

PTSL Program in the Context of Conflict Prevention and Land Disputes

Hascaria Budi Prasetyo

Faculty of Law, Mayjen Sungkono University Mojokerto, Indonesia

*Corresponding author E-mail: ascariabudiprasetyo89@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

That the status of land ownership in Indonesia is still not completely registered, for example customary land in a few Territories in Indonesia are still not registered, so in order to obtain proof of land ownership, parties who control customary property rights must submit an application for land registration first time through the local land office. Often, in several cases, customary land cannot be registered due to various reasons, such as a lack of information or the unavailability of a fee to register the land. Customary land that has not been registered will result in the vulnerability of land disputes or conflicts in later days, and this is anticipated by establishing a Complete Systematic Land Registration procedure by the Government through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning with the APBN/APBD budget. The purpose of this legal research is nothing else as a means of adding knowledge in the field of law which is expected to be of benefit to practitioners and the public. Methods This legal research uses a normative juridical research method which is carried out by examining literature or secondary data using a conceptual, statutory and case approach. The results of this study are that PTSL can be a solution for the Government in completing the program certification all plots of land that exist on Indonesian soil and can prevent and know which land plots will have the potential for conflict, the benefits of PTSL can also reduce the potential for misconduct by village officials in providing land history documents or proof of physical ownership of customary land. That PTSL has a series of procedures that are passed by involving the village to get maximum results in issuing certificate which is the spearhead of the PTSL activities. The series of PTSL procedures, namely planning, location determination, preparation, formation and determination of the PTSL adjudication committee and task force, counseling, collection of physical data and collection of juridical data, research on juridical data to prove rights, announcement of physical data and juridical data and their ratification, confirmation of conversion, recognition of rights and grant of rights, bookkeeping of rights, issuance of certificates of land rights, documentation and submission of activity results and reporting.

Keywords: PTSL, RPJMN, Certificate, Land

1. INTRODUCTION

National development is the effort of all components of the nation in order to achieve the goal of forming the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). The Preamble of the 1945

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Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates the direction of the national goals of the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI), namely to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, promote general welfare, educate national life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice. The achievement of this goal is carried out in stages and planned in long-term, medium-term and annual stages. That as we know the President and the Vice President have a Vision and Mission, Action Program for the 2005-2025 National Long Term Development Plan. The basic principles of TRISAKTI are the basis as well as the direction of change based on the constitutional mandate and become a conscious choice in developing the vitality of the Indonesian nation, rejecting dependence and discrimination, as well as being open and equal in building productive cooperation at the international level (Medaline et al., 2021). Sovereignty is the essence of independence, namely the right of every nation to determine its own destiny and determine what is best for the nation itself. Therefore, development, as an effort to realize sovereignty as an independent country, is an effort to build independence. However, the independence in question is not independence in isolation, but is based on awareness of the existence of conditions of interdependence in social life, both in social life, both within a country and between nations. Such independence is an understanding that is proactive and not reactive or defensive. The independence of a nation is reflected, among other things, in the availability of quality human resources capable of meeting the demands of its development needs and progress; independence of government apparatus and law enforcement apparatus in run his job. Development in the context of achieving national goals, the Indonesian nation is faced with three main national problems, namely the decline in state authority, the weakening of the foundations of the national economy, and the spread of intolerance and a crisis of national identity.

Whereas according to the President, land issues began with unclear land ownership, no customary property rights converted, and overlapping land ownership, land mafia, and many other land issues. To address the strategic issue of legal certainty of land ownership rights and to support the policy directions to be carried out, the 2015-2019 land sector target is to enlarge the Coverage of the Land Base Map to cover 60 percent of the non-forest national land area (national territory), enlarge the coverage of land parcels certified to cover 70 percent of the national territory, carry out delimitation of forest areas on a scale of 1:5,000 and integrate them with the land registration system at the National Land Agency for a length of 189,056.6 km, and carry out socialization of customary/ulayat land laws in 34 provinces and 539 regencies/regencies city. To support the achievement of these development goals, the activities quick wins for 2015 is the availability of additional high-resolution upright images covering an area of 17 million Ha at the end of 2015 to



support the preparation of land base maps, Socialization of customary/ulayat land laws and regulations in 15 provinces and 155 districts/cities in 2015. In an effort to increase legal certainty of rights land ownership, it has been identified that the fundamental problem is that the current land registration system is a negative publicity system with the state not guaranteeing the correctness of the information contained incertificate. So it is necessary to change the policy of land registration system by establishing a positive publication land registration system known as Positive Stelsel Land Registration, which means that the state guarantees the correctness of the information contained incertificate issued land, which in turn if there is a lawsuit then the injured party will get compensation from the state. The strategy pursued through increasing quality and quantitygeoreferencers through the provision of land base maps, expedite completioncertification land, increasing the certainty of forest and non-forest boundaries, increasing the ability of regional governments to carry out their roles in drafting regional regulations related to customary/ulayat land settlements (Budiman, 2020).

That to speed up the completioncertification land registration activities must be carried out by the Government as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration Jo. Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Flats Units, and Land Registration. Based on Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration Jo. Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Flats Units, and Land Registration states that "Land registration is a series of activities carried out by the Government continuously, continuously and regularly, including collection, processing, bookkeeping, and presentation of as well as maintenance of physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and lists, regarding land parcels andunit unit flats, including the issuance of certificates of proof of title for land parcels that already have rights and ownership rights to flats units as well as certain rights that burden them. Land registration aims to provide legal certainty and protection to rights holders over a plot of land, apartment units, and other registered rights so that they can easily prove themselves as the holder of the relevant rights to provide information to interested parties, including The government should easily be able to obtain the necessary data in carrying out legal actions regarding parcels of land and apartment units that have been registered for the implementation of orderly land administration (Roesli et al., 2017).

Whereas the activity of mass land registration by the Government or what may be called Complete Systematic Land Registration, hereinafter abbreviated as PTSL, is the activity of land registration for the first time carried out simultaneously for all objects of land registration throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in one village/kelurahan area 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 purpose of registration. Reporting from the cash media that ATR/BPN Minister Hadi Tjahjanto, stated that the total realization of PTSL reached 74.8 percent or around 94 million land from 126 million land parcels throughout Indonesia, and did not rule out the possibility that until now the number continues to increase nationally. That this legal research is a legal research that will describe the PTSL program and its impact on preventing disputes and conflicts in later day, that researchers are very interested in PTSL which has been carried out by the Government and is the basis for the title of this research namely complete systematic registration program as a government effort in preventing conflict and disputes in the land sector.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This legal research uses the type of normative legal research, namely research that is able to provide a systematic explanation by emphasizing the regulations governing legal categories in order to analyze the linkages or relationships between regulations/regulations (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Legal Research*: 2011). The approach used in writing this law is an approach based on legislation, a conceptual approach, and a case approach. The compiler through this legal approach seeks a legal ratio in the formation of land registration regulations. The purpose of studying the legal ratio and ontological basis of a law is so that the compiler is able to capture the philosophical content behind the law, then the compiler can conclude whether there is philosophical clash between the law and the issues at hand. In this study, where the author uses various rules or sources of legal materials, namely:

1. Primary Legal Materials

The primary legal materials used as references in this legal research refer to:

1. Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1960 Number 104, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2043);
2. Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 59, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3696);
7. Government Regulation Number 128 of 2015 concerning Types and Tariffs for Non-Tax State Revenues Applicable to the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 351, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5804);



3. Presidential Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 18);
 4. Presidential Regulation Number 20 of 2015 concerning the National Land Agency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 21);
 5. Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration throughout the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
 6. 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
 7. Laws and regulations related to the theme of this legal research
2. Secondary Legal Materials
- Secondary legal material in legal research consists of covering scientific books in the field of law, papers, scientific journals and scientific articles.
3. The formulation of the problem to be discussed in this paper can be formulated as follows, namely:
- a. Ratio Legis Formation of legal rules for Complete Systematic Land Registration as a measure to prevent land disputes
 - b. Complete Systematic Land Registration Procedures and Implementation as an effort to guarantee legal certainty in land parcels

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ratio Legis Formation of Complete Systematic Land Registration Law As A Means To Prevent Land Disputes

Land is a gift from God Almighty which is very important for human life. As a source of welfare, prosperity and life, and its management is the responsibility of the state as mandated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution that: "Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the maximum the great prosperity of the people", which in turn became the basis for regulation in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations and redefined in Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration Jo. Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Flats Units, and Land Registration. Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the main foundation for national development in the land sector,



which states that; “Earth, water and the wealth contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the maximum benefit of the people. On the basis of the above, it can be concluded that land is one of the rights of the state, in which the state is obliged to use it in the context of national development with the aim of people's prosperity and welfare. The Indonesian state has guaranteed the rights of its people as a democratic country based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and upholds human rights and guarantees that all citizens have the same position before law and government without exception (Boedi Harsono, 2008). The implementation of Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia resulted in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Regulations or known as the Basic Agrarian Law (hereinafter abbreviated as UUPA).

The Basic Agrarian Law has been prepared based on eight basic principles as explained in the General Explanation of the UUPA including the principle of nationality, the principle of the right to control the state and deletion domain statement, the principle of recognition of customary rights and the basis of recognition of customary law as the basis of national agrarian law, the principle of the social function of land rights, the principle that only Indonesian citizens can own property rights, the principle of equality of men and women, the principle of agrarian reform and land reform, the principle of land planning (Muhammad Ilham Arisaputra, 2015). The drafting of the LoGA was carried out to standardize existing land laws in Indonesia, because prior to the promulgation of the LoGA, there was a dualism of land regulations in Indonesia. Providing guarantees of legal certainty regarding land rights for all Indonesian people, which is one of the objectives promulgated UUPA can be realized through two efforts, namely the availability of written, complete and clear legal instruments that are implemented consistently in accordance with the spirit and provisions, the implementation of land registration which allows holders of land rights to easily prove the rights to the land they control, and for interested parties, such as potential buyers and potential creditors, to obtain the necessary information regarding the land that is the object of the legal action to be carried out, as well as for the government to implement land policies (Urip Santoso, 2010).

That the guarantee of legal certainty against the law agraria as in the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) Number 5 of 1960 provides recognition of the existence of customary land law and customary law communities as the highest law in the agrarian law system nationally. With the recognition of customary rights in the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), customary rights to land are equalized in binding power with legal rights. civil and other laws. This alignment shows that customary land ownership rights have power and authority that cannot be ignored. Right (right) is the power (power) and authority (authority) based on law (law). Rights are claims that can be filed



by someone against another person up to the limits of the implementation of these rights. All laws expect rights and vice versa, all rights obey the laws in force. Frans Magnis Suseno argues that "authority and rights cannot be equated. The two terms can only be compared, because the scope of the law that governs them differs. Individual rights are within the scope of private law, while state authority is within the scope of public law. Authority relating to authority, authority relating to power (power) and strength (force). Such authority is legal if it is exercised according to law. This authority is exclusively owned by the state, so that it has the right to demand obedience (deontis authority) (Franz Magnis Suseno, 2001) .

Furthermore, according to Hugo Grotius in Pound, all objects were originally objects that had no owner, but humans in society divided all objects on the basis of agreement. Objects that were not divided in this way were then found by individuals and made into their respective possessions. The object is subject to individual mastery. One full power to determine the use of objects (power of disposition) is dedicated from mastery individual it, as something contained in it according to logic and this shared power becomes the basis for obtaining it from other people. Mastery of an owner, to be perfect includes not only the power to give inter vivos but also the power to bequeath it (Pound Roscoe, 1972). In principle, customary property rights already exist and are attached to customary law communities spread throughout Indonesia and are enforced from generation to generation. In customary land law property rights are in principle different from eigendom rights/possess which is subject to western law, which is the ownership or property of a person against land or other objects. Robin Van Niel declared property rights 'possess' on land focused on patterns of control (position) and ownership (ownership) while individual ownership of customary land is a utilization that gets a certain reward. The location of the difference between western and customary property rights is that customary property rights originate from customary law communities and are granted by indigenous peoples, while eigendom originates from private ownership and private mastery. Property rights in the concept of customary law, especially land law, are divided into customary community property rights and individual property rights (Bushar Muhammad, 2006).

According to Wignjodipuro, customary law communities (legal partnerships) are units that have an orderly and eternal structure and have their own administrators and their own wealth, both material wealth and immaterial wealth. Property rights are material and immaterial wealth of a legal association that is religious-magical in nature which causes the position and ownership of an object not only to be related to the owner but to the ancestral spirits. So in the concept of customary property rights, land ownership rights by individuals are part of the legal community property rights, as long as someone is a member of the legal community, then people still have land



rights. This is a fundamental difference from ownership according to western law, namely private ownership or privacy which has nothing to do with the interests of society or the public interest. Whereas according to customary law there are three types of ownership rights, namely individual ownership, family ownership and village or tribal ownership. Customary law communities adhere to a system of joint ownership and control by one or more clans, from a family group originating from one eye of the house and can also provide it to residents in the form of ownership rights and usage rights which are individual rights. Right of ownership of the intended land here given to a person or a family who continuously controls and uses the land for gardening and building houses or in other words managing the village to divide the land among its residents for agricultural and settlement purposes which can be passed on to the next generation (Yubaidi, 2020).

That basically all land on the mainland of the Republic of Indonesia must be registered as evidenced by certificate, not all former customary lands are registered due to the lack of education about land registration and the costs incurred are not small. To get around this, the government created the PTSL program, the definition of systematic land registration in Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 is the activity of land registration for the first time which is carried out simultaneously which includes all land registration objects that have not been registered in an area or part of the territory of a village/kelurahan. Regarding the definition of Complete Systematic Land Registration 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, hereinafter abbreviated as PTSL, is a Land Registration activity for the first time which is carried out simultaneously for all Land Registration objects in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia in one village/kelurahan area or other name equivalent to that, which includes the collection of physical data and juridical data regarding one or several land registration objects for the purpose of registration. government launched a land registration acceleration program through registration Land Systematically until 2025. That PTSL is a Government activity that is monitored and instructed by the President through the Presidential Instruction of the Republic Indonesia Number 2 of 2018 concerning the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration throughout the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia. That through the PTSL program implemented in a Village/Kelurahan there are benefits that are felt directly such as the mapping of land tenure physically and juridically which previously was only mapped with kretek or krawangan village maps, sometimes in practice there are obstacles such as overlapping plots of land that must be resolved. The PTSL program is a government breakthrough to reduce land disputes that always arise in the midst of society (Aditya et al., 2020). Land disputes do not occur

just because of overlap. According to Rusmadi Murad, there are several types of land dispute problems, namely:

- a. Issues or issues related to priorities to be able to be applied as legal rights holders to land with title status, or to land where there are no rights
- b. Objection to a basis of rights/evidence of acquisition used as a basis gift rights (civil)
- c. Confusion or errors in granting rights due to the application of regulations that are lacking or incorrect
- d. Disputes or other problems that contain practical/strategic social aspects (Rusmadi Murad, 1999)

Legal regulations regarding land disputes have been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2020 concerning Handling and Settlement of Land Cases. The definition of a Land Dispute is a land dispute between individuals, legal entities, or institutions that do not have a broad impact (Yubaidi, 2020). In contrast to the definition of Land Conflict is a land dispute between people individual, groups, groups, organizations, legal entities, or institutions that have a tendency or have had a broad impact. Whereas in this regulation cases that are categorized as Disputes and Conflicts are classified into 3 (three) classifications, namely Serious Cases which are Cases that involve many parties, have complex legal dimensions, and/or have the potential to cause social, economic, political and security upheavals, Moderate Cases are Case between the parties whose legal and/or administrative dimensions are clear enough that if settlement is determined through a legal and administrative approach it will not cause social, economic, political and security upheavals, and Minor Cases are Cases of Complaints or requests for instructions of a technical-administrative nature and their resolution is sufficient with a Settlement Instruction Letter to complainant or applicant. That it is hoped that with the presence of PTSL land parcels that have certified achieve the targets according to the RPJMN and the land parcels that have been issued have full and strong power and can reduce land disputes in an area (Maulana et al., 2022).

Procedure And Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration As An Effort To Guarantee Legal Certainty In The Land Sector

PTSL activities are carried out by the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency in accordance with the main tasks of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/BPN and the RPJMN until 2025. PTSL activities will produce output which is divided into cluster namely Cluster 1 (one), namely land parcels that meet the requirements for issuance certificate, Cluster 2 (two) namely land parcels which are only recorded in the bookland because they have not met the requirements to issue a certificate due to the fact that the land parcel



is in a state of dispute or matter in the court, Cluster 3 (three) namely land parcels which are only registered in the land register because they do not meet the requirements for issuing certificates due to the subject or the object do not meet the requirements to be granted land rights in the Complete Systematic Land Registration activity or their whereabouts are unknown.

In its development, the systematic land registration which was carried out in all villages in the regency area and all sub-districts in urban areas covering all land parcels throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia became a Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) policy. This policy has become a National Strategic Program with the concept of developing new land parcel data and at the same time improving and maintaining the quality of existing registered land parcel data so that all registered land parcels are complete and accurate which provides guarantees of certainty and legal protection of land rights and guarantees of location certainty, and boundaries of land parcels. Based on the results of the evaluation of the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), the measurement and mapping of land parcels that were carried out was not comprehensive in the village/kelurahan areas that had been designated as activity locations, improving the quality of data both for land parcels registered and mapped (KW 1, 2, and 3) as well as uncharted registered land parcels (KW 4, 5 and 6) and unregistered land parcels which have been carried out in a complete systematic manner, grouped in one complete village/kelurahan area. From the results of the implementation of the work still found the following things:

- Results of measurement and mapping of PTSL activities are still sporadic;
- The data on the measurement results for land plots that have not been registered are still found to overlap (*overlap*) with mapped land parcel data;
- Between plots of land registered and mapped (KW 1, 2, 3) there is still overlap (*overlap*);
- Land parcels registered on the map do not match the actual conditions on the ground; And
- There are obstacles in the implementation of K4 land area mapping (KW 4, 5, 6)

Based on the findings of the problems mentioned above, it is known that the causes include the unavailability of a comprehensive registration base map and not equipped with a photo map nor Georeferenced High Resolution Satellite Imagery (CSRT). With the development of photogrammetric mapping technology using unmanned aerial vehicles (PUNA/UAV) which is developing quite rapidly, the latest technology is now equipped with a positioning system in the form of *Global Navigation Satellite System - Post Processing Kinematic* (GNSS-PPK) – where to get an orthophoto can reduce the need for *Ground Control Point* (GCP) as the dot bond. The results of the trials conducted showed differences in the coordinates measured using GNSS *Real Time Kinematic* (RTK) and coordinates of orthophoto resulting from photogrammetric mapping using



PUNA/UAV can be carried out relatively quickly and with accurate results, so that Nir Crew Aircraft (PUNA/UAV) with GNSS-PPK receivers can be used to make photo maps as a reference/reference in implementation of integrated physical data collection activities.

In PTSL activities in 2023 the measurement and mapping of land parcels is carried out in its entirety in village/kelurahan areas that have been designated as activity locations, both for registered land parcels, improving the quality of registered land parcels which have not been mapped, and unregistered land parcels which have not been mapped. carried out in a complete systematic grouping in one complete village/kelurahan area. This activity is prioritized to be carried out in village/kelurahan locations that have never been designated as PTSL locations and the collection of physical data must be carried out based on the photo maps made. Whereas the implementation of PTSL as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) can be carried out through PTSL activities, or a combination of PTSL activities with other programs and/or activities, namely:

1. Cross Sector Certification Program;
2. Program Certification mass self-help community;
3. location determination;
4. program or mass certification activities for land redistributionobject *landreform*, land consolidation, and transmigration; or
5. programs or other mass certification activities, or a combination of some/all of the activities referred to in letters a through d in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Procedures for PTSL activities are carried out by the Land Office with several stages. The implementation of PTSL activities is carried out in stages:

- planning;
- location determination;
- preparation;
- establishment and determination of the PTSL adjudication committee and task force;
- counseling;
- collection of physical data and collection of juridical data;
- research on juridical data to prove rights;
- announcement of physical data and juridical data and their ratification;
- confirmation of conversion, recognition of rights and grant of rights;
- rights bookkeeping;
- issuance of certificates of land rights;
- documentation and submission of activity results; And



- reporting.

Location determination can be carried out in one village/kelurahan area or in stages in one stretch. Location determination is carried out with provisions based on the availability of the PTSL budget that has been allocated in the APBN/APBD, PNBP, *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) or other PTSL funding sources, priority is given to village/kelurahan locations where PRONA/PRODA activities exist, cross-sectoral, self-supporting mass certificates (SMS), CSR and/or other mass land registration programs, or based on the availability of legal funds in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations, for 1 (one) village/kelurahan PTSL considers the capability of human resources/PTSL implementing officers at each Land Office. In the event that the location determined consists of several villages/kelurahan, it is endeavored that the villages/kelurahan which are PTSL objects are located close together and the location determination is accompanied by a map of the location. In Article 7 of 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, it becomes the authority of the Head of the Land Office to determine the location of PTSL activities in his working area. To support PTSL activities the Head of the Land Office makes preparations for the implementation of PTSL activities by preparing facilities and infrastructure for implementing PTSL activities, human resources, transportation needs, coordination with other government officials and budget allocations.

After the location of the PTSL has been determined, the Head of the Land Office prepares a base map for registration in the form of a line map or photo map. In the event that the basic registration map is not yet available, the Head of the Land Office prepares another map which is used as a working map which contains the mapping of land parcels whose rights have been registered. In the event that the registered land parcels have not been mapped or have been mapped but not in their actual position, then the mapping of the land parcels is carried out simultaneously with the systematic mapping of the results of land plot measurements. After the preparatory stages have been carried out, the Head of the Land Office forms and determines the PTSL adjudication committee and the task force as outlined in the form of a decision. Before carrying out their duties, the PTSL Adjudication Committee and the task force must take an oath in front of the official appointed him. The PTSL Adjudication Committee in Article 11 paragraph (1) of the provision consists of a Chairperson who is also a member, who is held by an employee of the Land Office, Deputy Chairperson for the physical field who is also a member, who is held by an employee of the Land Office who understands land infrastructure matters, Deputy Chairperson for juridical affairs who is also a member, which is held by an employee of the Land Office who understands the



affairs of land legal relations, Secretary, who is held by an employee of the Land Office, the local Village/Kelurahan Head or Village/Kelurahan Pamong appointed by him and Members of the Land Office elements, as needed. The PTSL Adjudication Committee, has duties such as preparing work plans and PTSL activity schedules, collecting physical data and original juridical data documents for all land parcels in the area concerned and providing receipt of documents to the right holders or their proxies, providing assistance with the completeness of proof of ownership requirements. /land tenure in accordance with statutory provisions, checking the formal correctness of physical data and juridical data as evidence of land ownership or control, announcing the physical data and juridical data of land parcels that have been collected, facilitating the settlement of disputes between the parties concerned regarding disputed data, validating the results of announcements as the basis for bookkeeping of rights or proposing the granting of rights and registration of rights, submitting periodic reports and submitting the results of activities to the Head of the Land Office, supervising the implementation and results of the work of the Physical Task Force and Juridical Task Force. Duties and powers of the Chairperson of the Adjudication Committee, including:

- lead and be responsible for the entire implementation of the adjudication program;
- coordinate implementation of activities with the Land Office and related agencies;
- provide direction on the implementation of activities including counseling;
- ratify the minutes of announcement of physical data and juridical data;
- confirming the conversion of land rights;
- sign the stipulation of recognition/affirmation of rights;
- sign the proposed decision on the granting of state land rights on behalf of the Head of the Land Office, sign the land book and certificate; And
- sign the documents for submitting the results of the Adjudication Committee's activities to the Head of the Land Office.

The duties of the Physical Task Force include measuring land parcel boundaries cadastral as outlined in the Measurement Drawings, upon appointment of the land owner or their proxy, carrying out mapping of land parcels on the Registration Map and making Land Plot Maps, carrying out procedures and entering data and information relating to the physical data of land parcels on the KKP application, signing the Measurement Drawings and related documents, in the event that a third party implements the measurement and mapping of land parcels, the Licensed Cadastral Surveyor signs the land parcel map for its production, submits the land parcel map to the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee. Duties of the Juridical Task Force, including examining documents proving ownership/control of land parcels, examining land histories and withdrawing evidence documents ownership or original land ownership and giving a receipt,



making a list of land areas that have been in adjudication, make periodic reports on the implementation of work, prepare announcements regarding juridical data, inventory objections/objections and their resolution, prepare data for making checklists and inspections certificate and input PTSL activities into the KKP Application. The task of the Administrative Task Force is to assist the implementation of the duties of the Secretary of the PTSL Adjudication Committee.

Activities after the formation of the task force and team adjudication, members do outreach; by providing at least an explanation regarding the benefits to the community, government and the state for the results of the implementation of PTSL activities, stages and mechanisms of PTSL activities, determination and installation of boundary markings for each land parcel, juridical documents that need to be prepared for a schedule for measuring land parcels and collection of juridical data by Physical Task Force and Juridical Task Force, final results of PTSL activities, financing provided by the Government and/or other legitimate sources through PTSL activities, legal consequences that occur if the obligations and responsibilities referred to in letters c and d above are not fulfilled, the right to submit objections to the adjudication results announced during the announcement period and costs and/or taxes that will be borne by PTSL activity participants. Counseling is carried out to the community, both those who already have and do not have one certificate. Apart from the community, counseling can also be carried out to local governments, related agencies, law enforcement and/or community leaders.

By carrying out counseling, the target will understand the technical implementation of PTSL which is then carried out by the task force to collect physical data and collect juridical data. The collection, processing and maintenance of physical data and juridical data on land rights determination and registration uses checklists, blanks, maps and other lists as well as entries or entries in the KKP application. The Head of the Land Office must ensure the suitability of the data generated from the Complete Systematic Land Registration activity with the electronic data in the KKP application. Whereas juridical data collection activities must be coordinated with the Village/Kelurahan Government, so that the juridical data of participants in PTSL activities can be collected collectively at a predetermined location for each village/kelurahan.

Physical data collection is carried out through measurement and mapping of land parcels carried out by the Physical Task Force using survey and mapping technology consisting of terrestrial methods, photogrammetric methods, satellite methods, or a combination of the three methods referred to. In carrying out measurements of land parcels, the Physical Task Force must obtain data or information about each owner or party entitled to their land, at least in the form of a photocopy of KTP/Family Card/Certificate of residence from the competent authority. The



collection of juridical data includes the collection of evidence regarding land ownership or control, both written evidence, witness statements and/or statements concerned, carried out by the Juridical Task Force based on the provisions of laws and regulations. If the data has been collected then the next step is research on juridical data for proving rights by the PTSL adjudication committee. To implement the principle of publicity, an announcement of physical data and juridical data and their validation is announced using the Announcement of Physical Data and Juridical Data (DI 201B) form for 14 (fourteen) calendar days at the PTSL Adjudication Committee Office and Village/Kelurahan Head Office. Interested parties are given the opportunity to submit objections regarding the Announcement of Physical Data and Juridical Data (DI 201B) during the announcement period. After the announcement period as referred to in paragraph (2) ends, the physical data and juridical data are ratified by the PTSL Adjudication Committee which is made in the form of Minutes of Ratification of the Announcement of Physical Data and Juridical Data (DI 202). List of Juridical Data and Physical Data of Land Sector is made according to the format. If the 14 calendar day period has elapsed, the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee confirms the conversion, recognition of rights and granting of rights by confirming the conversion into Property Rights on behalf of the final right holder. Whereas the Affirmation of Conversion and Recognition of rights and Determination of Decisions on Granting of Rights are recorded in the book of property rights, building use rights, usufructuary rights and/or waqf in the relevant land book. That in order to record the rights to be granted, a Land Book is signed first by the Head of the Adjudication Committee on behalf of the Head of the Land Office. Whereas property rights, building use rights, usufructuary rights and endowments that have been registered in the land book and meet the requirements to be given proof of rights, a certificate of land rights is issued. juridical data listed in certificate includes restrictions including restrictions on the transfer of rights, restrictions on the use of land regarding the coastline or other restrictions. The signing of the certificate of land rights resulting from the implementation of PTSL activities is carried out by the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee for and on behalf of the Head of the Land Office. Certificates of land rights are handed over to the right holders or their proxies, and certificates of waqf are handed over to nadzir. To guarantee the archives of PTSL activities the PTSL Adjudication Committee collects, classifies, processes, and stores PTSL data which includes juridical data documents consisting of the identity of the right holder, the basis of rights, minutes made by the committee, proof of announcement, Minutes of Approval of physical data and data juridical documents and decrees granting rights, physical data documents such as measurement data and measurement results calculations, measuring drawings, land plot maps, and measurement letters, as well as checklists for land registration and land rights, land books, certificates of land



rights, administrative evidence financial, other administrative data. Whereas the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee submitted the results of the implementation of PTSL activities to the Head of the Land Office at the end of the PTSL activity and accompanied by PTSL data made in the form of Minutes of Handover of PTSL activity results and documents signed by the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee and the Head of the Land Office. The results of PTSL activities are stored, documented and archived by the Head of the Land Office. The form, method of storing, presenting and deleting PTSL documents are carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The results of PTSL activities were also conveyed to the One Map Policy Acceleration Team to strengthen the One Map Policy database. The end result of PTSL activities is Reporting on the implementation of PTSL activities when problems occur in the implementation of PTSL activities, PTSL has been completed. It is hoped that the series of PTSL activities can become routine activities for the Government in implementing legal certainty in land ownership in the Republic of Indonesia.

4. CONCLUSION

That land is a gift from God Almighty that is given to humans to be managed, utilized, and can become property. As time goes by, the land whose number does not increase and is not proportional to the number of Indonesian citizens has a high economic value, that this can be seen by the high selling price of land which continues to increase every time. With the high value of land, it is possible that there will be disputes between parties to fight over a parcel of land, to get around the prevention of land disputes of course on landcustom doneregistration complete systematic land implemented by the government through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN with the state or local regional budget. The PTSL program has been declared by the President in the RPJMN until 2025. PTSL can be a solution for the Government in completing the programcertification all plots of land that exist on Indonesian soil and can prevent and know which land plots will have the potential for conflict, the benefits of PTSL can also reduce the potential for misconduct by village officials in providing land history documents or proof of physical ownership of customary land.

A legal document is a product that has been made by state officials through a series of procedures, thatcertificate produced through the PTSL program are carried out with procedures namely the planning stage, location determination, preparation, formation and determination of the PTSL adjudication committee and task force, counseling, collection of physical data and collection of juridical data, research on juridical data to prove rights, announcement of physical data and juridical data as well as the ratification, confirmation of conversion, recognition of rights and grant



of rights, bookkeeping of rights, issuance of certificates of land rights, documentation and submission of activity results and reporting.

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