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The Role of Villages in Increasing Awareness of Land Administration Order In Jayanegara Village

Sartika Dewi², Dicky Hardiansyah², Fuad Mahfud³, Kusnadi Casmita⁴, Muhammad Latif⁵, Mochammad Reyza Sadam M⁶, Zakaria Restu Alghifari⁷.

^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} Law Study Program, Buana Perjuangan University of Karawang

Email: Sartikadewi@ubpkarawang.ac.id, hk21.dickyhardiansyah@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id, hk21.fuadmahfud@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id, hk21.kusnadicasmita@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id, hk21.muhammadlatif@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id, hk21.mochammadreyza@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id, hk21.zakaria@mhs.ubpkarawang.ac.id

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Corresponding Author:

Sartika Dewi

Email: Sartikadewi@ubpkarawang.ac.id



Abstract: The Village Government is the smallest government in Indonesia with the task of protecting every element of the community who resides in the village, this is in accordance with the mandate of Article 26 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 which is explained that the Village Head also empowers and coaches the community. Thus, the role of the village government in improving the order of population administration and civil registration is very important. One of the administrative orders carried out by Jayanegara village is administrative order in the field of land, with the existence of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program organized by the government with the aim of preventing land disputes in the community, this PTSL program is an activity whose scope includes activities to register land whose implementation is carried out en masse or simultaneously for all land registrants, especially in village area, including collecting and determining the correctness of land registration documents. The objectives of this study include: to find out the role of villages in increasing awareness of land administration order and supporting factors in improving land administration order. Qualitative research method with an empirical juridical approach. The results of this study show that the role of villages in the order of land administration in Jayanegara Village is quite good, with the PTSL program which targets as many as 126 million land plots to be given land rights certificates, in 2022 as many as 102.3 million land plots that have received certificates, the certificate target for 126 million land plots can be realized in 2025. Jayanegara Village achieved land certification with a total of 1,200 land plots, this provides an increase in the number of land that already has certificates. In the implementation of services, supporting factors in improving the order of land administration of the PTSL program include: a good and conducive work environment, the discipline of PTSL officers in completing the PTSL process, the motivation and supervision carried out by the village head.

Keywords: Certificate, Land, PTSL

INTRODUCTION

Registration carried out for land is a very important thing to be carried out. This is because its use covers various fields in life, especially in society. Based on two things, namely the first is the history of mankind and the second is the entire existing nation, both of which start on the ground. Even the first man created by the land of origin is also from a land. Land is a need that has become a basic category,

both for housing and second, namely fields whose function is to crop crops and also harvest. It can also be used to hunt animals. For the community, land has a multidimensional meaning, namely first, economic, second, socio-cultural, third, fourth, political, fifth, defense for the state, fourth, covering two things, namely first.

security and the second is the sovereignty of a country. Multidimensionality is understood as a result of the complexity of the application of land problems and becomes an interdisciplinary problem and, from the perspective of individual rights, land ownership is part of human rights.

The definition of land registration in the constitutional system is determined based on the definition of "Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning land registration, especially as a series of activities carried out by the government that take place continuously, continuously and regularly, including the collection, processing, recording, presentation and maintenance of physical records and legal data, in the form of maps and lists, related to land and in a house stack, including the granting of a certificate of ownership of the land to the flat, there are already rights and property rights and certain rights that burden it." Land registration also has a purpose, namely to carry out a program in the form of registration so that there is a guarantee of security in terms of law for all fields on land, especially in Indonesia. Measurement and mapping activities aim to ensure the location of land objects that are entitled to be demanded for compensation by their owners. The purpose of registration of rights is to guarantee legal rights to the registered land. The essence of land registration is that land is declared registered if the land claimed by the owner has been registered in the land book. The list of land books includes legal data and factual data. Furthermore, with the development of digital technology, land drawings must be converted into basic maps.²

The existence of villages in the history of their formation is the existence of a group of people who have the same characteristics and social goals. It is estimated that this existed around the end of 1350 AD. It is difficult to know exactly when the village was formed, but the management of the village formed by the

community is based on customary law which has actually become a habit of the community. The arrival of the Netherlands settlers finally gave the village legal status based on the law of the Netherlands East Indies government. What Bawono and Setiadi said was that the village grew over time and it is an area with a population of less than 2,500 people which is characterized by the social life of thousands of people who know each other, have the same ethnic, business or economic habits. The most common practice is agriculture or animal husbandry. This is greatly influenced by natural conditions such as climate, natural conditions, natural resources and non-agricultural jobs that are considered part-time. Graham defines the village as a source of noble values that embody traits such as cooperation, consideration, consensus and kinship, hence the motto.³

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages reflects the spirit and appreciation of villages or by other names that are recognized as having existed before the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was formed. This law constructs the authority of the village in article 18 which includes authority in the field of village government administration, the implementation of village development, the development of village communities and the empowerment of village communities based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and village customs. As for article 19, the authority of the village includes:

1. Authority based on the right of origin;
2. Village-scale local authority;
3. Authority assigned by the provincial government or district/city local government;
4. Other authorities assigned by the government, provincial local governments or regency/city local governments in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.⁴

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land

¹ Thunder, G.I.N. Land Registration, Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency National Land College, Yogyakarta 2014. Page 1.

² Waskitd, & Arnowo, H. Implementation of Land Registration in Indonesia. Prenadamedia: Jakarta 2019. Pages 8-9

³ Raharjo, M.M. Village Governance. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara 2021. Page 1

⁴ Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

26

Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2020 concerning the Handling and Settlement of Land Cases (Permen ATR/BPN 21/2020), land conflicts are land disputes that occur between individuals, groups, groups, groups, organizations, legal entities or institutions that have a tendency or have a wide impact. Some of the root causes of land problems that become land disputes in Indonesia are caused by:

1. Lack of order in land administration in the past;
2. Inequality in land tenure and ownership structures;
3. Negative land registration publication system;⁵
4. The increasing demand for land, so that land prices cannot be controlled due to the actions of the land mafia;
5. Laws and regulations overlap with each other both horizontally and vertically, as well as the substance that is regulated;
6. There is still a lot of abandoned land;
7. Lack of meticulousness of notaries and land deed-making officials in carrying out their duties;
8. There has been no implementation of the perception or interpretation of law enforcement, especially judges, of laws and regulations in the field of defense; and
9. Law enforcers who lack commitment to enforce according to applicable policies consistently according to the problem.⁵

The PTSL program, which is commonly known to the community with land certification, is a form of government obligation to ensure security and legal protection of community land ownership rights. The lack of legal certainty over land often leads to disputes and quarrels. In Indonesia, in addition to community conflicts, land conflicts are also rare between stakeholders such as state-

owned contractors and the government. This shows how important land certificates are as legal proof of land ownership. Indonesia is an agrarian country, so all activities of most Indonesia people are related to land problems in Indonesia. Land dispute cases often occur, this is actually not surprising considering that many lands are not registered with the National Land Agency or the local BPN, in other words, there are still many land owned by the community that is not registered without a valid ownership certificate. The purpose of PTSL is to become a government program that provides convenience and free for the community in obtaining land certificates. Certificates are essential for landowners to avoid disputes and disputes later on. The central government's target in this PTSL program from 2021 to 2023 is 965,000 land plots. The target implemented reaches 840,000 land plots, in other words, the central government's progress has reached 87%. From this target, Jaya Negara Village managed to get a certificate with a total of 1,200 plots of land.

Jayanegara Village is a village located in Tempuran District, Karawang Regency. This village consists of 3,539 residents with a land area of 3.38 hectares. The potential in Jayanegara village is quite large, especially in the agricultural sector. The Jayanegara Village government has greatly boosted the legality and orderly administrative program defense in Jayanegara village. This is because the basis and main points of agriculture itself require a very wide area and land. Orderly land administration is the key or support for land ownership. Therefore, there needs to be support from all parties, especially the community in supporting programs related to land legality. The main duties and authorities of the village head:

1. The Village Head has a position that strata and nature is to become and take leadership over the implementation of the government at the village level.
2. The Village Head is tasked with implementing the government at the village level, also implementing development in the

⁵ Maria, S.W. Land in the Perspective of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Jakarta: Kompas Book 2008. pp. 112-113.

village scope, providing a coaching whose purpose is for the community, and also carrying out empowerment in the village scope.

3. To carry out the duties as intended in paragraph (2), the Village Head has the functions as: Implementation of Village Government, Implementation of development c). Community development, community empowerment, and maintaining partnership relationships with community institutions and other institutions.

Based on the background that has been described, the research conducted in Jayanegara village aims to determine the role of the village in increasing awareness of the administrative order of Jayanegara Village as well as supporting factors in improving the administrative order of Jayanegara Village.

Literature Review

Supporting the realization of valid, accurate, and well-maintained data is by mastering the techniques for processing and managing population data (village register). In addition, establish communication between village heads, village officials, and sub-district coordinators by routinely making population reports every month. "Village Registration (Letter C) is one of the written proofs to obtain ownership of land. This can give birth to a certificate of proof of rights or certificate of ownership as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter c of the Main Law Agrarian No. 5 of 1960 concerning basic regulations on agrarian principles."

Basically, although the existing system for official land registration in Indonesia uses a system with negative publications, but on some features that are publications and positive, they have begun to be implemented to complement the registration policy. This can be clearly seen in the land registration process that is carried out always involves a committee whose task is to carry out assessments. One of the characteristics of the use of land registration is the opinion of the appraisal body or the

appraisal board on the land parcels that need to be registered. actively. This can be clearly seen in the land registration process that is carried out always involves a committee whose task is to carry out assessments.

However, ensuring the certainty of land ownership still requires long-term and careful preparation, especially regarding the state's financial ability to compensate if the certificate is issued by the court. Now there is a risk that duplicate certificates remain important due to the presence of very important factors related to it, namely the coverage of the territory map only reaches 11% of the national area without forests; Certified land area covers only 47% of the country's unforested land area.⁶

METHOD

This research was conducted in Jayanegara village by 6 law faculty students. The type of research used is qualitative research with an empirical juridical approach. Empirical juridical research is research that refers to applicable laws and regulations to reveal problems in the field that are studied by adhering to normative provisions.

Qualitative research aims to deeply understand social phenomena through descriptive data, which is not only in the form of numbers but also involves experiences, perceptions, and social contexts. The empirical juridical approach, on the other hand, integrates legal aspects with field observations. This means that this research not only relies on the text of laws and regulations, but also observes how the law is applied and accepted in real practice. In Jayanegara Village, this approach allows researchers to evaluate how applicable legal regulations, such as those related to land rights or environmental protection, are implemented in the community. By collecting data from interviews, observations, and documents, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interaction between law and practice in the field, as well as assess the effectiveness of such regulations in

⁶Bella, T., Najoan, H., & Kumayas, N. The Function of the Village Register in Realizing Land Administration Order (Study in Sinisir Village, Modoinding District,

South Minahasa Regency). *Journal of Government Science*, 3(3),1-5 2019

⁷ Moleong, *Qualitative Research Methods*, Remajarsdakarya, 2017. Page 23

the context of the daily lives of village communities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Role of Villages in Increasing Orderly Awareness of Land Administration

Village officials are civil servants who are responsible for community services and assist village heads in carrying out their duties in order to provide services in accordance with the wishes of the community. Therefore, village officials are forced to do this. Committed to having the capacity, skills, and a sincere sense of care, and requiring high empathy in carrying out community service duties. It is hoped that the community will feel comfortable and satisfied when receiving the services of village officials to solve these problems. all village administrative affairs. The village government management system functions as a protector, servant and facilitator of community participation. Village communities, both as a group and individually, need services to meet their needs that cannot be met alone, such as compulsory health and education services, marriage and inheritance at birth, permits, and others.⁸

Village government is a body that organizes government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Republic of Indonesia (Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages). The village head is a person who holds the highest position in the village government structure as a person who manages the village government with the help of village officials. The village head or also known as a village government official, who has the authority, duties, and obligations to manage households in his village and carry out the functions of government and local government (Article 1 paragraph 4 of Permendagri no. 83) concerning P. and P.P.D, 2015.). "The village head is responsible for organizing village government, realizing

village development, village social development, and empowering the village community (Article 16 (1) of Law Number 6 concerning Villages, 2014)."

The rural population that is increasing from year to year has become a new problem for villagers, namely in the field of land. Land-related conflicts extend to rural areas which makes policymakers have to be wise in overcoming them. Policy makers must provide policies as appropriate and targeted solutions so that land conflicts can be resolved properly.⁹

The scope of government at the village level within the scope of its implementation is, first, the implementation of the government at the village level, the second is the implementation of development in the village, the third is the development carried out for the community, the fourth is the implementation of empowerment of the community in the village id based on three things, namely the first initiative, the second the right of origin, and the third is customs and also customs.

Power based on human rights is a living heritage and based on village and community initiatives based on the development of community life, while local governments at the village level are institutions responsible for regulating and managing the interests of village communities, which are implemented by the village or have sufficient strength and authority efficiency to implement them are being executed from the village or born from village development and initiatives village community. The second point of this authority is the hope of realizing an independent, sovereign, and autonomous village.¹⁰

Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning the implementation regulations of the Village Law Article 1 that government affairs are the authority of the village include:

1. Existing government affairs are based on the right of origin of the village.

⁸ Damopolit, A., Najoan, H., & Sumampow, I. Evaluation of the Performance of Village Apparatus in Land Administration Management in Pinawasian Village, Bolaang Mongondow Selatan. Executive Sp. 2(1), pp. 1-4 2022.

⁹ Januardi, C. The Form of Regulating the Authority of the Village Head in Preventing Land Conflicts is

Reviewed from the Principle of Legal Certainty. *Yurisprudensi*, 6(1), pp. 124-144 2023

¹⁰ Silahuddin, M. Village Authority and Village Regulations. Jakarta: Ministry of Villages PDTT Article Error 2015. Page 14.

2. Government affairs that are the authority of the district/city are handed over to the village.
3. Assistance tasks from the government, provincial governments and district/city governments.

4. Other government affairs that are left to the village by laws and regulations.

Functional land registration is a prerequisite in carrying out efforts that include two things, namely the first is structuring and the second is regulation. In addition, other things that include the designation, control, ownership, and use of land include efforts to address various problems that exist in the land scope. Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 article 3 states that the purpose of land registration includes:

1. Providing legal certainty and legal protection to the holder of the right to a plot of land, a unit of other rights that is registered so that it can easily prove itself as the holder of the right concerned.
2. Providing information to interested parties, including the government, so that they can easily obtain the necessary data to be able to carry out laws regarding land plots and flats that have been arranged
3. The implementation of orderly land administration.

The Basic Agrarian Law and Government Regulation Number 10 of 1961 have laid down two main obligations for the implementation of land registration, including:

1. It is mandatory for the government to carry out land registration in all regions of the Republic of Indonesia. These obligations include:

- a. Land measurement, mapping, and bookkeeping;
- b. Registration of land rights and transfer of rights;
- c. The provision of a valid proof of rights letter is a strong means of proof.

d. This obligation that is a burden on the government is commonly referred to as land registration.

2. The obligation for land rights holders to register their land rights.¹¹

Based on Article 2 of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997, it clearly states the principles of land registration, including:

1. The principle of simplicity This principle aims to make the main provisions and procedures in the interest of the parties, especially those who have land use rights, easy to understand.

2. Security Principle This principle is intended to show that land registration must be carried out carefully and thoroughly so that the results can ensure legal security in accordance with the purpose of land registration.

3. Affordability Principle This principle means access to financing for those in need, including by considering the needs and capabilities of economically disadvantaged groups. Services provided through land registration must be affordable to those in need.

4. Latest Guidelines This guideline means the completeness of the implementation and continuity of data maintenance. The available data must be representative of current circumstances. Therefore, there is an obligation to record and document the changes that occur next. This principle requires that cadastral data be maintained continuously and continuously, so that the data stored at the Land Office is always in accordance with the actual situation in the field.

5. Principle of Publicity This principle is intended so that the public can know or obtain information about accurate, factual and legal data at any time from the government/city land office.

¹¹ Government Regulation Number 10 of 1961 concerning Land Registration

Village government has an important role in improving the welfare of the community.

The Village Government has the task to carry out government administration at the village level, also carry out the implementation of development in the village scope, provide a coaching whose purpose is for the community, and also carry out empowerment in the village scope. In addition, the responsibility for providing services and developing sustainable areas is also included in it. One of the flagship programs carried out by the Jayanegara Village Government is the orderly land administration program. The Jayanegara village government requires all elements of its community to be orderly and fair in the success of the program from the village. The program to accelerate administrative order has also been running from the previous village government. In addition to focusing on these programs, the Jayanegara village government also focuses on health, education, economy, infrastructure, and other programs. All of these programs must be fully supported by all elements of society for the continuity and smoothness of all programs. Villages in Indonesia have a very important role in society. Some of the main roles of villages in Indonesia are as follows:

1. Economic development:

Villages have an important role in improving the community's economy through the development of economic enterprises, such as agriculture, fisheries, and plantations.

2. Social development:

Villages have a role in improving community welfare through social programs, such as education, health, and housing.

3. Infrastructure development:

Villages have a role in physical development, such as roads, bridges, and other public facilities.

4. Development of security and order:

Villages have a role in maintaining order and security of the community.

5. Cultural preservation:

Villages have a role to play in the preservation of local culture and traditions, which are an important part of a community's identity.

6. Government:

Villages also have a role in government, with the village government responsible for managing and regulating activities in the village.

All of the roles mentioned above are very important to ensure the achievement of community welfare and progress in the village, so the role of the village in development in Indonesia is very crucial. Villages in Indonesia have a very important role in development for several reasons:

1. Villages are the base of society:

Villages are the smallest unit of society that is home to most of Indonesia's population. Therefore, villages have a very important role in determining the welfare and progress of the community.

2. Villages as resource providers:

Villages have natural resources that can be used for development, such as land, water, and agricultural land. The use of this resource can improve the economy of the village and the surrounding community.

3. Villages as employment providers:

Economic development in villages can create jobs for local communities, thereby reducing unemployment and improving community welfare.

4. Village as a unifier of society:

A village is a place where people gather and interact with each other, so that the village has an important role in maintaining community unity and unity.

5. Village as cultural preservation:

A village is a place where local traditions and culture are maintained and developed, so that the village has an important role in the preservation of national culture.

6. Village as government:

Villages have a government that is responsible for managing and regulating activities in the village, so that villages have an important role in government.

All of the roles mentioned above show that villages have a very important role in development in Indonesia, so the role of villages in development must be recognized and developed to ensure the achievement of welfare and progress of the community in the village.

Factors that Support the Orderly Land Administration in Jayanegara Village

When the researcher conducted an interview with an informant, the village head explained that the land administration in Jayanegara village was running well. The village government and the community can collaborate to realize an orderly land administration. Factors that support the orderly land administration in Jayanegara village include:

1. The Role of the Village Head

The duties assigned to the Village Head include the following things, namely first, implementing government at the village level, also implementing development in the village scope, providing a coaching whose purpose is for the community, and also carrying out empowerment in the village scope. In the Jayanegara village area, the village head supervises and makes excellent programs that will be carried out. In addition, the village head also holds a meeting with the village government every week to find out and record what complaints occur in the Jayanegara village community. For this reason, in order to accelerate the orderly administration of the state government, the state government opens the door as wide as possible to the community from the lowest at the RT/RW level, so that it is easier to record and coordinate all data from the community.

2. Community Involvement in Supporting PTSL Programs

The pioneer of running a program planned by the government is the community. People who get education about land administration will know and run the program because they have understood the intricacies of land administration. Jayanegara village community already knows what programs are being and will be carried out by the Jayanegara village government. So, the community can easily know what they have to prepare and what

data they have to provide to the Jayanegara village government for the smooth acceleration of the orderly administrative program.

3. Village Facilities and Infrastructure

Apart from the two supporting factors above, other supporting tools are also very important for the smooth running of all Jayanegara village programs such as: computers, printers, supporting stationery.

CONCLUSION

1. Villages have a very important role in development in Indonesia, so the role of villages in development must be recognized and developed to ensure the achievement of welfare and progress of the community in the village.

One of the roles of the village that has been well implemented by Jayanegara Village is to increase the awareness of the village community about the order of land administration in collaboration with the Government in the PTSL program, in this case the role of Jayanegara village is quite good because it has helped the community obtain land rights certificates for 1,200 plots of land in 2023.

2. Factors that support the orderly land administration in Jayanegara Village include: the role of the village head, namely to carry out the socialization of the PTSL program at the village level, as well as to supervise the implementation of the PTSL program, providing motivation in the form of coaching whose purpose is to increase community awareness in the order of land administration. There is an active role of the community in the implementation of the PTSL program in Jayanegara village. As well as the existence of adequate facilities and infrastructure in providing ease of working in the implementation of the PTSL program.

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