

Efforts to Raise Legal Awareness For The People of Purwajaya Village to Have A Land Certificate as Authentic Proof of Land Ownership

Silvan Daniel Sitorus¹, Naufal Rodiyatul Maula², Fiki Muzaki Makhron³, Reza Alamsyah Putra⁴, Hikmat Bilan⁵, Zaidan Lukmanulhakim⁶, Zarisnov Arafat⁷

¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷Universitas Buana Perjuangan Karawang, Indonesia
E-mail: silvan2908@gmail.com

Abstract

Purwajaya Village, located in Tempuran District, Karawang Regency, faces significant problems related to land certification. Many of these villagers do not yet have land certificates, which shows a lack of awareness about the importance of certification as proof of legal ownership. To overcome this issue, the village government carried out the socialization of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) to speed up the certification process. This research on efforts to increase public awareness uses a qualitative descriptive methodology. In this context, the theory of legal awareness by Soejono Sukanto is used as a reference to evaluate the effectiveness of the program. This theory includes four main factors: (1) knowledge of legal provisions, (2) recognition of legal provisions, (3) respect for legal provisions, and (4) compliance with legal provisions. Through the lens of this theory, PTSL socialization efforts are expected to increase community legal awareness and improve the problem of land certification in Purwajaya Village.

Keyword: Land certification, Legal Awareness, PTSL

Received : June 20, 2024

Revised : July 20, 2024

Accepted : August 15, 2024

Published : August 27, 2024

Citation :

Sitorus, S, D., et al. 2024. Efforts to Raise Legal Awareness For The People of Purwajaya Village to Have A Land Certificate as Authentic Proof of Land Ownership. Majority Science Journal, 2(3). 239-246

Corresponding Author:

Silvan Daniel Sitorus

Email: silvan2908@gmail.com

1. Introduction

Purwajaya Village is one of fourteen villages in Tempuran District, Karawang Regency. Is geographically. The economy of the people in the hamlet is quite advanced, because of its fertile soil and able to produce various types of agricultural products. With geographical conditions like this, land is an important element that cannot be separated from the lives of the people of Purwajaya Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency. Land, as an integral part of people's lives, has two inseparable aspects: spatial aspects and legal aspects. The spatial aspect is related to all human activities that occur above or below the ground, such as its function as a dwelling. The legal aspect, on the other hand, is related to the right of citizens to own and use the land (Guntur, 2014). Land plays an important role in life as it is the only resource left. As an agricultural resource, land plays an important role, the development at that time brought many changes in life, including the state becoming a legal research institution to make legal decisions. Many land problems faced by the community require legal solutions, such as the issuance of land certificates.

In the context of people's lives, land has two important dimensions: spatial aspects and legal aspects. The spatial aspect refers to a variety of human activities that take place above or below the ground level, including the use of land as a place to live and for agricultural activities. In this case, the land functions as an arena for various activities that support the daily lives of the people of Purwajaya Village. On the other hand, the legal aspect is related to the rights owned by citizens over land, including the right to own and use the land. This aspect is very important in the context of administration and legality of land ownership.



Kitchen in the context of agriculture refers to an area or land that is used for various agricultural activities. This term is often used to describe the management and utilization of land in the context of food production. In the spatial aspect, the kitchen involves tillage techniques that are adapted to local geographical and climatic conditions to optimize agricultural yields. The book "Agricultural Land and Its Management" by Mardikanto, S. (2012) explains how land management involves understanding the efficient use of space to increase productivity. In addition, legal aspects also play an important role in kitchen management, including land ownership and use rights regulated by agrarian law. Sutarto, H. (2016) in his book "Land and Agrarian Policy in Indonesia" discusses how policies and regulations affect agricultural land management. The principles of sustainable development are also applied to ensure that agricultural land is used environmentally friendly and efficiently, as explained in the book "Sustainable Development and Natural Resource Management" by Yulianto, A. (2018). Land use patterns in the kitchen involve traditional and modern techniques to increase agricultural yields, as discussed in "Land Use Patterns and Agricultural Development" by Nugroho, D. (2014). Thus, understanding both spatial and legal aspects in kitchen management is essential to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of agricultural land use.

Guntur (2014) explained that land is one of the most important resources, especially in terms of agriculture and development. Therefore, legal decisions are often needed to deal with various land-related issues, such as the process of issuing land certificates to ensure legal certainty and ownership rights. Thus, land in Purwajaya Village not only plays a role as an economic resource but also as an element that requires good legal arrangements to support its effective management and utilization. Along with the development and changes that occur, it is important for the community and related institutions to ensure that land rights are managed properly and in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) in Karawang Regency has been taking place in several sub-districts, one of which is in Tempuran sub-district, namely Purwajaya village, Karawang, West Java, which is already in the measurement stage. Based on information from the Purwajaya Village PTSL committee, there are 380 plots of land and only 50 percent of the total land plots participating in the PTSL program have been measured. Having a certificate proving land rights is essential in maintaining social relations. Having a land certificate not only meets administrative requirements, but also provides legal certification because it contains physical and legal information. According to Juliana Abdullah (2020), agrarian is a basic human need. The community lives and works on the land, so it has a close relationship with the land. There are several factors that cause people to be reluctant to take care of land certificates, people consider that the costs needed to take care of land rights certificates are too expensive, so they are reluctant to take care of them. In addition, the community considers that the process of managing land rights certificates takes a long time, making them reluctant to do management. This is exacerbated by the lack of legal awareness from the community itself.

The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is an initiative introduced by the Government of Indonesia to compile a single map and provide legal certainty and legal protection for land rights holders. PTSL aims to overcome administrative problems and agrarian conflicts that often occur in Indonesia by ensuring that every plot of land in all regions of Indonesia is officially registered and has a valid certificate (Bara et al., 2022). This program is expected to be one of the efforts to increase public legal awareness regarding the importance of having a land certificate. There are rules or principles that in each country regarding the use, control, and ownership of land which is a resource for human life, and its use in accordance with the needs of its people. With the increase in community activities in various regions, the increasing number of people in need of land, the area of land becomes increasingly important in terms of ownership, use and ownership, many lands are involved in buying and selling activities, renting, inheritance, granting credit, and even legal relationships with foreign people or legal entities (Taolin et al., 2024).

The development of society and the development of community thinking encouraged the formation of land laws that were accepted as laws, especially in the land sector. Remember that Indonesia is a country governed by law, and all actions and behavior of companies must be based on the law, as stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: "The State of Indonesia is a ruling country". law". Land ownership in Indonesia is very important for people to be able to live prosperously as stated in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 (Izzatunnisa Arman & Hadijah Wahid, 2023). In order for soil, water, and space to function healthily and well, its use must be regulated by law within the framework of agricultural laws and regulations. Law enforcement officials cannot be separated from the parties concerned. One of the conditions for the formation of a government is that the people have a strong position in the government. A person who is recognized as a citizen must comply with the laws and regulations applicable in the country, both based on the general principle of citizenship and the special principle. Once you are recognized as a citizen, you have rights and responsibilities that you must fulfill. The rights and responsibilities of citizens are the criteria for determining whether a person is a good citizen (Israfil et al., N. D.)

Soerjono Soekanto in (Hasibuan, n.d.), legal awareness follows the law in various fields, including issues of knowledge, recognition and law enforcement. Legal awareness focuses on the existence of legal knowledge, from the existence of this legal knowledge arises recognition and respect for legal principles, then the law follows. According to Soejono Soekanto in (Abdulah, 2020), the requirements and procedures for legal awareness include: (a) Knowledge of legal provisions, (b) recognition of legal provisions, (c) Respect in legal provisions, (d) Compliance in legal provisions. In this study, the researcher wants to explain the importance of legal awareness, especially for the people of Purwajaya Village in having land certificates as authentic evidence of land ownership, starting from persuasive efforts to form legal awareness as explained by Soejono Soekanto.

2. Method

The method used in this study is qualitative research. According to Denzin and Lincoln in (Moleong, 2018), qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting with the aim of interpreting the phenomena that occur, carried out by involving various methods that can be applied. Meanwhile, (Creswell, 2014) defines qualitative research methods as methods to explore and understand the meaning of a number of individuals or groups of people who are considered to come from social and humanitarian problems. The data in this study uses primary data obtained from the PTSL committee in Purwajaya Village. The data collection techniques used include interviews, documentation, observation, and online data search. The data analysis method that will be used in this study follows the guidance of Miles and Huberman in (Creswell, 2014), which includes several stages, namely data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

3. Results And Discussion

Legal awareness is very important in implementing the constitution. Increasing legal awareness will greatly support the success of the community in implementing the law. The success of this law depends on the level of awareness of existing laws. The higher the level of legal awareness, the higher the level of legal success in society.

Legal Knowledge and Provisions

The level of public legal awareness greatly affects the effectiveness of law enforcement and compliance with existing rules. In other words, the law will function well if people understand and appreciate the importance of the law in their lives. In Purwajaya Village, increasing the community's legal awareness is very important, especially in the context of land certificate ownership. (PTSL) was initiated with the aim of accelerating the land registration process throughout Indonesia, providing legal certainty over land ownership,

and reducing land disputes. In order for this program to be successful, the people of Purwajaya Village must have a high legal awareness regarding the importance of land certificates. To achieve this goal, several steps need to be taken. First, socialization and education about the importance of soil certification must be carried out intensively. The village government and relevant officials must provide a comprehensive explanation of the legal, social, and economic benefits of land certificate ownership. This education can be carried out through legal counseling involving community leaders, academics, and legal practitioners. They should make it clear that land certificates provide strong legal guarantees and protect land ownership rights.

Second, the formation of a positive attitude towards the law through community empowerment is very important. With sufficient knowledge, the community is expected to have a positive attitude towards the PTSL program. Involving the community in the land registration process can build a sense of ownership and responsibility. For example, by forming a working group or support team at the village level that is tasked with assisting the PTSL process, the community will feel more involved and responsible. Third, encouraging active community participation in the PTSL program. Communities should be invited to actively participate through campaigns and programs that involve them in data collection and soil documentation. In addition, the ability of the community to resolve land disputes through the right legal channels must be improved. Providing access to legal aid or mediation services can help communities resolve land disputes in a manner that is in accordance with the law.

Land certificate ownership is very important because it provides legal certainty, prevents disputes, and facilitates access to financial facilities. Through PTSL, the people of Purwajaya Village can obtain a valid land certificate, which not only protects ownership rights but also increases the economic value of land, facilitates buying and selling transactions, and increases the value of land as an asset that can be collateralized to get credit. With this comprehensive approach, increasing the legal awareness of the people of Purwajaya Village will support the success of the PTSL program and ensure legal and legally protected land ownership.

Recognition of the Law

Soejono Soekanto, an Indonesian legal sociologist, emphasized that law does not only consist of written rules, but must also be recognized and accepted by society. According to Soekanto, recognition of the law includes understanding, attitudes, and behaviors of the community in respecting and complying with existing legal rules. This recognition is very important because the law can only function effectively if it is recognized and accepted by society as a guide to achieving order and justice. In the context of land ownership, recognition of the law has a very vital role, especially for the people of Purwajaya Village. Land certificate ownership is a form of legal recognition that provides legal certainty regarding land ownership. These land certificates provide clear and strong legal guarantees, which can prevent and resolve land disputes, which often occur in villages.

To encourage the community to recognize the land ownership law, several strategic efforts can be made. First, intensive socialization and education about the importance of land certificates is crucial. Village governments, together with relevant institutions, need to conduct legal campaigns and counseling that explain the legal, economic, and social benefits of land title ownership. Involving community leaders and legal practitioners in this counseling will help the community understand and appreciate the importance of land certification. Second, the government needs to facilitate the land registration process through programs such as the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL). The program should be designed to be easily accessible to all levels of society, with simple procedures and affordable costs. This will encourage active community participation in obtaining land certificates. Third, the provision of legal aid and mediation services to resolve land disputes is also important. Communities need to be given access to information and legal assistance that can help them resolve land ownership issues legally. Fourth, build cooperation with

various parties, including civil society organizations, to support efforts to socialize and educate on land ownership laws. With these steps, it is hoped that the community will better understand, appreciate, and recognize the importance of land ownership law, so as to create legal certainty and justice in the community.

Respect for the Law

In the context of land ownership in the community of Purwajaya Village, respect for the law is very important. Ownership of land certificates is a form of respect for this law. Land certificates provide legal proof of a person's or group's ownership of land, which is recognized and protected by the country's law. This provides much-needed legal certainty for rural communities, considering that land is often their most valuable asset and main source of livelihood.

Efforts in respect of the law include a series of steps to increase people's understanding, recognition, and obedience to the law as a guide in their lives. The importance of legal appreciation not only includes an understanding of the applicable rule of law, but also involves a positive attitude and behavior that obeys the law. First, education and socialization about the law is a key step in increasing respect for the law. These programs should be designed to cover various aspects of law that are relevant to people's daily lives, such as rights and obligations, legal procedures, and the importance of land title ownership. Through effective counseling, the community can understand the benefits of compliance with the law and the consequences of violating the law. Second, the active participation of the community in the legal process is also a form of Fourth Appreciation for the Law. The government and related institutions need to involve the community in making legal policies, such as in the preparation of village regulations or participation in programs such as PTSL. By engaging the community directly, they feel they belong to and are more likely to respect the laws they helped create. Third, community empowerment in law enforcement is also important. This includes providing fair and equitable access to the justice system, as well as ensuring that the legal process runs transparently and accountably. By strengthening people's capacity to understand and access the justice system, they can be agents of change in creating a fairer and more dignified legal environment, important to ensure that the law is applied consistently and non-discriminatory. Consistency in law enforcement will strengthen people's confidence in the justice of the legal system, while fair enforcement will increase their respect for legal authority. Overall, efforts to respect the law require a holistic approach that includes education, active community participation, empowerment, and consistent and fair law enforcement. Thus, communities can internalize legal values in their daily lives, creating a more law-abiding society and contributing positively to social and economic development.

Fundamentals in Agrarian Practical

a. The Basis of State Domination

The state has the right to natural resources. This situation is in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution which states that control over land, water, air, and natural resources is controlled by the government and used for people's development. The principle of state-controlled agriculture is regulated in Article 1 of the UUPA; The article clearly states that all land, water, and air, including natural resources, belong to the state and have a permanent relationship with Indonesia. Based on state wealth as stated in the 1945 Constitution, the provisions of Article 2 of the UUPA mean that the state has the right to control the granting of power.

b. Fundamental of Social Function

Article 6 of the UUPA states that every country has a social function. Therefore, a person should not exploit or use his land for his own benefit (especially if it will harm his family), but must also pay attention to the interests of others around him. The use of land should be adjusted to its structure and conditions, so that it is beneficial not only for the life of its owner, but also for the interests of the community and the state.

c. Principles of Customary Law

The provisions of Article 5 of the UUPA mean that agricultural laws that apply on earth, water, and air are customary laws based on the unity of the nation and Indonesian socialism as well as laws and regulations that do not conflict with national and national interests. Based on religious law, all that needs to be considered is the law contained in the law. Comments on Article 5 of the UUPA and Article III of the UUPA. Part 1. The General Commentary explains that agricultural law is dual and distinguishes between land rights under customary law and Western law determined by social law. Therefore, the purpose of the existence of the UUPA is to eliminate divisions and realize a legitimate unity based on the interests of the people and the economy. In this context, agricultural laws are framed or regulated according to public perceptions. Because the majority of Indonesian people are guided by customary law, agricultural law will also be based on customary law provisions that are developed and adjusted to the interests of today's society, for example local law.

d. Principle of National or Principle of Nationality

Article 9 of the UUPA means that only the Indonesian nation can relate to land, water, and air; and every citizen has an equal opportunity to acquire land rights and enjoy the consequences. In short, only Indonesian citizens can have land rights. It is not possible or permissible for a foreigner to own property through a transfer of ownership. Foreigners can 'own' land with limited use rights.

e. Principle of Restriction of Land Ownership in the Public Interest

Article 17 of the UUPA states that the ownership and control of land outside its territorial boundaries is prohibited so as not to harm the public interest. In this context, what is meant by the maximum and/or minimum legal land area can belong to a family or community.

f. Principles of General Planning

Article 14 of the UUPA states that, as part of Indonesia's socialist system, the government will establish a comprehensive plan for the supply, distribution, and use of land, water, air, and natural resources to reflect national interests and the needs of worship, people's livelihoods, the development of people's production, and the development of industry. General planning is carried out to meet national and national needs in the agricultural sector. and countries in the agricultural sector. This planning includes the allocation, use and provision of land, water and space for various interests of the community and the government, which is divided into state general plans (throughout Indonesia) and detailed into special plans in the regional plans of each region. This system can provide great benefits to the community and the country by ensuring that land use is carried out in a controlled and planned manner.

g. Basics of Soil Preservation

The principles of agricultural law on land management regulated in Article 15 of the UUPA state that the maintenance of soil, including increasing its productivity and preventing its degradation, is the responsibility of every person, legal entity, or institution acting in accordance with this Regulation. The law and the state need to deal with economically weaker parties. In general, the principles of agricultural law governing the maintenance of the soil regulate the responsibility to maintain the soil well, maintain its fertility and improve the soil; that is, carried out in accordance with instructions or regulations from the authorities, in accordance with normal practices in the relevant fields.

Legal Certainty

In this study about the country; The land law of a country is determined in the UUPA standard. The main one, of course, is the agency that is authorized to handle land problems in Indonesia, namely the Land Registration Office or known as the National Land Agency which provides recognition of land rights by issuing a certificate of land rights as proof that the legal owner of the land has the right to own the land.

Compliance in Legal Provisions

In relation to land ownership in the Purwajaya Village community, compliance with the law has very important implications. Land title ownership is one aspect of this compliance, where communities recognize and comply with the regulations governing their land ownership rights. Land certificates provide valid legal proof of ownership of a person or group of land, which is recognized by the state and protects the owner from unauthorized claims or other legal disputes. Establishing compliance with land certificate ownership in the community is an important step in creating legal certainty and protection for ownership rights. Intensive education about the importance of land certificates needs to be widely disseminated. Through this approach, people can understand that having a land certificate not only provides legal certainty but also protects them from disputes and illegal land claims.

Transparency in the land registration process and affordable fees will also increase community participation in obtaining their land certificates. Consistent enforcement of laws against violations related to land ownership needs to be enforced, so that people feel that their ownership rights are protected and legally recognized. Legal education that includes the rights and obligations of landowners as well as legal procedures is also important to increase legal awareness at the community level. Thus, the community not only complies with existing laws and regulations but is also active in protecting and securing their land ownership rights, creating a more stable and equitable environment for economic and social growth in villages like Purwajaya.

4. Conclusion

In the context of land certificate ownership in the Purwajaya Village community, understanding, recognition, appreciation, and compliance with legal provisions play an important role in creating a stable and just environment. Knowledge of legal provisions provides a solid basis for people to understand their rights as landowners, including the legal protection provided by land certificates. Recognition of legal provisions, such as land certificate ownership, not only provides legal legitimacy to land ownership, but also reduces the risk of conflicts or disputes that can arise as a result of unauthorized claims. This is important in the context of Purwajaya Village where land is often the main asset in people's lives. Respect for legal provisions reflects a positive attitude and recognition of the role of law in regulating life together. This encourages people to consciously obey the rule of law, creating order and justice in their social and economic relations. Compliance with legal provisions, especially related to land certificate ownership, shows the level of legal maturity of the Purwajaya community in respecting legal procedures and maintaining stability in land ownership. By building a strong foundation in knowledge, recognition, appreciation, and compliance with the law, Purwajaya Village can secure a more stable future and empower the community to develop their economic potential safely and sustainably.

References

- Bara, B., Cahyadi, N., & Nawangsari, R. (2022). The Effectiveness Of PtsI Program For The Legal Protection Of Land Rights. In *Jurnal Kebijakan Publik* (Vol. 13, Issue 4). <https://jkp.ejournal.unri.ac.id>
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed* (3rd ed.). Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Guntur, I. G. N. (2014). *Pendaftaran Tanah*. Yogyakarta: Sekolah Tinggi Pertanahan Nasional.
- Guntur, M. (2014). *Geografi dan Penggunaan Tanah*. Jakarta: Penerbit XYZ.
- Hasibuan, Z. (n.d.). *Kesadaran Hukum Dan Ketaatan Hukum Masyarakat Dewasa Ini*.
- Israfil, A., Program, F., & Kenotariatan, S. M. (n.d.). *Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Dalam Pendaftaran Tanah-Tanah Hak Milik Adat (Study Kasus Di Desa O'O dan Desa Dori Dunga Kecamatan Donggo Kabupaten Bima-NTB)*. <http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JIME/index>

- Izzatunnisa Arman, N., & Hadijah Wahid, S. (2023). Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Tentang Pentingnya Sertifikat Tanah Sebagai Bukti Kepemilikan Atas Tanah (Vol. 2, Issue 1).
- Mardiasmo, M. (2011). *Hukum dan Kebijakan Pertanahan di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Penerbit Rajawali Press.
- Mardikanto, S. (2012). *Lahan Pertanian dan Pengelolaannya*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit UGM Press.
- Moleong, L. J. (2018). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif (Edisi revisi)*. PT RemajaRosdakarya.
- Nugroho, D. (2014). *Pola Penggunaan Lahan dan Pembangunan Pertanian*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.
- Sardjono, S. (2010). *Hukum Agraria Nasional: Aspek-aspek Hukum Kepemilikan dan Penguasaan Tanah*. Jakarta: Penerbit Sinar Grafika.
- Shintaro, M. (2024). Student Preference To Use Qris (Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard) As A Digital Payment Instrument. *MSJ : Majority Science Journal*, 2(1).
- Sukanto, S. (2005). *Teori Kesadaran Hukum dan Implementasinya*. Bandung: Penerbit ABC.
- Sutarto, H. (2016). *Kebijakan Pertanahan dan Agraria di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Penerbit Sinar Harapan.
- Taolin, F. T., Mujiburohman, D. A., & Widarbo, K. (2024). Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat dalam Pendaftaran Peralihan Hak Atas Tanah. *Tunas Agraria*, 7(1), 68–85. <https://doi.org/10.31292/jta.v7i1.27>
- Yulianto, A. (2018). *Pembangunan Berkelanjutan dan Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Andi.
- Yunita, I. (2024). Development, Risk and Legal Aspect of Fintech, Insurtech and PropTech in Indonesia. *MSJ : Majority Science Journal*, 2(1).