



JLPH: Journal of Law, Politic and Humanities

E-ISSN: 2962-2816
P-ISSN: 2747-1985<https://dinastires.org/JLPH> ✉ dinasti.info@gmail.com ☎ +62 811 7404 455DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v5i2>
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Implementation of Government Policy Through Complete Systematic Land Registration in the Context of Accelerating Certificate Services in Indonesia

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Abstract: The increasing population and need for land in Indonesia has made legal certainty over land very important. Many people own land but do not have official certificates, which leads to legal uncertainty and potential land disputes. The purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of the PTSL policy, the challenges faced, and the expected impact of accelerating land certificate services in Indonesia. This research uses a normative method with a statutory approach, relying on secondary data from various official sources such as government documents, books, research reports, and legal literature. The results show that PTSL is more effective than the previous policy, the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA), which was limited by budget and area coverage. PTSL has a more comprehensive approach by targeting all land parcels in one village, thus providing land certificates to more people. The program has improved legal certainty, reduced land disputes, and supported economic development by providing greater access to credit and investment. This demonstrates that government policy through PTSL can be an effective model for better, inclusive, transparent and equitable land governance, and contribute to improved community welfare and national economic development.

Keyword: Policy, PTSL, Land Certificate.

INTRODUCTION

The increase in population, the need for land, and various other interests make legal certainty over land crucial. As the population grows, the demand for land for housing, agriculture, industry and infrastructure continues to increase. In fact, there are still many people in Indonesia who own land but do not have an official certificate that certifies their ownership. Of the total 126 million land parcels in Indonesia, only around 79.1 million parcels have been certified, leaving around 46.9 million parcels that have not been certified or are still in the process of certification. This reflects a major challenge in the government's efforts to complete comprehensive land registration. This non-registration can lead to a variety of problems,

including difficulties in accessing financial services, the risk of land disputes, and legal uncertainty for landowners.

In addition, these conditions lead to intense competition and often conflict over land ownership and use. When legal certainty over land is not guaranteed, communities can become entangled in protracted disputes, both between individuals and between communities and the government. This not only hampers economic development, but can also trigger wider social instability. In addition, legal certainty over land is essential in supporting various economic activities. Land ownership can be proven by land certificates or other documents that legally show ownership rights to the land. These documents are issued by authorized government agencies, such as the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning or the National Land Agency (BPN).

Land certificates are authentic evidence that provides legal certainty to the owner, while other relevant documents, such as sale and purchase deeds or land certificates, can also be used to prove ownership rights. The existence of these documents is essential to avoid land disputes and ensure the legality of ownership recognized by the state. Legitimate and legally recognized land certificates provide the necessary security for individuals and companies to make investments. Certified land can be used as collateral to obtain credit from financial institutions, which in turn can be used to expand businesses and increase productivity.

On the other hand, without legal certainty, landowners face the risk of losing their assets due to third-party claims or unfavorable government policies. Legal certainty over land through legal titling not only provides protection for landowners, but also promotes a healthy and sustainable investment climate in Indonesia. Land registration plays a very important role in Indonesia's economic and social development, as legal land ownership provides legal certainty for the owner. This certainty not only protects individual rights but also encourages investment, improves access to bank credit, and facilitates more structured and sustainable development planning.

The land registration system in Indonesia has been regulated by the Government through Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Flat Housing Units and Land Registration along with other implementing regulations, in the above PP provides detailed guidelines regarding the implementation of land registration in Indonesia. Some important points in this regulation include Article 3 of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 which states the main objectives of land registration, namely to provide legal certainty and legal protection to holders of rights to a parcel of land, apartment units and other registered rights so that they can easily prove themselves as holders of the rights concerned, to provide information to interested parties including the Government so that they can easily obtain the data needed in carrying out legal actions regarding registered parcels of land and apartment units and for the implementation of an orderly land administration, thereby reducing the potential for disputes and increasing public confidence in the land law system. Furthermore, Article 84 paragraph (1) and Article 87 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 states that the organization and implementation of land registration can be carried out electronically and in the context of accelerating land registration, the implementation of systematic land registration must be followed by the owner of the land plot. Systematic land registration is carried out in bulk in certain areas, which aims to accelerate the process of legalizing land rights for the wider community. This systematic registration process involves activities such as mapping, measuring, and collecting accurate data to ensure that each land parcel has a valid certificate and is recognized by the state. The implementation of this regulation is expected to support the government's efforts in creating better and equitable land governance for all citizens.

The government as a state organizer has the right and authority to formulate policies in the form of laws and regulations to regulate various aspects of community life. One of the implementations of this authority is through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning (Ministry of ATR) or the National Land Agency (BPN) which is tasked with issuing and implementing strategic programs related to land. One of the flagship programs that has been launched is the National Program (Prona), specifically the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. The PTSL program aims to accelerate the land registration process thoroughly and systematically throughout Indonesia, so that people can have valid land certificates and be recognized by law. This program is expected to increase legal certainty over land ownership, reduce land disputes, and support national economic development by providing certainty of land rights to the community.

The implementation of this policy goes beyond administrative land registration and involves complex technical, social, and legal aspects, such as accurate mapping, land valuation, and handling disputes and land rights claims. In addition, this policy must consider the social conditions of local communities and ensure that the process is inclusive, transparent, and fair, so that it can provide maximum benefits to all levels of society. In the framework of accelerating land certificate services, the government is trying to overcome various obstacles that have been hampering the certification process, such as complicated bureaucracy, high costs, and lack of information owned by the community about the importance of land certification. Through PTSL, the government hopes to create a land registration system that is more efficient, transparent, and affordable for all levels of society. The land certificate documents produced from the PTSL program are expected to provide strong legal certainty, so that people can use them for various purposes such as credit guarantees, investment, and business development. Ultimately, the acceleration of land certificate services is expected to contribute to the improvement of the national economy and the welfare of the Indonesian people as a whole. This article aims to further analyze the implementation of government policy through the PTSL program, the challenges faced, and the expected impact of accelerating land certificate services in Indonesia.

METHOD

This research uses a normative method by relying on secondary data obtained from various official written sources, such as official documents, books, research results, reports, diaries, newspapers, papers, and legal literature. This research is descriptive, which means explaining regulations related to legal theory and regulations that are the focus of study to provide an accurate factual picture. Data analysis is done prescriptively on data that cannot be measured by the statute approach. Furthermore, the data is discussed, examined, and categorized to be processed into information. The approach used is the Statute Approach, which studies regulations related to the legal issues discussed to form arguments in solving legal problems. The data used includes primary legal materials (such as the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, other regulations), secondary legal materials (such as legal research and academic works), and tertiary legal materials (such as dictionaries and encyclopedias). The data is processed and presented in accordance with the problems set, analyzed in the form of sentence descriptions, and compared with expert opinions and legal theories, with conclusions drawn inductively from statutory provisions to expert opinions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) is a program designed by the government to replace the previous program, the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) policy. This replacement was made because the PRONA policy was considered less effective due to budget constraints, so that it could only be distributed to several villages in one fiscal year,

even up to 10 villages. As a result, the implementation of PRONA did not run properly and not all uncertified land parcels in one village could be provided with certificate assistance. This limitation caused many parcels of land to remain uncertified, resulting in legal uncertainty and potential land disputes. In contrast, the PTSL program has a more focused and comprehensive approach. The program targets a village as a whole, ensuring that all uncertified land parcels within the village will be registered and titled if the applicant or community submits an application to the National Land Agency (BPN). The main focus of PTSL is to resolve legal uncertainty regarding land ownership and to reduce the potential for land conflicts by certifying all unregistered land in the area.

This approach not only improves the efficiency of the land titling process, but also provides legal certainty and better protection for landowners, and supports local economic development by strengthening legal land ownership rights.

The complete systematic land registration (PTSL) policy is one of the strategic initiatives of the Indonesian government's solution that aims to accelerate the process of land certificate services to the community as a whole. Through this policy, the government seeks to provide legal certainty over land ownership to every citizen, so that each individual has valid legal evidence of the land they own. This legal certainty is very important because it can reduce the potential for land disputes that often occur due to unclear ownership status. In addition, with valid land certificates, people can more easily access various financial services, such as bank loans, which in turn can encourage economic development. The implementation of PTSL also reflects the government's efforts to improve land governance that is more transparent and efficient, and to support sustainable national development programs with an accurate and integrated land database.

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (BPN) No. 12/2017 on Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) specifically regulates the implementation of the PTSL program throughout Indonesia. This regulation aims to accelerate and simplify the land registration process for the community, so that every land parcel has a valid certificate and is recognized by law. One of the important points in this regulation is Article 2, which emphasizes that PTSL is a land registration activity for the first time carried out simultaneously, covering all land registration objects that have not been registered in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia. This shows the government's commitment to ensuring that all land in Indonesia is registered and legally protected, providing certainty of land rights to all citizens. In addition, Article 4 of this regulation regulates the stages of PTSL implementation, which include preparation, implementation, and post-implementation. The preparation stage involves socialization to the community, initial data collection, and the formation of an implementation team in the field. In the implementation stage, thorough measurement, mapping and data verification are carried out to ensure the accuracy and validity of land information. The post-implementation stage involves issuing land certificates and completing the necessary administration to legalize land ownership.

According to Permen ATR/BPN Number 6 of 2018 Article 7 Paragraph (3) part b concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), it is stated that "the determination of the location of this program is prioritized in villages that have implemented the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) or Regional Agrarian Operations Program (PRODA)". This priority is given because these villages have a more prepared basis for implementation and initial data that has been collected from previous programs. Thus, the implementation of PTSL in these locations is expected to run more effectively and efficiently, utilizing the results and experience from PRONA/PRODA to complete land registration as a whole. It also aims to refine and complete the certification process that may not have been completed, thus providing faster legal certainty to the community in the village/kelurahan. This prioritization is the

government's strategy to ensure that resources are used optimally and that the PTSL program can achieve its land titling targets more quickly and accurately.

The government aims to complete the registration of all land parcels in Indonesia within a certain period of time, as part of its commitment to improve legal certainty over land ownership and optimize land governance. This ambitious target aims to ensure that every plot of land across the country has an official certificate, which not only provides legal protection to the owner but also opens up wider access to various economic services, such as bank loans and investment. By accelerating the registration process through programs such as the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), the government seeks to overcome obstacles that have been slowing down land certification, such as cumbersome bureaucracy and lack of public awareness. The implementation of this target is expected to reduce land conflicts and disputes, improve transparency and efficiency in land administration, and support sustainable and inclusive national development.

Policy Implementation

According to Van Meter and Van Horn, there are six main variables that affect the successful implementation of a program, namely a) clear and measurable policy standards and objectives are very important to provide specific direction and objectives for program implementation; b) adequate resources, in the form of funds, time, and manpower, are needed to support all program activities; c) effective and coordinative inter-organizational relationships help avoid overlapping tasks and maximize synergy between the various parties involved; d) the characteristics of the implementing agents, including their competence, capability, and professionalism, determine how well the program is executed in the field; e) the disposition of the implementers, i.e. their attitude and commitment to the program, greatly influence the success of implementation; and f) conducive social, economic, and political conditions support a stable environment and support the implementation of the program without significant obstacles. All these variables interact with each other and determine the extent to which a program can be implemented successfully.

In addition, policy implementation has an implementor disposition that refers to the attitudes, tendencies, and motivations possessed by policy implementers in carrying out their tasks. Implementor dispositions greatly affect how policies are implemented in the field and the extent to which the objectives of the policy can be achieved. The disposition of implementers includes various aspects, such as attitudes towards the implemented policies, their understanding of policy objectives and principles, as well as their level of commitment and motivation to carry out their duties properly. According to Ashari, there are three crucial things in the disposition of implementors that are the focus of the study, such as 1) the implementor's response to the policy is an important factor that influences their willingness and motivation to implement the policy. A positive response will tend to result in more effective and goal-oriented policy implementation. 2) cognition, or the implementor's understanding of the policy, is also very influential. A deep and comprehensive understanding will provide a strong foundation for implementors to take actions in accordance with policy objectives and principles and 3) the intensity of the implementor's disposition, which includes the value preferences of the policy implementer, also plays an important role. High disposition intensity towards the values contained in the policy can encourage implementors to act seriously and commit to carrying out their duties.

1. Counseling to the Community

In the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), the extension stage is an important step to increase community participation in this program. Based on Article 16 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, counseling is conducted by the

Head of the Land Office together with the PTSL Adjudication Committee, Physical Task Force, and Juridical Task Force. This counseling aims to provide a clear understanding to the community about various aspects of PTSL, including its benefits, stages, and implementation mechanisms. This counseling is important because it helps the community understand what is expected of them and how they can take advantage of this program to obtain a legal land certificate .

This counseling covers a wide range of information needed by the community. First, the community was given an explanation of the benefits of PTSL for themselves, the government and the country as a whole. In addition, the stages and mechanisms of PTSL activities are explained, including the determination and installation of boundary marks for each land parcel, the juridical documents that need to be prepared, as well as the schedule for measuring land parcels and collecting juridical data by the Physical Task Force and the Juridical Task Force. Information on the final results of PTSL activities, financing provided by the government and/or other legitimate sources, and legal consequences if obligations and responsibilities are not fulfilled are also conveyed. In addition, the community is given the right to object to the results of the adjudication announced during the announcement period, and is informed of the costs and/or taxes that will be borne.

This counseling is not only aimed at people who already have a land certificate but also at those who do not yet have one. In addition, counseling can also be conducted to local governments, related agencies, law enforcement, and community leaders. By involving various parties, it is hoped that information about PTSL can be conveyed widely and on target, thereby increasing public awareness and participation in this program. Effective outreach will ensure that communities fully understand the process and benefits of PTSL, thereby maximizing their participation and assisting the government in achieving its broader and more comprehensive land titling targets.

2. Field Implementation

Data collection and measurement is a crucial stage in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) process carried out by a team from the National Land Agency (BPN). This team is tasked with conducting a thorough data collection of every land parcel across Indonesia, ensuring that all necessary information is collected accurately and completely. This process involves measuring land with modern equipment and precise methods, in order to obtain accurate spatial data . In addition, the team also recorded detailed information on ownership status, land boundaries and physical field conditions. This systematic data collection and measurement aims to create a comprehensive and integrated land database, which will facilitate the process of issuing land certificates and improve the efficiency of land administration . With accurate data collection, the government can reduce the potential for land disputes and provide stronger legal certainty to landowners, support economic development, and encourage investment in the land sector.

Communities interested in participating in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program must meet several predetermined requirements.

- a. The community needs to provide valid population documents, namely Family Card (KK) and Identity Card (KTP).
- b. The community must have a land certificate which can be in the form of Letter C, Sale and Purchase Deed, Grant Deed, or Minutes of Testimony, and other relevant documents.
- c. A clear land boundary sign installed in accordance with the consent of the adjacent landowner is also an important requirement.
- d. The community must submit proof of deposit of Fees for Acquisition of Rights on Land and Building (BPHTB) and Income Tax (PPh).
- e. Finally, a letter of application or a participant's statement letter indicating their commitment and agreement to participate in the program is also required.

Communities also have the option to carry out land registration independently without going through the PTSL program, by fulfilling several stipulated requirements.

a. The community must fill in and sign the application form, either by the applicant himself or by his proxy, using a sufficient seal. If registration is done through a proxy, a valid power of attorney must be attached.

b. A photocopy of the identity of the applicant or assignee, such as KTP and KK, as well as the identity of the proxy if represented, must be included and have been matched with the original by the counter officer.

c. The community must prepare the original evidence of land acquisition or legal title. Fourth, the original letters of evidence of the release of rights and repayment of land and houses, especially for Group III houses or houses purchased from the government, must also be included.

d. A copy of the current year's Land and Building Tax (PBB) Notice Letter (SPPT) that has been verified by the counter officer, as well as proof of payment of SSB (BPHTB) and revenue must be submitted.

Document collection is an important step in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) process, where landowners are required to collect and submit various documents required for the registration process. Documents that are usually requested include the landowner's identity such as National Identity Card (KTP) and Family Card (KK), proof of ownership letter or sale and purchase deed, as well as other relevant documents such as inheritance letter or production sharing agreement. The landowner will also need to provide a map of the land location or a situational drawing if available. This document collection process aims to ensure the validity and clarity of land ownership status, making it easier for the team from the National Land Agency (BPN) to verify and validate the data. With complete and accurate documents, the land registration process can run more smoothly and quickly, thus accelerating the issuance of valid land certificates recognized by law. This not only provides legal certainty for landowners, but also increases transparency and accountability in land administration.

Verification and validation is a crucial stage in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) process, where data collected from landowners is thoroughly examined by National Land Agency (BPN) officers. In the verification stage, officers ensure that all submitted documents are complete and in accordance with the stipulated requirements, and check the validity of the documents. This process involves checking the identity of the landowner, the validity of the proof of ownership letter, and the suitability of the land data with the conditions on the ground. After verification, a validation stage is conducted to confirm that all information obtained is correct and that there are no disputes or multiple claims to the land. BPN officers may need to re-measure in the field and coordinate with relevant parties to ensure data accuracy. This verification and validation process is important to ensure that only land with clear and legal ownership status can be registered and certificates issued, thus providing legal certainty and protection to landowners and supporting the government's efforts in creating a transparent and accountable land system.

3. Use of Technology

The Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) utilizes Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for land mapping and data management. GIS technology enables the creation of accurate and detailed maps, helping National Land Agency (BPN) officers to identify and verify land boundaries more efficiently. With GIS, spatial data of each land parcel can be stored, processed and accessed easily, which speeds up the measurement and registration process. The technology also allows integration with other data, such as demographic and infrastructure information, which can be used for better spatial planning and decision-making. The use of GIS in PTSL not only improves the accuracy and speed of the process, but also

minimizes errors that often occur with manual methods, thus supporting the program's goal of providing legal certainty over land ownership.

In addition, PTSL implements document digitization to improve efficiency in the process of registering and managing land documents. Digitization allows all related documents, such as ownership letters, maps, and proof of payment, to be stored in an electronic format that is easy to access and manage. This process reduces reliance on physical documents that are susceptible to damage and loss, and reduces the time required to locate and verify documents. With the digital system, applicants can also apply for registration online, simplifying access and speeding up the verification process by BPN officers. Document digitization also supports transparency and accountability, as all data and documents are well recorded and can be traced at any time. The implementation of digital technology in PTSL is an important step towards modernizing the land administration system in Indonesia, ensuring that the land registration process can be carried out more quickly, efficiently and reliably.

Challenges in Implementation

The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program faces various complex challenges. Some of these include limited human and technological resources at the National Land Agency (BPN), as well as community resistance and lack of awareness of the importance of land certification.

1. Resource limitations

Limited human and technological resources at the National Land Agency (BPN) is one of the significant obstacles in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. The lack of trained and experienced experts in land measurement, data verification and land administration can slow down the land registration and certification process. In addition, technological limitations, such as modern measurement equipment and sophisticated geographic information systems, hamper efficiency and accuracy in land registration. These inadequacies can lead to delays, errors in data, and even land disputes due to incorrect information. Overcoming these obstacles requires significant investment in human resource training and technology modernization at BPN, so that the PTSL process can run more effectively, quickly and accurately, supporting the government's goal of providing legal certainty over land ownership to the entire community.

Training and additional personnel are important strategies that the government can take to accelerate the process of implementing the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. By providing additional training to National Land Agency (BPN) officers, the government can ensure that they have the necessary skills and knowledge to handle the increasingly complex tasks in the land registration process. This training could include the use of more advanced land measurement technology, in-depth understanding of land regulations, as well as mediation and conflict resolution skills to handle land disputes. In addition, increasing the number of BPN officers will help reduce the workload that may currently be too heavy, allowing the registration process to run more quickly and efficiently. With adequately trained personnel, BPN can increase its capacity to serve the public, accelerate data verification and validation, and ensure that every parcel of land in Indonesia can be registered and certified quickly and accurately. This, in turn, will support the government's goal of providing legal certainty over land ownership and improving people's welfare.

2. Community Resistance

Community resistance is one of the main challenges in implementing the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. Lack of awareness and understanding of the importance of owning a land certificate often causes people to be reluctant to participate in this program. Many landowners do not realize that land titles provide legal certainty and protection of their ownership rights, and facilitate access to a range of financial and administrative services.

Mistrust of bureaucratic processes and fears of additional costs also add to this resistance. To overcome these barriers, intensive socialization and education efforts are needed, involving community leaders and local government to explain the benefits of land certification directly. Through a more personalized and transparent approach, it is hoped that communities will be more receptive and actively participate in the PTSL program, so that the government's goal of ensuring all land in Indonesia is registered and certified can be achieved more effectively. Increased socialization through a more intensive and coordinated campaign is a crucial step that the government can take to raise public awareness about the importance of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. This campaign should include a variety of media and methods, ranging from direct counseling in villages, the use of mass media such as television and radio, to the utilization of social media to reach a wider audience. The information delivered should be clear and easy to understand, explaining the benefits of having a land certificate, such as legal certainty, protection of ownership rights, and access to financial services. In addition, involving community leaders, religious leaders, and local governments in the campaign can increase credibility and acceptance among the public. With a comprehensive and coordinated approach, it is expected that the community will better understand the importance of the PTSL program and be more proactive in participating, so that the government's goal of achieving comprehensive land titling can be achieved more effectively.

3. Land Disputes

Unresolved land disputes are one of the serious obstacles in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. These disputes often occur due to unclear land boundaries, overlapping ownership claims or complicated inheritance issues. Such disputes not only slow down the registration process as they require legal resolution first, but also drain resources and time from the National Land Agency (BPN) that could otherwise be used to accelerate the program. In addition, the existence of land disputes can create uncertainty and distrust among the public towards the land registration process. To address this problem, a comprehensive approach is needed, including effective mediation, increasing the capacity of law enforcement in the land sector, and strengthening cooperation between BPN and related agencies and local governments. With faster and fairer dispute resolution, the land registration process can run more smoothly, ensuring legal certainty and social stability for all landowners. The government needs to strengthen land dispute resolution mechanisms as a strategic step to accelerate the registration process in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. This effort can start by improving the capacity and competence of institutions responsible for dispute resolution, such as agrarian courts, mediators and National Land Agency (BPN) officers. In addition, the government could introduce more effective and efficient mediation procedures to resolve land disputes before they reach the litigation stage, which often takes a long time. The provision of easily accessible and low-cost mediation facilities will also help speed up the conflict resolution process. It is also important to improve coordination between BPN, local governments and other relevant agencies to ensure that land disputes can be resolved thoroughly and fairly. With stronger and more responsive dispute resolution mechanisms, the land registration process can run more smoothly, reduce legal obstacles, and provide legal certainty for all parties involved, thus supporting the acceleration of the national land certification program.

CONCLUSION

The Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is the government's effort to improve and accelerate the land certification process in Indonesia. This program replaces the National Agrarian Operations Project (PRONA) policy, which was considered less effective due to budget constraints and limited coverage. PTSL has a more comprehensive and comprehensive approach by targeting all land parcels in one village, thus reducing legal

uncertainty and potential land disputes. By providing legal land certificates to the community, the program is expected to increase legal certainty, reduce ownership conflicts, and support national economic development. Furthermore, PTSL is also expected to overcome various obstacles that have hindered the land certification process, such as complicated bureaucracy, high costs, and lack of information in the community about the importance of land certification. The implementation of this program involves various complex technical, social, and legal aspects, including mapping, land valuation, and dispute handling. With a valid land certificate, the community can utilize it for various economic purposes such as credit security, investment, and business development. Ultimately, the acceleration of land certificate services through PTSL is expected to contribute to the improvement of community welfare and the national economy as a whole.

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