

Validity of Letter D in the Certificate Registration Process Systematic Land Ownership Rights in Kudus Regency

Raras Laila Yustinov

Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: raraslaila8@gmail.com

Abstract. *The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program encourages the role of the Regency / City Land Office not only as an institution that produces land title certificates, but also helps land owners to obtain proof of rights and empower land to improve welfare. Various problems also occur in land registration such as incorrect information provided by the applicant, incorrect information provided by the applicant due to the lack of proactivity of the community as applicants to come directly to the land office, asking what are the administrative requirements that must be prepared in the initial process of land registration.*

Keywords: *Certificate; Implementation; Land.*

1. Introduction

Soil is a very important aspect in human lifereside on a land building. Development is carried out by the Indonesian nation as an effort to achieve a prosperous life physically and mentally in a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. The presence of law is absolutely necessary so that the expected development can run smoothly and can avoid conflicts of interest, especially conflicts of interest in land matters. Land regulated by agrarian law is not land in its various aspects, but land from its legal aspect, namely that which is directly related to land rights which are part of the earth's surface. Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Basic Agrarian Law determines that land rights granted to rights holders are limited to granting authority to use the land in question and everything on it for direct interests related to land use within the limits regulated by the UUPA and other higher legal regulations. The implementation of land registration throughout Indonesia is based on Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997. The implementation of land registration is organized by the National Land Agency. The implementation of land registration includes land registration activities for the first time and maintaining Article 11 land registration data.

Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 Article 13 land registration for the first time is carried out in two ways, namely systematic and sporadic. Systematic registration is land registration based on a work plan and carried out in areas determined by the minister. While sporadic land registration is land registration carried out at the request of an interested party. So that Complete Systematic Land Registration is a land registration activity for the first time which is carried out simultaneously for all land registration objects throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and one area Village/Sub-district or other names of the same level which include the collection and determination of the truth of physical data and legal data regarding one or more land registration objects for the purpose of registration. Referring to the norm, the concrete steps taken by the government are to issue Government Regulation Number. 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration (PP 24/1997 Land Registration), which states that every citizen, in order to obtain certainty or guarantee of rights to land owned, must follow the procedure, namely registering their land first, then the government will issue a land certificate as proof of ownership of land rights.

Ownership rights to land must be proven according to Article 24 Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 Concerning Land Registration, in the form of written evidence, witness statements and/or statements of the person concerned. Village Registration (Letter D) is one of the written evidences to obtain land ownership rights, which in this case can produce a certificate of proof of rights or certificate of ownership rights as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter c of the UUPA. The UUPA regulates land registration which aims to provide legal certainty. This land registration makes it an obligation for the government to organize land registration throughout the Republic. So before the issuance of the certificate, there is a land title basis called Letter D. Letter D is the only evidence that is enforced as proof of land ownership before the birth of the UUPA.

Letter D is proof of payment of land tax on land letter C. The issuance of Letter D is for the purpose of collecting land tax and this tax is imposed on the owner of the land in question, so that an assumption arises people who consider Letter D as proof of ownership of land rights. The land registration process is regulated in Article 19 paragraph (2) of the UUPA, namely:

- a. Land measurement, mapping and bookkeeping.
- b. Registration of land rights and transfer of these rights.
- c. Providing letters of proof of rights, which act as a strong means of proof.

After land registration has been carried out, a certificate of proof of land rights will be issued for land ownership, which serves as a strong means of proof, namely a Certificate of Ownership. Regarding the definition of a certificate of land rights, it is regulated in Article 13 of Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961

concerning Land Registration, specifically in paragraph (3) it is formulated that:

"A copy of the land book and measurement letter after being sewn together with a cover paper whose form is determined by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs, is called a Certificate and is given to the entitled party". Furthermore, in paragraph (4) it is stated: "The certificate referred to in paragraph (3) of this article is a letter of proof of rights as referred to in Article 19 of the UUPA".

Based on the researcher (HD Stoud, quoted by Ridwan HR) presents the definition of authority. Authority is: "All the rules relating to the acquisition and use of government authority by public law subjects in public legal relations". There are two elements contained in the definition of the concept of authority, namely:

- 1) The existence of legal regulations
- 2) The nature of the legal relationship before the authority is delegated to the institution which implements it, then it must first be determined in the legislation, whether in the form of laws, government regulations or lower levels. The nature of the legal relationship is a related nature and has a connection or bond or connection related to the law. The legal relationship is private and public. Ateng Syafrudin presents the definition of authority, he states that: "There is a difference between the definition of authority and authority. We must distinguish between authority (authority, gezag) and authority (competence, bevoegheid).

According to researchers (Jan Michiel Otto) the Theory of Legal Certainty defines it as the possibility that in certain situations:

- 1) There are clear, consistent and easily obtained rules, issued by and recognized because of the power of the state.
- 2) The governing bodies apply these legal rules consistently and also submit and obey them.
- 3) Citizens in principle adapt their behavior to these rules.
- 4) Independent and impartial judicial judges apply the rules of law consistently when they resolve legal disputes.
- 5) Judicial decisions are concretely implemented.

Legal certainty is a statement that can only be answered normatively, not sociologically. Legal certainty normatively is when a regulation is made and enacted with certainty because it regulates clearly and logically. Clear in the sense of not causing doubt and logical in the sense of becoming a norm system with other norms so as not to clash or cause norm conflicts. Norm conflicts arising from the uncertainty of the rules can take the form of norm contestation, norm reduction or norm distortion.

2. Research Methods

Method is a basic process regarding the procedure for finding a solution to a problem, while research is a careful examination of a problem to obtain human knowledge, then the research method can be interpreted as the basis for procedures to find a way out of the problems that exist in conducting research. The research method is an activity to obtain real data and can be accounted for by describing the data collection and analysis activities in detail. The approach method used is sociological juridical, meaning a study conducted on the real conditions of society or the community environment with the intent and purpose of finding facts (fact-finding), which then leads to identification (problem-identification) and ultimately leads to problem solving (problem-solution.) In this study, the method is used to study theories of agrarian law and laws and regulations regarding agrarian law to analyze related to the object being studied.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Implementation of Systematic Land Registration on Letter D Land in Kudus Regency

The implementation of land registration will produce a final product in the form of a certificate as proof of ownership of land rights. However, in its implementation, there must be obstacles, both in the implementation of administration and from the community itself. There are still some people who do not really understand the importance of land data collection. Land rights holders have the right to obtain authentic, legally binding evidence of their land ownership from the authorized institution, namely the National Land Agency.

Complete Systematic Land Registration as formulated in Article 1 Number (2) of the Regulation of the Minister of State for Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the Land Agency National Number 1 of 2017 is the first land registration activity carried out simultaneously for all land registration objects throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in one village or sub-district or other name of the same level, which includes the collection and determination of the truth of physical data and legal data regarding one or several land registration objects for the purposes of their registration.

Complete Systematic Land Registration is implemented in order to realize the presence of the State in the land sector by providing a guarantee of legal certainty of Land Rights. as mandated in Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles. The government is obliged to organize land registration throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Kudus Regency is important for every inch of land to have legal certainty to minimize the increasing number of conflicts. However, not all

people have knowledge about how to register land, how to obtain certificates, and how the National Land Agency processes land certificate applications. In addition to land certification, many people still do not understand how to process land registration in a complete systematic manner. In fact, people have the opportunity for legal guarantees for their land through a complete systematic registration process.

Based on the results of research at the Kudus Regency BPN office, it is known that in general the stages of implementing complete systematic land registration or PTSL in Kudus Regency are divided into several stages:

1. PTSL Planning and Preparation is carried out by the Head of the Land Office determine the distribution of PTSL targets in Kudus Regency and then the Head of the BPN Regional Office can mobilize/assign employees from the BPN Regional Office and from the Land Office to other Land Offices by considering and considering the availability of human resources in the Land Office and BPN Regional Office. The assignment of these employees is seconded to implement PTSL at the designated Land Office made in the form of a decision. Determination of PTSL Activity Locations The stages of determining the location of PTSL activities are carried out by the Head of the Land Office by determining the location of PTSL activities in his work area. The determination of the location is carried out in one sub-district area or gradually part by part in one stretch.

2. The formation and determination of the PTSL Adjudication Committee is carried out and formed by the Head of the Land Office. The composition of the PTSL Adjudication Committee consists of:

- a. The Chairperson of the Committee, who also serves as a member, is an employee of the Land Office.

- b. The Deputy Chairperson in charge of agrarian infrastructure is also a member and is held by a Land Office employee who understands land infrastructure matters.

- c. The Deputy Chairperson in charge of agrarian legal relations is also a member and is held by an employee of the Land Office who understands land legal relations matters.

- d. The secretary is held by an employee of the Land Office.

- e. The local village/sub-district head or a village/sub-district official appointed by him.

- f. Members from the Land Office elements as needed. By considering the availability of implementing apparatus resources, each PTSL Adjudication Committee can be formed for more than 1 (one) or for several sub-districts by involving elements of the apparatus of each village/sub-district concerned.

The PTSL Adjudication Committee has the following duties:

- b) Preparing PTSL work plan.
- c) Collecting Physical Data and original Legal Data documents for all land plots in the relevant area and providing a receipt for the documents to the rights holder or his/her attorney.
- d) Providing assistance in fulfilling the requirements for proof of land ownership in accordance with statutory regulations.
- e) Checking the formal accuracy of Physical Data and Legal data as evidence of land ownership or control.
- f) Announcing the Physical Data and Legal Data of the land that has been collected.
- g) Facilitate the resolution of disputes between the parties concerned regarding the data published.
- h) To ratify the results of the announcement as referred to in letter e which will be used as the basis for recording rights or proposing the granting of rights and registering rights.
- i) Submit periodic reports and submit activity results to the Head of the Land Office.

Supervise the implementation and results of the work of the Physical Task Force and the Legal Task Force. In carrying out these tasks, the PTSL Adjudication Committee is assisted by the Physical Task Force (Satgas Fisik) and the Juridical Task Force (Satgas Fisik). Legal Tasks (Legal Task Force) which are formed in each sub-district or cover several sub-districts.

3. Counseling The counseling stages are carried out by the Land Office along with the PTSL Adjudication Committee, Physical Task Force and Legal Task Force.

4. Collection of Physical Data and Legal Data of Land Areas The stages of collecting physical data are carried out by measuring and mapping activities which include making basic registration maps, determining land area boundaries, measuring and mapping land areas and making registration maps, making land lists and making measurement letters. The making of the basic registration map is the basis for making registration maps.

5. Land Inspection The land inspection stage is carried out to ensure that the information contained in the physical data and legal data is in accordance with the conditions in the field, which is carried out by:

- a. Digging up information regarding the suitability of the names and

professions of PTSL Adjudication participants.

b. Comparing the conformity between the information contained in the inventory form and legal documents/data with the conditions of ownership and use of the land, as well as the conformity of the location, boundaries and area stated in the physical data, namely the Land Plot Map, and other physical data if necessary, with the reality in the field.

6. Announcement of Physical Data and Legal Data of Land Areas and Proof of Rights The stages of announcing physical data and legal data of land areas and proof of rights are carried out to fulfill the principle of publicity in proving land ownership, therefore the announcement of physical data and legal data is carried out which is published at the Land Office and the local Village/Sub-district Head Office and if there is one at the Assistant Office (basecamp) of the PTSL Adjudication Committee, for 14 (fourteen) calendar days.

7. Issuance of the Decision on Granting Land Rights Based on the Minutes of the Announcement Results, the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee shall determine the Decision on Determination of Rights or the Decision on Affirmation/Recognition of Rights.

8. Bookkeeping and Issuance of Land Title Certificates The stages of bookkeeping and issuance of land title certificates are carried out for land for which a Land Registration process completion report has been prepared, recorded in the general Land Registration register and other registers, and signed by the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee.

9. Completion of the Land Registration process through PTSL consists of 4 (four) categories, including:

a. Category 1, namely land plots whose physical data and legal data meet the requirements for issuing a Land Title Certificate. Category 2, namely land plots whose physical data and legal data meet the requirements for issuing a Land Title Certificate but there is a case in Court.

b. Category 3, namely land areas whose physical and legal data cannot be recorded and a Land Rights Certificate issued, because the subject of the rights must first fulfill certain requirements stipulated in this Ministerial Regulation.

c. Category 4, namely land areas whose objects and subjects have been registered and have been certified with Land Rights, so that they do not become direct PTSL objects but it is mandatory to integrate the land area maps into the Complete Systematic Land Registration Map. The completion of the Land Registration process is Category 2 or Category 3, then the land registration data must always be adjusted for the use and utilization of existing land. In the case of the PTSL object being Category 4, it is the obligation of the

PTSL Adjudication Committee to integrate the Category 4 land plot map into the PTSL Map. The signing of the Land Rights Certificate resulting from the implementation of the PTSL Adjudication program can be carried out by the Chairperson of the PTSL Adjudication Committee for and on behalf of the Head of the Land Office.

10. Submission of Land Title Certificates Submission of land title certificates is submitted to PSTL participants after all stages have been completed.

3.2. Obstacles and Resolution Efforts in Complete Systematic Land Registration on Letter D Land

1. Obstacles in implementing complete systematic land registration in Kudus Regency include the following: There are objections or rebuttals from other parties regarding the land registration process carried out by the applicant through PTSL because they consider they have more rights to the registered land, which is supported by proof of ownership in the form of a seal or land certificate.
2. In general, applicants find it difficult to fulfill the requirements for applying for land registration for the first time through PTSL, this is because for a statement of physical control of a land area (sporadic), many elements must be included in it, both as witnesses, justifiers and knowing.
3. The public's understanding of land law is still low, this is indicated by the public's behavior of not involving related parties in the land measurement process.

Other obstacles include the existence of different facts between the physical and legal documents, incomplete data on the land history, the chronology of the deed being broken or lost, and the existence of land disputes and the absence of boundary marks. Land measurement by officers and registration fees borne by the landowner. People who take care of it themselves must also be prepared for all risks.

4. The risks that are obstacles in the land registration process include the chronology of data that must be completed and managed independently, its accuracy proven and all procedures or requirements must be met. The land registration process is sometimes complicated and convoluted. The land office continues to improve the quantity and quality of services in the land sector. In terms of quantity, it is expected that more land areas will be registered.

According to the researcher, basically the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) carried out by the Land Office is expected to be carried out properly in accordance with the established plan in order to achieve community welfare, especially to guarantee legal certainty regarding land rights.

The government program to accelerate the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) in Kudus Regency has been implemented well in accordance with the set targets. However, in its implementation, it sometimes encounters obstacles, both obstacles originating from the Land Office as the agency directly responsible for the implementation of land registration and obstacles originating from the community.

The following are several obstacles that the author can identify from the results of research on parties related to the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) acceleration program in Kudus Regency:

1.) Internal Obstacles Faced by the Kudus Regency Land Office (BPN)

a. Limited human resources / HR

In order to meet the target in implementing the acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), adequate human resources are required so that the process of accelerating the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) can run well and smoothly according to. However, the number of human resources owned by the Kudus Regency Land Office (BPN) is very limited, both in terms of measuring officers and administrative staff. The increase in the volume of work is not comparable to the number of human resources owned.

b. On the other hand, the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program in Kudus Regency is only carried out for 1 budget year starting from January to December. In accordance with the provisions, all stages of the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) must be completed immediately by the appointed committee, so that the short time to complete the program and the limited number of human resources owned by the Kudus Regency Land Office (BPN) resulted in a slight delay in the completion of the work.

The large number of routine work/routine land services received The large number of routine land services/routine work received every day, reaching 200 files received by the Kudus Regency Land Office (BPN), is also an inhibiting factor in the process of completing work related to Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL).

2.) External Obstacles Faced by the Kudus Regency Land Office (BPN)The external obstacles faced by the District Land Office (BPN)

Kudus among others:

a. The landowner had not installed boundary markers/stakes during the initial process of measuring the land area.

b. The whereabouts of the land owner are unknown.

- c. Support from the community and village apparatus is considered to be lacking because physical officers and legal officers who should be accompanied by land owners or local community leaders are often not on site.
- d. There are differences in perception in society regarding the costs of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) which are assumed to be free but are still burdened with costs for certification purposes. The costs incurred by the Government in the free assumption are only 250,000 Thousand for document processing.
- e. PTSL participants object to the BPHTB and PPh fees because the taxes that must be paid are too high, so that many land owners are unable to pay off the taxes owed.

3.) Obstacles Faced by Kudus District Sub-district Office

Based on the results of research conducted by the author at the Kudus Regency Village Office. The obstacles to the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) faced by the village office are related to the problem of data collection and meeting the residents concerned because many residents work, making it difficult for the committee in the data collection process.

In addition, the large number of houses being rented or sold in the area has hampered the process of verifying land owner data by the committee from the sub-district and local community leaders.

4.) Obstacles Faced by Communities Who Are PTSL Participants Based on the results of research conducted by the author on the community

who are participants in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) in the Regency Kudus is related to the implementation process which is considered very long so that it hampers the certificate handover process that has been awaited by the community for a long time. To overcome the obstacles that the researcher has explained previously, the parties related to the implementation of the acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) are making efforts to resolve these obstacles, including:

1. Efforts to Resolve Internal Obstacles Made by the Kudus Regency Land Office

Settlement Efforts Made by the Kudus Regency Land Office:

Efforts to resolve the problem made by the Kudus Regency Land Office to overcome internal obstacles related to limited human resources are to maximize the number of officers owned by the Kudus Regency Land Office by working from morning to night or implementing overtime hours and

optimizing time on Saturdays and Sundays to continue working to complete work related to the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL).

a. The settlement efforts made by the Kudus Regency Land Office to overcome internal obstacles related to the large volume of routine work / routine land services are that each employee who receives routine work every day, in addition to completing work related to PTSL, must first complete the routine work that has been received so that it can optimize the completion time of existing work in addition to completing work related to PTSL. In this way, each Employees have a balance of time in working so that they are able to achieve the targets that have been set even though there are additional routine land services and routine work outside of the PTSL acceleration service.

2. Resolution Efforts Made by the Kudus Regency Land Office Against External Obstacles.

Settlement Efforts Made by the Kudus Regency Land Office:

a. The settlement efforts made by Kudus Regency to overcome external obstacles related to the lack of installation of boundary markers / landowner stakes are that the PTSL implementing committee provides coordination to landowners to immediately install boundary markers / stakes before carrying out measurement activities. The installation of boundary markers / stakes must be witnessed directly by each neighbor who directly borders the landowner so that the boundary marker implementation process runs smoothly.

b. The settlement efforts made by the Kudus District Land Office to overcome external obstacles related to the unknown whereabouts of the land owner are if the figure... publiclocal (Head of RT / Head of RW) knows about the previous land owner. Then the local community leader (Head of RT / Head of RW) immediately contacts the land owner and provides confirmation to the committee. However, if the community leader (Head of RT / Head of RW) does not know about the existence of the land owner, then the committee will not work on the land and work on other land areas that have clarity about the land owner.

The settlement efforts made by the Kudus Regency Land Office to overcome external obstacles related to the lack of support from the community and village officials are that before carrying out physical and legal data collection activities, physical officers and legal officers must first notify the village officials, local community leaders and landowners that physical and legal data collection will be carried out by officers so that they are expected not to leave the location so that the data collection process can run well and smoothly.

c. The settlement efforts made by the Kudus Regency Land Office to overcome external obstacles related to differences in public perception regarding PTSL costs, which are assumed to be free but are still burdened by costs, are to provide further understanding and explanation to the public regarding what stages are assumed to be free and what costs need to be borne by the public, so that with the understanding and explanation from the committee to the public, it can reduce negative assumptions from the public regarding the financing procedures for the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL).

d. The settlement efforts made by the Kudus Regency Defense Office to overcome external obstacles related to PTSL participants, who object to the BPHTB and PPh fees are to immediately pay off the tax owed for PTSL participants who are able. However, for PTSL participants who are unable or have not been able to pay BPHTB and PPh, PTSL participants must make a Statement Letter of BPHTB owed and a statement letter of connected PPh.

5.) Resolution Efforts Undertaken by the Village Office in Kudus Regency
Resolution efforts undertaken by the Village Office to overcome

The obstacles related to data collection are that before collecting data, the village officials first inform their residents that data collection will be carried out by the committee from the Defense Office and other committees so that it is hoped that the land owners or representatives of the landowners concerned not to carry out any activities before the data collection process is complete.

6.) Efforts to Resolve Obstacles Experienced by the Community Participating in Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL)

The settlement efforts made by the Kudus Regency Land Office to overcome the obstacles experienced by the PTSL participant community regarding the implementation and certification process that requires a long period of time is to optimize the completion time of the work according to the predetermined time target. These efforts are made so that the obstacles experienced by the community regarding the certification process which is considered too long can be resolved immediately and properly.

4. Conclusion

Complete Systematic Land Registration abbreviated as PTSL which is implemented in Kudus Regency Regarding the Determination of the Location for the Acceleration of the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the Kudus Regency Land Office for the 2023 Budget Year has been running in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration. That the implementation of Complete Systematic Land

Registration (PTSL) is an effort government to accelerate the guarantee of legal certainty and legal protection, and to reduce disputes over land issues throughout Indonesia. And can realize one of the objectives of the Basic Agrarian Law. In addition, the implementation of this PTSL program can help all levels of society, especially for the middle and lower economic classes because the main factor most people do not want to register land is hindered by costs. While the PTSL program costs are borne by the government.

5. References

Al-Quran and Hadith

Books:

- AP.Parlindungan, 1994 "Land Registration in Indonesia", Second Printing. Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Eka Putri, Jeslin. 2018. Legal Certainty of Village Letter C as the Basis for Issuance of Complete Systematic Land Registration Certificates (Study of PTSL Implementation in Harjosari Village, Semarang Regency), Thesis, Faculty of Law, Semarang State University.
- Harsono, Boedi. 2007 "Indonesian Agrarian Law, History of the Formation of the Basic Agrarian Law, Contents and Implementation", Volume I, Revised Edition, Eleventh Printing. Jakarta: Djambatan, 2007.
- Hartanto, Andy, 2014. Land Law Characteristics of land sale and purchase where land rights have not been registered. Surabaya: LaksBang Justitia.
- Ismaya, Samun. 2013. Land administration law. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Lutfi Effendi, (2004), Principles of Administrative Law, First Edition, Print Second, Malang: Bayumedia Publishing.
- Philips M. HAdjon, (2001), Introduction to Indonesian Administrative Law, Seventh Edition, Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Rahayu, Ita Sri, 2016, Legal Analysis of the Function of Letter C in the Implementation of Land Sale and Purchase in Ampelgading Village, Pemalang Regency, Thesis, Semarang State University.
- Salim HS, (2013), Application of Legal Theory in thesis and dissertation research, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Santoso, Urip, 2010, Registration and Transfer of Land Rights, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Setiabudi, Jayadi, 2012, Procedures for Managing Land, Houses and All Their Permits, Jakarta: Suka Buku.

Soejono Soekamto and Sri Mamudi, (1995), Normative Legal Research: A Brief Review, Jakarta: PT.

Soejono Soekamto, (1986), Introduction to Legal Research, Jakarta: UI Press.
Soeroso, (2011), Introduction to Legal Science, Jakarta: PT.

Sri Mamuji et, al., (2005), Research Methods and Legal Writing, 1st ed., Jakarta: Publishing Agency of the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia. Sumandi Suryabrata, (1998), Research Methodology, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo

Sudjito, 1987, PRONA Mass Land Certification and Dispute Resolution, Yogyakarta: LIBERTY.

Supriyadi, 2006. Agrarian Law. Palu: Sinar Grafika.

Widhi Handoko, 2014. Land Law Policy: A Reflection of Progressive Legal Justice. Yogyakarta, Thafa Media.

Journals:

Bhim Prakoso. Complete Systematic Land Registration as a Basis for Changing the Land Registration Publication System, Journal of Private and Economic Law (20 May 2021).

BPN CITY OF YOGYAKARTA, Faculty of Law, Widya Mataram University, Pranata Vol 1 No 2 September 2019.

Handayani, Sri, 2015, Registration of Land Rights of Origin Letter C, Girik and Petuk D as Initial Evidence in Sleman Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Jurnal Repertorium, Vol. II, No. 2.

Suyikati, al Widya Pranata Hukum, Volume 1, Number 2, September 2019
IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION (PTSL) BASED ON THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRARIAN AFFAIRS AND LAND ADMINISTRATION ROOM/HEAD OF NATIONAL LAND AGENCY NUMBER 6 OF 2018 IN

Regulation:

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles.

Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 Concerning Land Registration

Internet:

Aditya Ariwibowo, Definition And Function Theory Law,
<https://adityoariwibowo.wordpress.com/2013/10/26/1105/>

accessed on 09/28/2022 at 04.35.

Mery Hendrik Mezak, 2006, Types, Methods and Approaches in Legal Research, p. 8 (in <http://www.portugalgaruda.com> Accessed On 09/29/2022 At 23:07

Yance Arizona, 2017, What is legal certainty? [http://yancearizona.net/2008/04/13/apa- that-legal-certainty/](http://yancearizona.net/2008/04/13/apa-that-legal-certainty/) accessed on 09/28/2022 at 05.25