information in the land sector;
- j. implementation of research and development in the land sector; and
- k. implementation of human resource development in the land sector.

To support the performance of BPN, supporting elements are needed in the form of Regional Offices and Land Offices. This is regulated in CHAPTER III regarding Regional Offices and Land Offices in Article 7, namely:

Paragraph 1: To carry out the duties and functions of BPN in the regions, BPN Regional Offices are formed in the provinces and Land Offices in districts/cities.

Paragraph 2: The Land Office as referred to in paragraph (1) may be established more than 1 (one) Land Office in each district/city.

Paragraph 3: The duties, functions, organizational structure, and working procedures of the BPN Regional Office and the Land Office are determined by the Head after obtaining approval from the minister who administers government affairs in the field of state apparatus.

The definition of Regional Office and Land Office is contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2016 concerning the Organization and Work Procedure of the Regional Office of the National Land Agency and Land Office, Part One concerning the Position, Duties and Functions, namely Article 1 paragraph 1 which reads: "Regional Office of the National Land Agency, hereinafter referred to as the Regional Office is a vertical agency of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in the province which is under and responsible to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency. National Land. Paragraph 2 states that the Regional Office is led by a Head.

The Regional Office has the task of carrying out some of the duties and functions of the National Land Agency in the province concerned.

The tasks referred to in Article 3 are: In carrying out the tasks as referred to in Article 2, the Regional Office carries out the following functions:

- a. coordinating, fostering, and implementing the preparation of plans, programs and budgets for Regional Offices and Land Offices in their territories;
- b. coordinating, fostering, and implementing surveys, measurements and mapping, determination of land rights, land registration and community empowerment, land management, land acquisition, land control and handling of disputes and cases;
- c. coordinating the completion of the follow-up to the findings of the supervision;
- d. monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on the implementation of land activities at the Regional Office and the Land Office; and
- e. providing administrative support to all organizational units of the Regional Office and coordinating tasks and administrative development at the Land Office.

While the definition of the Land Office is contained in Article 29 paragraphs 1 and 2 which reads:

(1) The Land Office is a vertical agency of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in districts/cities which is under and responsible to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/ Head of the National Land Agency through the Head of the Regional Office of the National Land Agency.

(2)The Land Office is headed by a Head.

So based on the explanation of this regulation, the Land Office is the executor of some of the duties and functions of the National Land Agency in the regency/city concerned, in other words, structurally its position is under the Regional Office.

In carrying out the tasks as referred to in Article 30, the Land Office carries out the following functions:

- a. preparation of plans, programs, budgets and reporting;
- b. conducting surveys, measurements and mapping;
- c. implementation of the determination of land rights, land registration and community empowerment;
- d. implementation of land management;
- e. implementation of land acquisition;
- f. implementation of land control and handling of land disputes and cases; and
- g. implementation of providing administrative support to all organizational units of the Land Office.

The organizational structure is contained in article 32, namely:

The Land Office consists of:



- a. Administration Subdivision;
- b. Land Infrastructure Section;
- c. Land Law Relations Section;
- d. Land Management Section;
- e. Land Procurement Section; and
- f. Section for Handling Land Issues and Controlling.

2. PTSL procedures

Regarding the stages of implementing the PTSL program are contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration, CHAPTER III concerning Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration Article 4 paragraph 4 which reads: " The implementation of PTSL activities is carried out in the following stages:

- a. planning;
- b. location determination;
- c. preparation;
- d. establishment and stipulation of PTSL adjudication committee and task force;
- e. counseling;
- f. physical data collection and juridical data collection;
- g. juridical data research for proof of rights;
- h. announcement of physical data and juridical data and their ratification;
- i. confirmation of conversion, recognition of rights and granting of rights;
- j. bookkeeping rights;
- k. issuance of certificates of land rights;
- l. documentation and submission of activity results; and reporting

It is often asked about the costs incurred by the community for the PTSL program, whether fully borne by the government or only partially. And after doing research at the Sidoarjo Regency Land Office, the answer I got was that the costs in the PTSL program are not completely free, but are mostly borne by the government, and the rest is borne by the individual community itself.

The following is a summary of costs in the PTSL program: Complete Systematic Land Registration Fee

a. Free

Counseling

Data Collection (Place of Rights)



Land Plane Measurement

Soil Inspection

Issuance of SK Rights / Legalization of Juridical and Physical Data

Certificate Issuance

Supervision and Reporting

This fee is completely free, meaning that it is charged by the government

b. Pay

Provision of Land Certificates (For those who don't have one yet)

Boundary Sign Making and Installation

Land and Building Rights Acquisition Fee (BPHTB), If Affected

And others (Stamp, Photocopy, Letter C, Witness, etc.).

This fee is paid by the participant.

So the costs charged to participants/community are only a small part in the form of personal costs, while the rest are mostly costs borne by the government. And based on the results of the research I did, the local government which is authorized to make a policy in implementing the acceleration of land registration also has a policy regarding taxes imposed on participants/community, namely by deducting 75% of tax costs, so participants/community are only charged with tax. by 25%. This has become an impetus for the community to participate in land registration, because in terms of costs, the government is greatly assisted and reduced.

Then to prepare for the implementation of the PTSL activity itself, the Head of the Land Office prepares:

- a. facilities and infrastructure for the implementation of PTSL activities;
- b. human Resources;
- c. transportation needs;
- d. coordination with other government officials; and
- e. budget allocation.

In the context of registering all parcels of land in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) as mandated by Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, the government has launched a program to accelerate Land Registration through Complete Systematic Land Registration until 2025.

For the implementation of these activities, on February 13 2018, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has signed Presidential Instruction (Inpres) Number 2 of 2018 concerning Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration in All Territories of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Inpres is addressed to:



1. The Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency;
2. Minister of Environment and Forestry;
3. Minister of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR);
4. Minister of Home Affairs (Mendagri);
5. Minister of State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN);
6. Minister of Finance;
7. Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration;
8. The Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia;
9. Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia;
10. Head of Government Goods and Services Procurement Policy Institute;
11. Head of the National Institute of Aeronautics and Space;
12. Head of the Geospatial Information Agency;
13. Governors; and
14. Regents/Mayors.

The President instructs the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of BPN to make regulations and take steps to accelerate the completion of Complete Systematic Land Registration in the process of proving ownership and/or control over land; make/prepare/revise Regulations governing the period of announcement of physical data and juridical data to accelerate the completion of Complete Systematic Land Registration; submit the output of the complete Systematic Land Registration to the One Map Policy Acceleration Team in order to strengthen the One Map Policy database; and conduct evaluation and monitoring, and subsequently report on the implementation of this Presidential Instruction periodically to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. This is contained in Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2018 the second part states: The Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency to:

1. Organize land registration activities systematically complete by producing outputs with 3 (three) criteria, namely as follows :

- 1) Cluster 1 (one) is a parcel of land that meets the requirements for issuance of a certificate;
- 2) Cluster 2 (two), namely plots of land that are only recorded in the land book because they do not meet the requirements to issue certificates because the land parcels are in a state of dispute or litigation in court;
- 3) Cluster 3 (three), namely land parcels that are only registered in the land register because they do not meet the requirements for certificate issuance because the subject or object does not meet the requirements to be granted land rights in the Complete Systematic Land Registration activity or its whereabouts are unknown.

2. Make regulations and take steps to accelerate the completion of Complete Systematic Land Registration in the process of proving ownership and/or control over land;
3. Prepare/prepare/revise regulations governing the period of announcement of physical data and juridical data to accelerate the completion of Complete Systematic Land Registration
4. Submit the output of Complete Systematic Land Registration to the One Map Policy Acceleration Team in order to strengthen the database of Policy One Map.
5. Evaluate and monitor and subsequently report on the implementation of this presidential instruction periodically to the President of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. Benefits of PTSL for the Community The

lack of legal certainty over land often triggers disputes and disputes over land in various regions in Indonesia. Apart from within the community, both between families, land disputes often occur between stakeholders (entrepreneurs, government, & state-owned enterprises). This proves the importance of land certificates as a legal proof of the land owned.

The existence of a Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program organized by the central government, through the National Land Agency (BPN) in each district/city, of course, was immediately welcomed by the community, especially in Sidoarjo Regency. certificate management, because officers go directly to the field. The community can certify all land and buildings that are privately owned. So that it will provide legal certainty, especially where this program is carried out on a large scale and also free of charge, which means the costs are subsidized by the government so as to ease the burden of costs which are usually one of the reasons or problems in the community in carrying out land registration.

In interviews with the community that I did while at the Sidoarjo Land Office where the community was busy taking care of completing the certificate of land rights through the PTSL program, they said that with this program, we especially the community really support and welcome this program. Because indeed the benefits are very many, and it really helps people who basically do not understand and do not understand so that there is a lack of interest in carrying out land registration, because there are opinions in the community about the process of making land rights certificates which is very time consuming and expensive. So that with this program, people who may not have had a certificate so far, can take advantage of this program.

This is the benefit obtained from the PTSL (Complete Systematic Land Registration) program, including the community having legal proof of land ownership, avoiding land conflicts/disputes, and making community assets that can be used as bank guarantees for business capital. With the receipt of this certificate, the person concerned has been declared legally owning

the land. With the ownership of this land certificate, it is hoped that it can guarantee legal certainty for community land assets and have an impact on improving community welfare.

So with this program, we hope that people who have not made certificates for their houses or privately owned land can immediately certify them, while this program is still available and the costs are very much missed by the government. With this certificate, nationally it will give birth to a land computerized system that is integrated with the Geo-Computerized Land Office (KKP), so that national land mapping can easily be connected via the internet.

4. Barriers and Efforts in the Implementation of PTSL The

slow process of making land certificates has been the main concern of the government. To overcome these problems, the Government through the Ministry of Agrarian Spatial Planning/National Land Agency has launched a National Priority Program in the form of Accelerating Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL).

The PTSL method is an innovation by the government through the Ministry of ATR/BPN to meet the basic needs of the community: clothing, food, and housing. The program is stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency No. 6 of 2018 concerning Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration and Presidential Instruction No. 2 of 2018 concerning Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration in All Territories of the Republic of Indonesia.

PTSL, which is popularly known as land certificate, is a form of implementation of the Government's obligation to guarantee legal certainty and protection for community land ownership. In addition, later on, people who have received land certificates can use the certificate as financial inclusion or capital for business assistance that is empowered and successful, in order to improve their welfare. But of course, in its implementation, various obstacles were found, both from the community and the government.

After conducting interviews with people who are implementing PTSL, the obstacles that the people of Sidoarjo Regency complain about are coming from the sub-district or village head, in the form of the lack of transparency of the sub-district or village head in the area in implementing this program, giving rise to various opinions and very contrary to the information that has been received. to the public through the Land Office apparatus. Another obstacle or obstacle that generally occurs is the lack of information about PTSL. This is an obstacle for the community to participate in the PTSL program.

And based on my research on the Sidoarjo Land Office, namely through interviews with Mrs. Masniari Situmorang, SH, M.Kn, namely as the Head of the Land Procurement Section as the Land Research Team and Mrs. Rosdiana Gultom, SH, as the Administrative Section, stated that

from a government perspective the obstacles were in the form of lack of information about PTSL by the community so that there is a lack of interest and care for the community to register land, this often happens, for example, when the government in charge immediately goes to the field but the community doesn't really care about it, such as the unwillingness of the land owner to carry out a series of activities in land registration, the absence of the owner the original land, or people's concerns about the taxes that must be paid when the certificate has been issued and will become a burden for them, this is because the value of land tax in Sidoarjo Regency is already high so that when it is calculated BPHTB (Bea Acquisition of Land Rights and Land Rights) the building) is still high, so for people who can't afford this, this will still be an obstacle for them when registering their land. Things like this are the obstacles for the government in implementing PTSL.

The conclusion is that the cause of this is the lack of public care about the importance of certificates to ensure legal certainty over the land, and the enormous benefits of having a land certificate. Then the old paradigm is still strong, namely where certificate management is often complained about because of the length of time it takes, the amount of costs that must be borne, and the government's lack of partisanship with the community.

Therefore, various efforts have been made by the government to make the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program a success, such efforts as holding socialization to the community through government officials to the Camat and Lurah levels, so that later public awareness will emerge to take advantage of this PTSL program. So that the number of people who have land ownership certificates increases, then by going down directly to the field according to the PTSL location that has been determined accompanied by the local village head to make it easier for the government to know the state or condition of the land at that location, as a form of government concern for the community in obtaining certificates, and remove the paradigm that has been in society regarding the government, that the government is serious about this program. Kemudian Upaya lainnya yaitu Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sidoarjo mengadakan potongan pajak PTSL sebanyak 75% sehingga masyarakat hanya perlu membayar 25% saja.

And regarding BPHTB which for some people have not been able to pay for it, the government has regulated it, namely in the Permen ATR/Head of BPN in article 33, namely:

- (1) In the event that the recipient of the Certificate of Land Rights is not or has not been able to pay the BPHTB and/or there is still Income tax arrears by other parties on the land concerned can still be issued a Land Rights Certificate.
- (2) In the event that the PTSL participant does not or has not been able to pay the BPHTB, the person concerned must make a statement of the outstanding BPHTB.

Regarding the role and efforts of the government to improve Land Registration, namely formulating a strategy for accelerating the implementation of juridical data collection in PTSL in 2018, integrating physical data collection and juridical data in the implementation of PTSL in 2018, monitoring and evaluating the achievement of PTSL targets, equating perceptions in implementing regulations and applicable regulations related to PTSL, improve coordination in order to resolve obstacles and problems that occur in the implementation of PTSL, disseminate new regulations and provisions related to PTSL, and provide information if there are innovations in PTSL services.

This is further strengthened by the existence of activities to accelerate efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out PTSL activities in Permen ATR/Head of BPN Number 6 of 2018, Article 6 paragraphs 1,2,3, namely:

- (1) In the context of efficiency and effectiveness in implementing PTSL activities, gradually:
 - a. The Head of the Land Office determines the location of the PTSL target distribution which is concentrated in several villages/kelurahan and/or sub-districts; and
 - b. The Head of the BPN Regional Office determines the location of the PTSL target distribution which is concentrated in several districts/cities in one province.
- (2) The Head of the BPN Regional Office may mobilize/assign employees from the BPN Regional Office and from the Land Office to other Land Offices by taking into account and considering the availability of human resources within the Land Office and BPN Regional Office.
- (3) The assignment of the employee as referred to in paragraph (2), who is seconded to implement PTSL at the designated Land Office is made in the form of a decision as contained in Attachment I which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

The efforts made by the government as a form of support and seriousness of the government towards the community are expected to relieve the community so that it is also hoped that the desire and awareness of the community to register their lands in order to achieve the targets set by the central government for the Sidoarjo Regency Land Office. Because to achieve this target, support from both sides is needed, not only the community or the government, but the two elements must work together and support each other to make the PTSL program a success.

4. CONCLUSION

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration Article 1 number 2 regarding the meaning of PTSL, namely Land Registration activities for the first time which are carried out simultaneously for all Land Registration objects

throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in one area of the village/kelurahan or other name equivalent to that, which includes the collection of physical data and juridical data regarding one or several objects of Land Registration for the purposes of its registration. Regulation of the Minister of ATR/Head of BPN Number 6 of 2018 Article 2 point 2 states that PTSL aims to provide legal certainty and legal protection of community land rights based on simple, fast, smooth, safe, fair, equitable and open and accountable principles, so as to improve welfare and prosperity of the community and the state economy, as well as reducing and preventing land disputes and conflicts.

The Sidoarjo Regency Land Office as the executor of PTSL acceleration for the Sidoarjo Regency area has made efforts to increase public interest in registering their land, considering the complex stages of land registration implementation stages, and various obstacles in its implementation, but this does not become a barrier for the Sidoarjo Regency Land Office in achieving the target, which is seen from the achievement of the targets that have been achieved.

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