

Implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle in Land Registration Activities at the South Sorong District Land Office

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Abstract: This research aims to find out how the implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle in the process of Land Registration process in the Land Office of South Sorong Regency and to know the legal consequences if the Delimitation Contradiction Principle is not applied in Land Registration. This research was conducted using empirical method by conducting interviews with employees of the Land Office of South Sorong Regency and conducting literature studies, namely books, and conducting literature studies, journals laws, regulations and land documents at the South Sorong District Land Office. The findings obtained from this research include: Principle contradictory delimitation principle is principle in the land registration process, especially at the time of measurement, where the owner of owner of the adjacent land must witness and directly agree on the boundaries of the land parcel to be registered and measured. Disagreement over land parcel boundaries results in the land registration process being hampered. process becomes obstructed. In addition, every field boundary demarcation must be attended by the landowner and the adjacent landowners. must be attended by the landowner and the adjacent landowners. However, there are times when the party whose land is adjacent cannot be present because they are living outside the city or even abroad.

Keywords: Land Boundary Marks, Land Registration, Delimitation Contradiction Principle

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana pelaksanaan Asas Kontradiktur Delimitasi dalam proses Pendaftaran Tanah di Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan serta mengetahui akibat hukumnya apabila Asas Kontradiktur Delimitasi tidak diterapkan dalam Pendaftaran Tanah. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan menggunakan metode empiris dengan melakukan wawancara dengan pegawai Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan dan melakukan studi pustaka yakni buku-buku, jurnal, peraturan perundang-undangan dan dokumen pertanahan pada Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan. Temuan yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini antara lain : Asas kontradiktur delimitasi merupakan asas dalam proses pendaftaran tanah khususnya pada saat pengukuran, dimana pihak pemilik tanah yang berbatasan harus menyaksikan dan

menyetujui secara langsung batas bidang tanah yang akan didaftarkan dan diukur. Ketidaksepatan akan batas bidang tanah mengakibatkan proses pendaftaran tanah menjadi terhambat. Di samping itu, pada setiap penetapan batas di lapangan harus dihadiri oleh pemilik tanah dan para pemilik tanah yang berbatasan. Namun, ada kalanya pihak yang tanahnya berbatasan tidak dapat hadir karena tinggal diluar kota atau bahkan diluar negeri.

Kata Kunci: Patok Batas Tanah, Pendaftaran Tanah, Asas Kontradiktur Delimitasi

INTRODUCTION

The government has a mandate to ensure that citizens have a decent place to live as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which reads: "The land, water and natural resources contained therein shall be under the control of the state and shall be utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people¹. Article 2 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Law No. 5 of 1960 on the Basic Regulation of Agrarian Principles that the provisions of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in conjunction with Article 1 of Law No. 5 of 1960 means that the earth, water, and airspace including the natural resources contained therein are at the highest level controlled by the state, as the organization of the power of all the people.² The enactment of Law No. 5/1960 on the Basic Regulation of Agrarian Principles stipulates that the Government conducts land registration throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia which aims to ensure legal certainty of land rights.³ Registration of land parcels is carried out in order to obtain legal certainty for holders of land rights and other parties with an interest in land. Land rights holders who have registered and obtained certificates have strong evidence of the land they own. The implementation of land registration makes it easy for the parties concerned to know the status or legal position of the land such as location, area and boundaries, who owns it and what burden is on it.⁴

According to Article 19 paragraph (2) of the UUPA, land registration is a series of activities that include measurement, mapping and bookkeeping of land, registration of land rights and the transfer of these rights and the provision of evidence of rights that apply as strong evidence. In land registration, the initial stage is the measurement stage. Before carrying out the measurement, the boundaries of the land must first be

¹ Mandiri Berkepribadian, "A. Pemahaman Dasar Pengertian Reforma Agraria Secara Etimologis, Kata Agraria Berasal Dari Kata Bahasa Latin," 2014, 1–16.

² Syaifullah Arief, *Ilmu Ukur Tanah*, Revisi (Yogyakarta: STPN, 2014).

³ Dwi Kusumo Wardhani, "Disharmoni Antara RUU Cipta Kerja BAB Pertanahan Dengan Prinsip-Prinsip UU Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria (UUPA)," *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum (JKH)* 6, no. 2 (2020): 440–55.

⁴ I Pratiwi, B Bahmid, and E Rahmiwita, "Menakar Kepastian Hukum Surat Keterangan Ganti Rugi Atas Tanah," *Rambate* 1, no. 1 (2021): 76–80, <http://www.jurnal.una.ac.id/index.php/rambate/article/view/2099>.

determined and boundary marks installed through the *Contradictoire Delimitatie Principle* or *Contradictory Delimitation Principle*.

The principle of delimitation contradiction is the installation of boundary marks and the establishment of boundary marks at the corner points of the land parcel and has been approved by the directly adjacent party.⁵ This principle aims to avoid disputes, conflicts and land cases in the future. The principle of delimitation contradiction is very important for a landowner who wants to submit a land registration process. This delimitation contradiction principle is applied in land registration to provide a guarantee of legal certainty of the correctness of the physical data presented, especially in determining the boundaries of land parcels. Legal provisions regarding land registration, especially in the measurement stage related to the installation of land boundary marks, have been organized by the government. The principle of delimitation contradiction is proven by a statement letter signed by the owner of the directly adjacent land and completed with the signature of the Head of the Village or Kelurahan. The directly adjacent landowner also signs the List of Contents 201 obtained from the Land Office. This evidence is a requirement to submit a measurement request to the Land Office as the initial stage in the land registration process.

The few previous studies that have raised this topic have mostly been conducted on lands located in urban areas, with developed regions, with a typical society that already understands the importance of the application of this principle and the importance of maintaining and safeguarding land boundary marks. Other studies discuss the application of the delimitation contradiction principle in Complete Systematic Land Registration activities. In contrast to South Sorong District, most of the people are still indigenous people, who certainly do not understand the implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle.

In reality at the Land Office of South Sorong Regency, there are several public complaints, reports of complaints from the public related to land boundary marks that are not applied so that the applicant does not get legal certainty and guarantee. The reality that occurs in the field, the principle of delimitation contradiction cannot run well due to disputes between landowners and adjacent landowners. This dispute resulted in the bordering party refusing to attend the boundary demarcation exercise and refusing to sign the bordering statement letter and List of Contents 201 obtained from the Land

⁵ F Rahmalinda, "Penerapan Asas Kontradiktur Delimitasi Pada Pelaksanaan Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap Di Kabupaten Pati," 2021, http://repository.unissula.ac.id/id/eprint/24610%0Ahttp://repository.unissula.ac.id/24610/1/30301800166_full_pdf.pdf.

Office.⁶ The rejection of the measurement process could not be carried out because there was no agreement between the two parties. The disagreement over the boundaries of the land parcels hampers the land registration process. In addition, every field boundary demarcation must be attended by the landowner and the adjacent landowners. However, there are times when the party whose land is adjacent cannot be present because they live outside the city or even abroad. The landowner is unable to contact the bordering party, while village officials also do not know the exact boundaries of the land. This also hinders the application of the delimitation contradiction principle, thus slowing down the land registration process.

METHOD

In this research, the author uses the type of empirical research, which is research conducted by examining primary data, namely data obtained directly from the community, based on field research, such as observations, interviews and surveys.⁷

This research uses data sources, namely:

1. Primary Data, namely data obtained directly from the South Sorong District Land Office, in the form of field research such as observations, interviews and surveys.
2. Secondary data, namely data obtained from observing, studying, reading legal and library materials and documents related to this research. Secondary data provides further explanation or information about primary data. Secondary data consists of various library materials or literature, namely various books, journals, and experts/scholars related to this research, laws and regulations and land documents.

In analyzing this data, the author uses descriptive research methods, which is a form of research aimed at describing existing phenomena, both natural and man-made phenomena.⁸ In analyzing this descriptive data, there are several types of analysis, including: case studies, prediction study surveys, comparative studies and so on. In simple terms, descriptive methods through the data collection process allow researchers to produce descriptions of the social phenomena studied, researchers are able to identify why, what and how social phenomena occur, so that the objectives to be achieved with this descriptive to describe, explain and validate the findings of researchers.

⁶ By and CATHERINE R, "Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, Dan Teknologi Universitas Jambi Fakultas Hukum," *Jambi*, no. 2009 (2005): 1–9.

⁷ Irwansyah, *Penelitian Hukum*, ed. Yunus Ahsan, 4th ed. (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2021).

⁸ Irwansyah, *Penelitian Hukum*, ed. Yunus Ahsan, 4th ed. (Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, 2021).

DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle in Land Registration at the South Sorong District Land Office

1. Implementation of Land Registration Activities for the First Time

Land registration is organized to ensure legal certainty.⁹ Land registration is organized to meet the needs of the community and the government. Land registration for the first time is divided into 2 (two), namely sporadic land registration and systematic land registration.

a) Sporadic Land Registration

Sporadic land registration is a land registration activity for the first time regarding one or several land registration objects in the area or part of the area of a village/kelurahan individually or in bulk.¹⁰ As stipulated in the second Annex of the Regulation of the Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2010 concerning Service Standards and Land Regulations.¹¹ So for the first time land registration sporadically or at the request of an interested party, the activities carried out by the applicant begin with the preparation of the applicant to submit an application by completing the files at the registration counter of the South Sorong District Land Office.

The requirements that must be completed by the applicant include ¹²:

1. An application form that has been filled in and signed by the applicant on his/her attorney on sufficient stamp duty.
2. Power of attorney if authorized.
3. Copy of identity card (KTP) of the applicant/power of attorney if authorized.
4. Copy of deed of establishment and legalization of legal entity, for legal entity.
5. Original proof of land acquisition / title deeds

⁹ Elias Hence Thesia, Ivone Maryke Thesia, and James Yoseph Palenewen, "Penerapan IPTEKS Tentang Sistem Pendaftaran Tanah Hingga Terbitnya Sertifikat Hak Milik Atas Tanah Untuk Menjamin Kepastian Hukum Di Kampung Nendali Distrik Sentani Timur Kabupaten Jayapura," *Jompa Abdi: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 4 (2022): 57–67, <https://doi.org/10.57218/jompaabdi.v1i4.319>.

¹⁰ Isdiyana Kusuma Ayu, "Kepastian Hukum Pendaftaran Tanah Melalui Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap Di Kota Batu," *Mimbar Hukum - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada* 31, no. 3 (2020): 338, <https://doi.org/10.22146/jmh.41560>.

¹¹ Suparyanto dan Rosad (2015, "Peraturan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2010 Tentang Standar Pelayanan Dan Pengaturan Pertanahan," *Suparyanto Dan Rosad (2015* 5, no. 3 (2020): 248–53.

¹² "Data Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan, Diakses Dari," n.d., <https://sentuhanahku.atrbpn.go.id>.

6. Decree of appointment of the legal entity acquiring the right
7. Attach proof of SPP / PPh in accordance with the provisions
8. Submit proof of SSB / BPHTB (except government agencies)
9. Copy of PBB SPPT for the current year (except government agencies)
10. Original letter of evidence of relinquishment of rights and repayment of land and house Gol.III / house purchased from the government for application for granting ownership rights, application statement letter regarding the number of parcels and status of land already owned, for application for granting building use rights.
11. Land Reserve Decree from the Governor/Regent/Mayor (for transmigration program) and approval letter of location determination letter of land use appointment permit (for government agencies) or location permit for BUMN/BUMD for application and granting of right of use.
12. Proposal for the use and release of forest area from the Ministry of Forestry if the land being requested is a forest area (for application for granting the right of use).¹³.

After the applicant completes the file, then proceed with the sporadic land registration stage. Sporadic Land Registration Procedure according to Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration¹⁴ :

1. Submitted individually or in bulk by an interested party, i.e. the party entitled to the land parcel in question or his/her proxy.
2. Preparation of Registration Base Map.
3. Determination of Boundaries of Land Parcels.
4. Measurement.
5. Mapping of Land Parcels and Preparation of Registration Maps.
6. Preparation of Land Register.
7. Preparation of Letter of Measure for the purpose of registration of rights.
8. Proof of New Rights
 - a. New Land Rights with: stipulation of granting rights by an official or original PPAT deed.

¹³ Ricardo Tricripto Napang, "Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Perlindungan Hukum Tanah Hak Milik Yang Berada Dalam Kawasan Hutan (Juridical Analysis Of Legal Protection Of Owned Land Located In Forest Areas)," 2021.

¹⁴ Rama Perkasa and F.X Arsin Lukman, "Pendaftaran Tanah Secara Sporadik Merujuk Kepada PP Nomor 24 Tahun 1997 Tentang Pendaftaran Tanah," *JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Pendidikan)* 6, no. 3 (2022): 10045–52, <https://doi.org/10.36312/jisip.v6i3.3345>.

- b. Management Rights with the determination of the granting of Management Rights by the authorized official.
 - c. Waqf Land with a deed of Waqf Pledge.
 - d. Right of Ownership over a Flat House Unit with a deed of separation.
 - e. Mortgage Rights with APHT
- 1) Proof of old rights. Derived from the conversion of rights, proven by written evidence, witness testimony, if there is no complete means of proof available, it can be done with a statement of physical control for 20 consecutive years, with the conditions:
 - a. The possession is done in good faith openly corroborated by the testimony of a trustworthy person (generally by the lurah).
 - b. There are no problems in terms of tenure either before or after the announcement.
 - 2) Announcement of the results of juridical research and measurement results, if there are parties who object, then it is advisable to settle by deliberation, if that does not work, then it is settled in court.
 - 3) Ratification of the Announcement Results is legalized in an official report.
 - 4) Bookkeeping of Rights. The recording in the land book and its recording on the measurement letter is proof that the right concerned, its right holder and the land parcel described in the measurement letter are legally registered.
- b) Systematic Land Registration

Systematic land registration is a land registration activity for the first time carried out simultaneously covering all land registration objects that have not been registered in the area or part of the area of a village/kelurahan.¹⁵ Systematic land registration is based on a work plan and is carried out in areas determined by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency.

The requirements that must be completed by the applicant include ¹⁶:

- 1) Application form that has been filled in and signed by the applicant on his/her power of attorney on sufficient stamp duty;
- 2) Power of attorney if authorized;

¹⁵ Jurnal Hukum and Kenotariatan Volume, "P-ISSN : 2549-3361 e-ISSN : 2655-7789" 3, no. 1981 (2019): 279–88.

¹⁶ "Data Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan," n.d., <https://sentuhanahku.atrbpn.go.id>.

- 3) Copy of identity card (KTP) of the applicant/power of attorney if authorized;
- 4) Copy of applicant's family card;
- 5) Original proof of land acquisition / land title;
- 6) Attach proof of Income Tax Payment or Statement of Income Tax payable;
- 7) Submit proof of BPHTB or Statement of BPHTB payable;
- 8) Copy of PBB SPPT for the current year.

After the applicant completes the file, then proceed with the systematic land registration stage. Systematic Land Registration Procedure According to Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration¹⁷ :

- a) The existence of a work plan (Article 13 point 2), implemented in areas determined by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency.
- b) Establishment of an Adjudication Committee (Article 8).
- c) Preparation of the Registration Base Map (Articles 15-16). Measurements for the production of the registration base map are tied to the national technical base points as the basic framework. The registration base map becomes the basis for the production of the registration map.
- d) Delimitation of land parcels (Articles 17-19). Boundary demarcation is based on the agreement of the parties concerned. The placement of boundary signs including their maintenance is carried out by the holder of the land rights concerned. Approval of the boundaries of land parcels is set out in a Minutes signed by those giving approval.
- e) Preparation of a registration base map (Article 20)
- f) Preparation of a land register (Article 21)
- g) Preparation of measurement letter (Article 22)
- h) Collection and research of juridical data (Articles 24-25). Originating from the conversion of rights, proven by written evidence, witness testimony, if there is no complete means of

¹⁷ Tinjauan Yuridis et al., "TINJAUAN YURIDIS TERHADAP SERTIPIKAT GANDA HAK ATAS TANAH BERDASARKAN PERATURAN PEMERINTAH NOMOR 24 TAHUN 1997 TENTANG PENDAFTARAN TANAH GEOVANI AJENG FINISH, Dr.Jur Any Andjarwati.,SH.,M.Jur.," 2017.

proof available, it can be done with a statement of physical possession for 20 consecutive years with the conditions that¹⁸:

- 1) The possession is made in good faith openly corroborated by the testimony of a trustworthy person.
 - 2) There are no problems in terms of possession either before or after the announcement.
- i) Announcement of the results of the juridical data research and measurement results (Articles 26-27) is carried out for 30 days.
 - j) Ratification of the announcement results (Article 28). If after the expiry of the announcement period there is still a shortage of physical data and/or juridical data or there are still objections that have not been resolved, then the ratification is carried out with a note.

The ratification is carried out in an official report as the basis for :

- a. The recording of land rights in the land book;
 - b. Recognition of Land Rights;
 - c. Granting of Land Rights.
- k) The recording of rights (Article 29) is carried out in a land book. Based on evidence of old rights and news how to validate the announcement of physical data and juridical data.
 - l) Issuance of the certificate (Article 31). Issued by the Land Office and signed by the Chairman of the Adjudication Committee on behalf of the Head of the Office.

2. Implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle

According to the results of an interview with Mr. Cendra Satria Perdana, S.T. as Head of the Survey and Mapping Section at the South Sorong Regency Land Office, on Monday, December 11, 2023, namely the principle of delimitation contradiction is part of the legal certainty of the object of the land plot. Especially in terms of the boundaries of the land plot. The certainty of the object resulting from the application of this principle at the stage of measuring the land parcel, of course, is a means of providing legal protection for the holder of a land right both to individuals and to legal entities.¹⁹

¹⁸ Mohamad Da'i Efendi, "Penguasaan Hak Atas Tanah Yang Belum Bersertipikat," *Notaire* 3, no. 3 (2020): 381, <https://doi.org/10.20473/ntr.v3i3.22834>.

¹⁹ Perdana Cendra Satria, "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Kepala Seksi Survei Dan Pemetan" (Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan, Ruang Seksi 1, Pukul 10.15, n.d.).

There are several important things that must be considered if you want to carry out land registration, one of which is the land measurement process. Before the measurement process begins, it must first be ensured that in every corner of the land parcel to be measured, a benchmark or boundary mark has been installed. The owner of the land plot has the obligation to install and maintain boundary markers as stated in Article 17 of Government Regulation No.24 of 1997 concerning land registration.²⁰ The obligation to install and maintain boundary signs is intended to avoid disputes or land boundary disputes with the owners of adjacent land parcels in the future. The application of the principle of delimitation contradiction in the implementation of land registration in the Land Office of South Sorong Regency is carried out through the following stages:

1) Determination of Land Parcel Boundaries

According to the results of an interview with Ms. Diana Natalya Rumagia, A.P. as the Land Administrator in charge of the Registration Counter at the South Sorong District Land Office, on Monday, December 11, 2023, the applicant is directed to the registration counter. Then the applicant completes the requirements given by the registration counter. After that, the applicant will be given a schedule for measuring and determining the boundaries of the land plot, it is at this stage that the principle of delimitation contradiction is applied.²¹

Prior to the measurement of a land parcel, the applicant or land right holder must install boundary marks at the corner points of the boundary and there must be a determination of the boundary of the land first. Prior to the measurement, the applicant is required to present relevant parties such as the village head, RT/RW, urban village and bordering neighbors. The determination and installation of land boundary marks must be agreed between the owner/rights holder and the adjacent neighbors as an obligation of the applicant. Land boundary markers as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency No.3 of 1997 concerning Provisions for the

²⁰ Harianto, "Akibat Hukum Tidak Dilaksanakannya Pasal 17 Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 1997 Yang Mengatur Tentang Penetapan Batas Bidang-Bidang Tanah," 2020, 1268–82.

²¹ Rumagia Diana Natalya, "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Pengadministrasi Pertanahan" (Kantor Pertanahan Kabupaten Sorong Selatan, Ruang Loker, n.d.).

Implementation of Government Regulation No.24 of 1997 concerning land registration Article 22.²²

2) Measurement Implementation

The measurement officer is the staff of the survey and mapping section, accompanied by the measuring officer and the head of the village, RT/RW, and kelurahan. After the determination of the boundaries of the land parcel, the next implementation is the implementation of the measurement of the land parcel. Measurement of land parcels is carried out to determine the geographical location, area, situation of the land parcel for certificate attachments, making registration maps and to obtain data on the size of the land parcel as an element of returning the boundaries if for some reason the boundaries of the land parcel are lost. In the field, the measuring officer of the South Sorong District Land Office in carrying out measurements applies the principle of Contradictory Delimitation.

3) Complete Measurement Documents

As stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No.16 of 2021 concerning Land Registration articles 19A and 19B, the installation of boundary marks is then outlined in a Statement Letter on the Installation of Boundary Marks and Approval of Bordering Owners and also Measurement Drawings signed by the applicant as well as the measuring officer.²³ This is a requirement for the completeness of the application file. In the Statement Letter on Boundary Marking and Approval of the Bordering Owner, the owner of the bordering land must agree to the delimitation of the land parcel by signing the statement letter. Similarly, the village head and witnesses present during the boundary demarcation and measurement must fill in their personal data and sign the statement.

²² Budi Setyani and Badan Pertanahan Nasional, "Diajukan Untuk Memenuhi Persyaratan Program Diploma IV Sekolah Tinggi Pertanahan Nasional Yogyakarta Jurusan Manajemen Pertanahan," no. 24 (1997).

²³ Fitria Savira and Yudi Suharsono, "Implementasi Peraturan Menteri Agraria Dan Tata Ruang/Kepala Badan Petahan Nasiaonal Tentang Cara Blokir Dan Sita," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 01, no. 01 (2013): 1689–99.

B. Legal Effects If the Contradictory Delimitation Principle is Not Applied in Land Registration

The most prominent legal consequence of the non-implementation of the principle of delimitation contradiction is that there is no guarantee of legal certainty of land rights, especially certainty related to the object of the right as summarized in the certificate of land rights.²⁴ One of the legal consequences that often occurs when the application of the delimitation contradiction principle cannot be applied properly in the land registration process is the emergence of land boundary disputes. The settlement of disputes or constraints regarding the boundaries of land parcels is carried out through consensus deliberation between the landowner and the adjacent landowner, with the settlement of disputes or constraints through consensus deliberation being more familial in nature and considered more efficient.

Some of the factors that cause the Delimitation Contradiction Principle to not be implemented properly include:

- 1) Land rights holders do not properly maintain their land parcel boundaries, which is their obligation. So that this causes overlapping of land parcel boundaries, because the boundaries are not clear or the stakes or stakes that have been installed are then lost.
- 2) Bordering neighbors are not present at the time of land boundary demarcation, due to their busy schedules and or difficulty in locating the bordering landowners.
- 3) The existence of land boundary disputes, family or neighbor disputes and disputes that have entered the realm of the court.
- 4) Technical issues where there is no availability of land maps at the Head of Village Office. The unavailability of land maps and data on land boundaries at the Head of Village Office also hampers the implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle. A land map at the Head of Village Office is necessary because it is a reference for carrying out the measurement process.
- 5) Lack of socialization or guidelines on land registration techniques. Socialization and guidelines to the local government as well as technical knowledge are very important in supporting the implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle. In addition to the local government, it is also important for residents or everyone who wants to register land to install and maintain the boundaries or stakes of their respective land plots.

²⁴ Dalam Rangka et al., "Sejarah Artikel: Dipublikasi Juni 2020" 6, no. 1 (2020): 33–40.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle in land registration activities both sporadic land registration and systematic land registration in the South Sorong District Land Office goes through several stages, namely Determination of Land Parcel Boundaries where at this stage the land owner prepares and plants the boundary marker according to his appointment and is approved by the bordering parties, then the implementation of measurement where the measuring officer from the Land Office of South Sorong Regency conducts land measurement according to the boundary markers that have been determined by the landowner and witnessed by the landowner, bordering neighbors, village officials, village officials and other field witnesses, as well as the stage of completion of measurement documents which are filled, completed and signed by the landowner, bordering neighbors and witnesses as a sign of approval of the measurement. The legal impact that will occur if the application of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle cannot be applied properly in the land registration process is the emergence of land boundary disputes and the difficulty of reconstructing land plots against the emergence of the boundary dispute. The difficulty of implementing this principle is due to the lack of awareness of the landowner in understanding and maintaining the boundary markings of the land plot and the lack of awareness of bordering neighbors who consider it less important to be a witness during the process of measuring the land plot. Landowners will experience difficulties in making transfers of their land certificates, whether by sale and purchase, binding of mortgage rights or transfer.

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