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Legal Certainty for Land Rights Holders Due to the Issuance Certificates Overlap of Certificates (Overlapping) on property Rights Certificate No. 60 Certificate Issued in 1956 and Certificate of Ownership No. 01729 Published in 2019 is Linked to Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration.

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Abstract: Overlapping is a case of land that often occurs and accumulates in Indonesia, namely the certificates in the map placement overlap between one owner and another. This overlapping has happened so many times that cases have piled up, one of the causes of overlapping is that National Land Agency employees are negligent and irresponsible in carrying out their responsibilities in protecting and providing security to the community. The research method used is the Juridical-Normative approach method, the Juridical Qualitative analysis method, using Descriptive-Analytical research specifications by prioritizing legal objective theory. Errors that occur in practice are in the implementation of measurements, registration and mapping which are not carried out directly and in a systematic manner to obtain protection and certainty over ownership of land parcels and land boundaries so that parties obtain the benefits.

Keyword: Protection, Overlapping, Land Rights Certificate.

INTRODUCTION

Tanah has significance and has benefits in various aspects for kehidupan mhuman life. The house as a place of human life is a material right that is attached to the land so that for the sake of security and terjaminnyaaminnya the law is obliged dito do penregistration. Registration of land rights is carried out to ensure legal certainty, it must dilaksanakan ube carried out to realize guarantees of legal certainty for ownership of landrights, which stands on a set of regulations governing the registration of land. As the regulation governing the provisions of land registration in Pthe original P 19 paragraph (1) Undang-Undangof the basic agrarian law which reads: “To ensure legal certainty by the government, land registration is held throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia according to the provisions regulated by government regulations.”

Based on this provision, the kegiatan land registration activities are further regulated in Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 on Land Registration : land registration activities based on Article 19 paragraph (2) of Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 which only includes: measurement, perpetuation and bookkeeping of land, registration and transfer of land rights and the provision of proof of rights as a strong means of proof. Kemudian Then Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 on land registration disempurnakan diwas refined in Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration. Definition of Land Registration according to Article 1 point 1 of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997, which is a series of activities carried out by the government on an ongoing basis, bertosynchro and Teratur, including the collection, processing, bookkeeping, and presentation as well as the maintenance of physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and lists, regarding land plots and units of flats, including the provision of letters proof of his right to the plots of land that already have rights and property rights to the units of flats and certain rights that burden him. Definisi Definition of land registration in Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 is a refinement of the scope of land registration activities UUPA and Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 has laid two basic obligations for the implementation of land registration, namely :

1. Obligation for the government to carry out land registration throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Such obligations include :

a. land measurement, mapping, and bookkeeping;

In Article 32 Paragraph (2) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 has limited the right of a person to claim ownership of land rights that have been certified on behalf of another person or legal entity for 5 (five) years since the issuance of the certificate, then the right of ownership can not be contested. Sertipikat is the final product of land registration which is a series of processes that precede until a piece of land is registered from the procedures passed and carried out as a form of responsibility for officials in the land registration. SertiPikat can be used as evidence and guarantee to obtain legal certainty in proving ownership of land rights. However, in fact in Lapangan there are 2 (two) ownership of land rights on some of the same land objects, one of which is located in Garut Regency, Banyuresmi District, Rancasari village Rancasari, on the SeriesPikat Hak Milik No.60 published in 1956 and SertiPikat Hak Milik no. 01729 in 2019. The two certificates mentioned above menjadi overlap because one Sertipikat of the property rights certificate No. 60 published in 1956 not diplottingkan in Geographic Information System (GIS) or GIS (Geographical Information System) DK Arenakan in 1956 there is no GIS or GIS, so the mapping done by the Land Office is not updated. The two seriespikat of bonds above in the mapping of the land registration process have very different and significant differences because the mapping is not done at the time of registration is not done systematically by the BPN (National Land Agency) so that there overlapping is overlapping (overlap) because it has been published serti p bondpikat property rights No. 01729 in 2019 as Sertipikat the second series of the PTSL (complete systematic land registration) program. Therefore, land officials who are negligent in the mapping process in the registration of land property rights and the buyer /owner of land rights are less concerned about the origin of the land and the purity of the land purchased will result in problems for landowners, such as Overlapping (overlapping land) that occurs in the case discussed. Permasalahan this must be quickly resolved and solved either through the court or secara through deliberation or family mediation at BPN, by covering the losses obtained from the injured parties.

METHOD

Research method is a process or journey undertaken by the researcher in taking a data from the results of research through a structured and systematic mechanism in the processing, collection, analysis and presentation of data objectively in order to achieve a goal to be pursued in solving

a problem raised by the researcher. In the preparation of this thesis, the research methods used are: Spesifikasi penelitian yang bersifat descriptive-analytical research specifications that explain and describe thoroughly, the process of registration of land rights through the BPN (National Land Agency) procedure and what are the causes of land overlap or Overlapping. The method of research approach in the preparation of this thesis using juridical-normative research methods, which according to Roni Hanitijo can be interpreted that, normative legal research is research that is used to examine the rules and principles of law. Penelitian Juridical-normative research as mentioned above is a research by analyzing the problems in research through an approach to the principles of law and refers to the legal norms contained in the laws and regulations in Indonesia and uses the type of data from library materials which are usually called secondary data. As juridical-normative research used is research that emphasizes the use of legal norms in writing and supported by interviews with sources and informants. This study aims to determine the normative juridical analysis that outlines or describes in detail, systematically, thoroughly and deeply about solving the problem of overlapping land (Overlapping). The method of analysis in this study using juridical-qualitative method that is data obtained from research that is Description, theories, and expert opinions are arranged systematically, then analyzed qualitatively by means of systematic legal interpretation of legal constructions that do not use mathematical formulas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sertip Overlapping P series (Overlapping) is sertipikata series of P series in a piece of land issued more than one series of P Series ikat or can be known as "the issuance of double P series" whose location of the land overlaps in whole or in part /the juridical data is different but the physical data shows the location, area, and boundaries of the same plot of thoroughly or partially so that they overlap each other. In the issuance sertipikat of this Double Bond series will certainly cause land problems, because in this case the ikat overlapping land Bond series, namely there is a Bond series of land rights related parties with other pikat property rights Series A. The occurrence of Overlapping is certainly not far off with a defective registration process or registration procedure that is not perfect due to the negligence of land officials in charge, so that the recording of ownership data on the certificate of property rights does not have legal guarantees and certainty.

Pendaftaran Land registration in SHM number 60 published in 1956 dipetakan secara konvensional based on the regulation of government regulation 10 of 1961 on Land Registration

Conventional mapping is done manually, while digital mapping uses computer technology and software to create and analyze data. Conventional mapping involves manual measurement and depiction of geographical objects on paper using measuring instruments such as tape measure, bow, and compass. This process takes a considerable amount of time and effort, and the results may not be accurate if done traditionally.

Registration of land on SHM number. 10729 published in 2019 mapped using digital map (Plotting)

Kebijakan pemetaan The digital mapping policy (plotting) is in an effort to provide legal certainty on land rights. The implementation of digital certificate mapping (plotting) is done by inputting manual sertipikat land certificate data into a digital registration map application based on Global Positioning System technology which aims to validate the correctness of the data series. The results will show the validity of the land field data according to the information in the series. At least the plotting can minimize the potential for land disputes that may arise in the future, including double bonds or overlaps.

Themaps that existed in the past were very different from those that exist today. Past and present asystem of mapping past and present, both contain geographic information. The difference is the system. In the past, map data was stored manually until there were many sheets. In addition to filling the room, the map sheet is potentially damaged due to the influence of weather or weathered due to age. Unlike today where map information is stored in digital or computerized format. If we compare the time to reproduce the map of the past with the present, we will get a significant time difference in the process. The production of maps that have been stored in a computer system will allow the reproduction and manipulation of maps to run much faster than the manual way. Geographic Information System (GIS) or GIS (Geographical Information System) is the basis of the system in the management of geographic data that includes storage, processing, manipulation, and expenditure in the form of maps arranged in a computer-based system. SertipOverlapping P series (Overlapping) is sertipikata series of P series in a plot of land issued more than one sertipikat Series or can be known as "the issuanceserti of double Pseries " where the location of the land overlaps in whole or in part / the juridical data is different but the physical data shows the location, area, and boundaries of the same plot of land thoroughly or partially so that they overlapeach other. In the issuance sertipikatof this Double Bond series will certainly cause land problems, because in this casetheikat overlapping land Bond series is that there is aBond series of land rights of related parties with otherpikat property rights. The first registration process in 1961 was still carried out in a conventional and manual way in mapping and measurement, in this case the error of BPN officials did not immediately update again by inputting data and administration into the technology system or what we used to call GIS. Errors that occur as a result of not doing the Plotting resulting munculnya in the emergence of a series ofPtie to two objects with the same location in a dalam sertipikatdifferent certificate, this causes losses for parties who do not know the existence of a seriesof Ptie that occurs overlap that is the first buyer with previous physical control, because land registration procedure by following the process according to the provisions of the regulations on registration. SeharusnyaThis land registration should be carried out continuously without stopping and pengupdate updating the data every time there is an update of the recording system input and data input system on advanced technology in the modern era, so that data on ownership of community land rights are certain and maintained their integrity. So that thedata collection system that has been recorded is maintained and recorded with legal certainty and guaranteed. "Land registration is a series of activities carried out by the government continuously, continuously and regularly including the collection, processing, book keeping and presentation as well as the maintenance of physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and lists, mregarding land plots, aboveground spaces, basements and housing units of the property, including the provision of a letter of proof of his rights to the plots of land, land, basement that already have rights and property rights to the unit of flats and certain rights that burdenit". Likewise , the second buyer who also feels aggrieved by the defects in the object of land rights purchased, but the buyer here is merupaka buyer who is in good faith because the buyer is honest, does not know the defects of the purchased goods and does not know at all that at the time of the buying and selling process, the second buyer with a person who is not actually the owner but only a tenant who is from generation to generation and feels memeiliki land owned by someone else. Therefore, a good buyer must be protected.

Overlapping of SHM No. 61 of 1961 in this case occurred due to several factors including :

1. The authorized Lurah or village head should record the land certificate (SKT) in the kelurahan book as proof of land ownership. This SKT is evidence to register the land at the Land Office and obtain a certificate of binding rights to the land, but the village head does not record and issue a SKT letter to the party who first controlled the land.

2. PihaK the seller is not the owner of the original land rights, the seller only as a hereditary tenant is not the owner of the original land rights and feels that he has the land that he dares to sell to others.

3. Kelalaian BPN to the administrative process and not updated mapping and plotre-plotulang on hakthe land rights of the first owner.

4. There are differences between the current administrative system and the old one in the registration system that is not systematic and perfect.

5. Incomplete transfer of manual/ conventional base map system in the past to the digital base map in modern moderntimes today.

6. Certificate of Land Rights issued double is sertipikata legally flawed certificate, this occurs due to administrative errors, where administrative errors here in the form of a form of certificate that is not in accordance with the existing physical condition or the documents on which the certificate of Rights is incomplete or inappropriate.

In this case on the second point the seller has committed an unlawful act because it is done with elements of intent, as contained in Article 1365 Undang-Undang of the Code of Civil Procedure (Burgerlijk Wetboek voor Indonesie)“every act that violates the law and brings harm to others, requires the person who caused the loss through his fault to replace the loss such”. According to Article 1365 of the CivilCode, every person who commits an unlawful act is obliged to compensate for the losses arising from his guilt. Referring to this explanation, there are 4 (four) elements that must be proven if you want to sue based on unlawful acts, namely :

1. Unlawful acts / PMH

This element emphasizes the actions of a person who is considered to violate the rules of law in force in society. Since 1919, the meaning of the word “law” has been expanded to include not only acts that violate laws and regulations, but also any acts that violate propriety, prudence, and decency in relations between fellow citizens and other people's things. Thus, it can be concluded that acts that are considered against the law are not only based on the rules of written law, but also the rules of unwritten laws that live in society, such as the principle of propriety or the principle of decency.

2. Error in Persona

According to the civil law expert Rutten states that any result of an unlawful act cannot be held liable if there is no element of guilt. The error element itself can be classified into 2 (two), namely errors made intentionally and errors due to lack of caution or forgetfulness. In civil law, both intentional misconduct and lack of care have the same legal consequences. This is because according to Article 1365 of the Civil Code, acts committed intentionally or committed due to lack of care or negligence have the same legal consequences, namely the perpetrator remains responsible for reimbursing all losses resulting from the unlawful act he committed. For example, a car driver bumps into a pedestrian and causes the pedestrian to faint. For this reason, both the rider who deliberately hit the pedestrian or negligent for example because of sleepiness, must still be responsible for the losses experienced by the pedestrian.

3. Disadvantages

Losses in civil law can be divided into 2 (two) classifications, namely material losses and/or immaterial lossesimmateril. Material losses are losses that are actually suffered. A loss immaterilis a loss of a benefit or benefit that may be received in the future. In practice, the fulfillment of immaterial loss demands is left to the judge, which then makes it difficult to determine the amount of immaterial loss immaterilthat will be granted because the benchmark is left to the subjectivity of the judge who decides.

4. The causal relationship between the unlawful act by the perpetrator and the harm caused to the victim.

The doctrine of causality in civil law is to examine the causal relationship between an unlawful act and the harm caused, so that the perpetrator can be held accountable. This element wants

to emphasize that before holding accountable, it is necessary to first prove the cause-and-effect relationship of the perpetrator to the victim. This relationship concerns the losses suffered by the victim as a result of unlawful acts committed by the perpetrator.

The first buyer can bring and report this seller's perpetrator into the criminal realm because he is suspected of fraud and unlawful acts because he exposes someone kerugian yang to considerable losses besar. By pursuing criminal proceedings and requesting compensation for losses that have been made by the perpetrator of illegal sales.

Article 385 Undang-Undang of the Code of Criminal Law (KUHP).

That a person who unlawfully, sells, exchanges land that does not belong to him to another party and gains profit for his actions, is punishable by a maximum of four years in prison.

In this case, the element that must be fulfilled is the element of “benefiting oneself “or others against the law, selling, exchanging, which means the actions of someone who sells/exchanges land that does not belong to him to another party and gets a profit for his actions. In this case, the non-owner of the land is obliged to return the money to the second buyer.

The state court is authorized to determine the ownership of land rights and protection for the owner hak atas of land rights in the lawsuit of the owner Sertipikat of the first bond on the basis of the sale and purchase of land with the bond.

In the case of land, if the issue is a dispute over the ownership of the right to the land is not the validity of the issuance of a series of binding rights to the land, then this becomes the authority of the Supreme Court to examine, Judge and decide the ownership dispute.

Subjects of Law who feel disadvantaged in this case, namely the parties who are not aware of any defects in the process of land registration and purchase of ownership of land rights, can hereby submit to the Pengadilan Negeri as a form to legally prove before the law who the owner of land rights is actually before the law.

Related to the double bond on Sertipikat property rights No. 60 and Certificate of Title No. 01729 then the District Court as the first court authorized to determine the ownership of the right to lawful land that is, if there are two or more Sertipikat on the same land, then the valid and legally enforceable sertipikat is sertipikat issued earlier, although both certificates issued are both of the nature authentic. As the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court mentions the following :

If there are multiple certificates on the same object, then the first certificate is considered :

- Jurisprudence of the Supreme Court. Number : 290k/PDT / 2016 “..... that if a double Certificate of Rights arises, the strongest proof of Rights is the Certificate of Rights issued first “ ;
- Jurisprudence of the Supreme Court. Number : 143 K/PDT / 2015 “.....that in assessing the validity of one of the 2 (two) authentic proofs of Rights, the rule applies that the Certificate of Rights issued earlier is valid and has legal force”.
- Supreme Court jurisprudence number: 5/Yur/ 2018 states that: “if there is a double certificate on the same land, where both are equally authentic, then the strongest evidence of Rights is the certificate of Rights issued first.”

Implementation Sistem Pendaftaran Tanah of negative Land Registration System with a positive tendency on the certificate

A person whose interests feel violated in terms of ownership of land rights, can file a civil lawsuit with the District Court, as a form of attempt to prove the legal ownership of his land rights.

Such legal protection is clearly stated in Article 32 ayat 2 of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 that a parcel of land that has been issued legally on behalf of a person or legal entity who obtained the land in good faith and actually controlled it, other parties who feel they have

the right to this land cannot demand the implementation of the right if within 5 (five) years since the issuance of the certificate of ownership bind it not to file objections in writing to the right holder and to the Land Office /to the court.

Because the land registration system adopted Undang-Undang by the agrarian Basic Law is a negative system with a positive tendency, so that the certificate is a proof of rights that applies as a strong proof tool, namely as long as the physical data and juridical data contained in it cannot be proven otherwise.

This negative system with a positive tendency is not absolute because in the field the judge still accepts the land title lawsuit even though the ownership has a period of more than 5 (five) years with the condition that it cannot be proven otherwise.

Settlement of overlapping (Overlapping) land cases in the State Administrative Court (PTUN) which is authorized to cancel one sertipikat of the dual certificates of property rights to land

The State Administrative Court was created to resolve disputes between the government and its citizens, in this case disputes arising as a result of government actions that violate the rights of citizens such as the issuance of double bond certificates by BPN (National Land Agency).

The Administrative Court is authorized to resolve problems in administrative efforts, namely in penyelesaian the dispute resolution process carried out in the administrative environment administrasi of the government as a result of the issuance of decisions and/or actions by pejabat government officials that harm warga citizens.

PTUN (State Administrative Court) is the body responsible for the cancellation of SertiPikat to land officials due to errors or omissions made to the process of issuing SertiPikat with view the duties and responsibilities of BPN, then it is clear that BPN is not only responsible until there are people who strive on administrative efforts, but also the BPN is given the burden to implement the decision of the administrative court related to its main task, namely the issuance of SertiPikat. In connection with this Serti, the Pikat-series that has been canceled by the PTUN that has legal force must still be followed up in terms of revoking or canceling Serti the P-series. BPN's responsibility does not only end there, also if a member of bpn who is deliberately not careful or negligent which results in losses to others due to errors in the issuance of a series of bonds to him is given the responsibility to compensate for losses and may even pay for the loss of expected profits.

The legal protection can be taken through the process of solving overlapping problems can be taken by making efforts to resolve disputes against certificates of land rights that are issued twice, namely: through the judiciary in this case the State Administrative Court, with the cancellation of SertiPikat.

Land ownership disputes: the rule of law is that TUN decisions relating to land ownership do not include the judicial authority of TUN, but rather the general judicial authority with the involvement of all interested parties.

It is also regulated in SEMA No. Civil Code / 2 / SEMA Number 10 tahun of 2020

“The civil judge is not authorized to cancel the bond certificate, but only authorized to declare the bond certificate has no legal force, on the basis that it does not have a legitimate basis of rights. Cancellation of SertiPikat is an administrative act which is the authority of the Administrative Court”.

with the existence SertiPikat of a Double Bond series of land rights will cause legal uncertainty because there is more than one legal status in one piece of land, losses will be experienced by both parties to the dispute, especially for those who lost in the trial and the cancellation or revocation of the Bond series based on the decision of the Administrative Court (inkracht van

gewijsde) as the end of the process of proof in court and the Land Office/ATR must carry out the execution.

Negligence in the system of land registration of land officials as a punishment for her imposed administrative penalties

Measurement of a piece of land that turned out to be wrong and not the same as in the field and not in accordance with the map sertiPikat resulted in the head of the Land Office is administratively responsible as provided for in Article 63 Peraturan Pregelation number 24 of 1997 that if in carrying out their duties ignore the things that have been provisions in the implementing regulations and other provisions, the head of the Land Office shall be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Asya wayout, if in the measurement of the registration base map, registration map and measuring image there is a technical error in the size data, then the head of the Land Office can correct the error by then making the minutes of improvement, as stipulated in Article 41 ayat (3) and (6) agrarian regulation / Head of BPN 3 year 1997.

1. Mediation as jalan an alternative way of solving problems

Mediation is one way of Alternative Dispute Resolution outside the court in this case to resolve land disputes peacefully and amicably through the process of negotiation and deliberation to get the value of the agreement from the parties to the dispute. Mediation is assisted by a Mediator, which is a third party who has a neutral nature. The flow of land dispute mediation is regulated based on Ministerial Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on handling and resolving land cases.

In this case, mediation will occur if it is carried out based on the initiative and desire of the parties :

- Individual / institution of the disputing party.
- Ministries, Regional Offices and land offices according to their authority.

In this mediation process must be attended by land government officials :

- Ministry of ATR / BPN;
- BPN Regional Office;
- Land Office; and
- Mediator (official appointed to be authorized to lead the mediation).

After the mediation process and reaching an agreement, the parties must make a peace deed and register by the parties in the District Court to obtain a court decision.

But if peace cannot fail and mediation cannot be reached, then the parties to the dispute must resort to legal remedies in court.

The process of resolving land disputes through legal channels can be submitted to the Administrative Court, the District Court, to the mediation of the National Defense Agency (BPN). Legal institutions that serve the settlement of land disputes can be selected according to the type of case.

A buyer in good faith is a buyer who is not aware of any defects in the process of transferring rights to the land he purchased;

From the results of the literature review that the author did, it can be seen that there is agreement among the authors that “buyers in good faith” should be interpreted as “ ” buyers who are honest, do not know the defects of the goods purchased”, among others, can be found in the following opinions:

- A good faith buyer is defined as a buyer who does not know at all that he is dealing with a person who is not actually the owner. (Subekti)
- A good faith buyer is someone who buys an item with full confidence that the seller is really the owner of the item he is selling. (Ridwan Khairandy)

- A good-faith buyer is an honest person and does not know the defects inherent in the goods he buys. (Agus Yudha Hernoko)

Undang-Undang No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration in Article 1 Paragraph 17 which reads :

"The general principles of Good Governance, hereinafter abbreviated as AUPB, are principles used as a reference for the use of authority for government officials in issuing decisions and/or actions in government administration".

UU No. 30 of 2014 on Government Administration in Article 10 which reads :

The AUPB referred to in Undang-Undang this law includes the following principles:

1. legal certainty;
2. expediency;
3. impartiality;
4. accuracy;
5. not Abuse Authority;
6. openness;
7. the public interest; and
8. good service.

CONCLUSION

Infact, there are no other legal grounds in the basic Land Law of Government Regulation No. 24 Of 1997 On Jo Land Registry. Regulation Of The Minister Of Agrarian Affairs / Government Regulation No. 3 of 1997 on the implementation of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 only known "Land Registration first time " and not known "Land Registration twice" karena because the second registration is administratively only record the registration of the transfer of Rights, behind the name and registration of mortgage rights and credetverband rights credietverbandso that thus administratively the reason does not overlap is very unfounded and has violated the law in principle-principles of Land Law.

The government should in this case land officials carry out their responsibilities and performance to the maximum and carefully by prioritizing the principle of prudence and guided by the principles of Good Government. In order for the establishment of a state or government (state administration apparatus), which is intended to prevent and avoid, at least reduce the riots that occur in society.

This means that the function of the state and government is to provide guarantees of protection for the welfare of its citizens.

Overlapping on part of the land above SHM No. 60 certificate issued in 1956 and SHM No. 01729 was published in 2019 tejadi because : Inaccuracy and carelessness of land officers in checking and researching the land applied for, The fault of the landowner who does not maintain properly and carefully from the presence of tenants who escaped selling someone else's land, Errors during mapping, measurement, whether intentional or not, Imperfection in conducting the land registration process both from petugas pengukuran the Land Office measurement officer in issuing land certificates, The Lurah is not swift and careful in carrying tanggungjawab about its full responsibility in recording data on citizens ' land rights and collecting data with no guarantee on the landat tanah pemilik of indigenous landowners.

The legal protection can be taken through the process of solving overlapping problems can be taken by making efforts to resolve disputes over sertipikat land rights certificates issued double, namely: through the judiciary in this case the District Court and the Administrative Court, with the cancellation of one of the seriesptie.

An easy and fast alternative solution for the injured parties is through deliberation and mediation on alternative methods of Dispute Resolution outside the court in order to agree on compensation for each other, and the certificate data is immediately updated and the data is

returned perfectly and it can be ascertained that there is no disability and the party who intentionally can be administrative or other types of sanctions.

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