

Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) for Customary Land in Sorong Regency

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Abstract: This research aims to analyze the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Program on customary land in Sorong Regency, West Papua, as well as the challenges faced by the local National Land Agency (BPN) in increasing public legal awareness of the importance of land registration. The research method used is empirical research method, which collects data through interviews, observation, and documentation. Primary data was obtained from interviews with indigenous people and the BPN, while secondary data came from relevant legal literature. The results show that the implementation of PTSL in Sorong Regency is still not optimal, especially in rural areas such as Wonosobo Village. Many indigenous people do not understand the benefits and objectives of land registration, so the program does not receive a positive response. This problem is exacerbated by geographical challenges, limited BPN human resources, and community distrust of the land certification process. As a result, many customary lands are unregistered and vulnerable to being taken by third parties, such as plantation companies, with minimal compensation. In conclusion, the implementation of PTSL in Sorong has not succeeded in achieving its goal of providing legal certainty and protection for customary landowners. Additional efforts are needed from BPN Sorong to improve equitable socialization and provide a clear understanding to the community on the importance of customary land registration as an effort to reduce potential land disputes in the future.

Keywords: Implementation, PTSL, BPN Efforts.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis implementasi Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL) terhadap tanah adat di Kabupaten Sorong, Papua Barat, serta tantangan yang dihadapi oleh Badan Pertanahan Nasional (BPN) setempat dalam meningkatkan kesadaran hukum masyarakat akan pentingnya pendaftaran tanah. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian empiris, yang mengumpulkan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Data primer diperoleh dari wawancara dengan masyarakat adat dan pihak BPN, sedangkan data sekunder berasal dari literatur hukum yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi PTSL di

Kabupaten Sorong masih belum optimal, terutama di daerah pedesaan seperti Kampung Wonosobo. Banyak masyarakat adat belum memahami manfaat dan tujuan pendaftaran tanah, sehingga program ini kurang mendapat respon positif. Masalah ini diperparah oleh tantangan geografis, keterbatasan sumber daya manusia BPN, dan ketidakpercayaan masyarakat terhadap proses sertifikasi tanah. Akibatnya, banyak tanah adat yang tidak terdaftar dan rentan diambil oleh pihak ketiga, seperti perusahaan perkebunan, dengan kompensasi yang minim. Kesimpulannya, implementasi PTSL di Sorong belum berhasil mencapai tujuannya dalam memberikan kepastian hukum dan perlindungan bagi pemilik tanah adat. Diperlukan upaya tambahan dari BPN Sorong untuk meningkatkan sosialisasi yang merata dan memberikan pemahaman yang jelas kepada masyarakat mengenai pentingnya pendaftaran tanah adat sebagai upaya mengurangi potensi sengketa tanah di masa depan.

Kata Kunci : *Implementasi, PTSL, Upaya BPN.*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country rich in crops and also an archipelago with diverse marine products. If these products are processed effectively and efficiently, they can produce high economic value to achieve national goals. National development is carried out in a sustainable manner to realize national goals as stipulated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution in the fourth paragraph, namely: "To protect the entire Indonesian nation and the entire Indonesian homeland, as well as to advance the general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice".

Land development is an important factor in achieving successful and equitable development, in the sense of national interest. The community's need for land continues to increase along with the rapid development in various fields, which causes the function of land to also develop according to the level of diverse needs. Land use must be carried out solely for the benefit of the community, as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, which states: "The land and water and the natural resources contained therein shall be under the control of the state and shall be utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people".

Soil has an important role in human life because various activities are always related to the land and carried out on the land.¹ Therefore, land is often a source of dispute due to ownership that is not registered with the authorities. In general, proof of customary land ownership is unwritten and only in the form of recognition from the surrounding

¹ Wahyu Andi Kurniawan, Setiowati Setiowati, and Theresia Supriyanti, "Ekspektasi Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap Terhadap Faktor Sosial Dan Ekonomi Masyarakat," *Tunas Agraria* 1, no. 1 (2018): 1–19, <https://doi.org/10.31292/jta.v1i1.1>.

community with natural boundary marks.² In contrast, proof of ownership under positive law is a certificate and proof of payment of land tax.³ Customary land rights that comply with customary law have been regulated in a special stipulation through Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 26/1970, which regulates changes to Hak Ulayat without restrictions on conversion, due to cost considerations as well as procedures unknown to the community to legalize their land.⁴

The government has issued legislation in the land sector, namely the Basic Agrarian Law Number 5 of 1960 (UUPA), which is a basic guideline in providing legal certainty regarding land rights for all Indonesian people to overcome land issues. The government also issued Government Regulation No. 24/1997, which states that land registration is a series of activities carried out continuously and regularly by the government, including the provision of proof of rights for existing land parcels and property rights over housing units and certain rights that encumber them.⁵

Law No. 5 of 1960 (UUPA) on Agrarian Principles and Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on land registration aim to provide legal certainty and security for land rights holders throughout Indonesia. The implementation of land registration is generally carried out in two ways, namely systematic and sporadic.⁶ Systematic registration is a land registration activity for the first time simultaneously in all land registration objects that have not been registered in the area or part of the area of a village or kelurahan. Meanwhile, sporadic 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 or kelurahan individually or in bulk. Systematic land registration is based on a work plan and is carried out in areas determined by the Minister of Agrarian Affairs or the Head of the National Land Agency. In systematic registration, there is a list that includes a map of the land parcel resulting from the measurement, which is then announced for 30 days at the Village Office where the land object is located. Meanwhile, sporadic land registration is carried out at the request of interested parties, either individually or in bulk, by the local

² Joshua Melvin Arung La'bi, Sri Susyanti Nur, and Kahar Lahae, "Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (Ptl) Terhadap Tanah Tongkonan," *SUPREMASI: Jurnal Pemikiran, Penelitian Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial, Hukum Dan Pengajarannya* 16, no. 1 (2021): 118, <https://doi.org/10.26858/supremasi.v16i1.20548>.

³ Shely Melynia, Ema Fathimah, and Gibtiah, "Kedudukan Sertifikat Sebagai Alat Bukti Yang Kuat Menurut Hukum Positif Dan Hukum Islam" 6 (2022): 41–50.

⁴ Muhammad Ilham Saputra dan Sri Wildan Ainun Mardiah, "Kedudukan Hukum Tanah Adat Dalam Pengembangan Administrasi Pertanahan Di Indonesia: Studi Komparatif," *Jurnal Amanna Gappa* 27 (2019): 76.

⁵ Dewi Widiyastuti, "Implementation of the Delimitation Contradiction Principle in Land Registration Activities at the South Sorong District Land Office," *Journal of Law Justice (JLJ)* 2, no. 2 (2024): 91–106.

⁶ Rahmat Ramadhani, "Pendaftaran Tanah Sebagai Langkah Untuk Mendapatkan Kepastian Hukum Terhadap Hak Atas Tanah," *Jurnal Sosial Dan Ekonomi* 2, no. 1 (2021): 31–40.

Land Office.⁷ Announcement of sporadic registration is made for 60 days at the Village or Kelurahan Office where the land object is located and can also be accessed through mass media.

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency responded to the problem of the slow process of making land certificates by launching a national priority program in the form of the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) which is regulated in the Minister of ATR/BPN Regulation No. 6/2018. The PTSL program is implemented throughout Indonesia to accelerate the provision of legal certainty for every land rights holder and minimize land disputes in the community.⁸

West Papua Province, especially Sorong Regency, still has many unregistered land parcels and does not have legal rights, based on data from the Sorong Regency Land Office in a pre-research conducted by the author. The large working area of the Sorong District Land Office, limited human resources, difficult geographical conditions, and the socio-cultural complexity of indigenous peoples, where most of the land in Sorong District is customary land, pose their own challenges in the implementation of land registration, especially in terms of proving the basis of rights.⁹

Sorong Regency has an area of 13,075.28 km² with both registered and unregistered customary land. The lack of legal awareness of the community to register land with the National Land Agency (BPN) often leads to land disputes. Therefore, efforts are needed from the National Land Agency to provide understanding to the community regarding the importance of land registration as a step to reduce land disputes in Sorong Regency.¹⁰

Sorong Regency is one of the areas implementing the PTSL program. The implementation of this program is very relevant considering that there are still many lands in Sorong Regency that have not been registered, with the target of the National Land Agency (BPN) in 2022 as many as 3,400 certificates through the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. Based on the developments described, the author is interested in discussing "Implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) of Customary Land in Sorong Regency."¹¹

⁷ 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>.

⁸ M. Syuib and Sarah Diana Aulia, "Implementasi PTSL Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Konflik Pertanahan Di Kecamatan Ingin Jaya Kabupaten Aceh Besar," *Jurnal Justisia : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Perundang-Undangan Dan Pranata Sosial* 6, no. 2 (2021): 217, <https://doi.org/10.22373/justisia.v6i2.11538>.

⁹ Erlin Kurnia Fatma and Kristi W Simanjuntak, "Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the Land Office Sorong Regency," *Journal of Law Justice (JLJ)* 2, no. 1 (2024): 35–52.

¹⁰ Redaksi, "Badan Pertanahan Nasional Kabupaten Sorong Imbau Masyarakat Daftarkan KepemilikanTanah," KasuariTV, 2023.

¹¹ Redaktur, "BPN Kabupaten Sorong Targetkan 3.400 Sertipikat PTSL," InfoPublik, 2022.

Based on the discussion of the author's research, there are differences in the focus of research, where previous research discusses PTSL in general while the author's research specifically examines PTSL on customary land which has different legal complexities from other land. In addition, the author's research specifically describes the challenges and efforts of the National Land Agency (BPN) of Sorong Regency in increasing public legal awareness in remote areas regarding the importance of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program for customary land that has not been registered.

METHOD

This research uses Empirical research, which is a legal research method that uses empirical facts taken from human behavior, both verbal behavior obtained from the direct interview process and real behavior carried out through direct observation.¹² Empirical research can also be used to observe the results of human behavior in the form of physical relics and archives. Then supported by two data sources applied in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. First, Primary data sources, namely data obtained directly, both from observations (observations) and interviews (interviews) with parties who are considered important. Second, any form of publication regarding the law that is not included in official documents, such as books, texts, scientific research results and legal journals, including legal materials in the form of publications using the help of internet media that are closely related to the discussion of the research.¹³ Data collection techniques in this study used interviews, observation and documentation techniques. Data analysis in the research involves data collection through interviews and observations, reduction to filter out important information, presentation of data in the form of descriptive summaries, and drawing conclusions through evaluation of research results.

DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) for Customary Land in Sorong Regency

Before describing the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), the researcher will describe the research location. Sorong Regency is geographically bordered to the north by the Pacific Ocean and Dampir Strait, to the south by the Seram Sea, to the east by Tambrau Regency and South Sorong Regency, to the west by Sorong City, Raja Ampat Regency and the Seram Sea to the west. The District Capital of Sorong

¹² Kornelius Benuf, Siti Mahmudah, and Ery Agus Priyono, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Keamanan Data Konsumen Financial Technology Di Indonesia," *Refleksi Hukum: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 2 (2019): 145–60, <https://doi.org/10.24246/jrh.2019.v3.i2.p145-160>.

¹³ Nur Ika Effendi and Yanti Murni, "Jurnal Manajemen Dan Kewirausahaan" 3, no. September (2019): 1–8.

Regency is located in Aimas District,¹⁴ and there are 30 districts or sub-districts consisting of 266 villages or villages and 26 sub-districts in Sorong Regency, one of which is the Moi Segen District of Wonosobo Village.

Wonosobo Village is one of the villages located in Moi Segen District, Sorong Regency, which has a population of 508 people, a male population of 274 people and a female population of 234 people consisting of 152 households. The people of Wonosobo Village make their living as farmers. This village was originally Klasari Village, but after the population increased, the Klasari Village community and the local government agreed to divide it into two villages, namely Klasari Village and Wonosobo Village, in which there are several clans, namely Klagilit Clan, Mugu Clan, Kladan Clan, Klagaf Clan, Kalawen Clan, Motowol Clan, Nibra Clan.

The clans in Wonosobo Village still have a family relationship, but the clan land is different. But by custom, the area is still the right of the Klagilit Clan and the place of administration in which in 1963 all the clans in the village were gathered on the customary land of the Klagilit Clan in order to facilitate administrative matters. The origin of the name Wonosobo village itself comes from the word wono which in the Moi language means associations, and because of the transmigration community in 1982 who came from Central Java Province Wonosobo Regency who moved in Sorong Regency so that the local community agreed with the transmigration community to name the village they lived in Kampung Wonosobo.¹⁵

Complete Systematic Land Registration is a Land Registration activity for the first time carried out simultaneously for all land registration objects throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in one village/kelurahan area or other names at the same level which includes the collection of physical data and juridical data for registration purposes.¹⁶ The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) in Sorong Regency began to be implemented since 2017 and began to be introduced to the community through social media and conducted direct socialization of villages that have been included in the target implementation of the PTSL program. PTSL has enormous benefits for people who belong to the middle to lower economic levels and has a positive impact because land objects can be registered easily so that if the land is traded it will get

¹⁴ Redaksi, "Profil Kabupaten Sorong: Wilayah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya, Satu Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Di Indonesia Artikel Ini Telah Tayang Di Tribunpapuabarat.Com Dengan Judul Profil Kabupaten Sorong: Wilayah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya, Satu Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus Di I," papuabarat.tribunnews.com, 2022.

¹⁵ Gerson Sem Buinei et al., "Restorative Justice Approach in Dealing with Crimes at Police Level (A Study at Polresta and Polres Sorong)," *Journal of Law Justice (JLJ)* 2, no. 1 (2024): 1–12.

¹⁶ Yazied Fahma Wijaya Muhammad et al., "Hambatan Dalam Pelaksanaan Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL)," *Jurnal Inovasi Dan Kreativitas (JIKa)* 2, no. 1 (2022): 49–68, <https://doi.org/10.30656/jika.v2i1.5082>.

a higher selling value. In addition, the PTSL program is one way of registering land that is carried out free of charge.¹⁷

The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) in Sorong Regency according to Henry Sugianto Paru as the head of the control and dispute handling section at the National Land Agency of Sorong Regency has been running effectively, although in its implementation it is often rejected by families who control customary land or the registration process is suspended by the National Land Agency (BPN) of Sorong Regency due to the existence of multiple release letters for one land object to be registered. In the ownership registered in the PTSL program, one person cannot control more than five plots of land, in other words, the number of customary land plots is greater than the number of people who can control customary land, thus causing obstacles to the implementation of land registration through the PTSL program. The requirements for the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) according to Henry Sugianto Paru are as follows:¹⁸

1. Photo copy of Identity Card (KTP) and Family Card (KK)
2. PTSL participant application letter
3. Customary release letter
4. Physical possession letter
5. Certificate of not in dispute
6. Proof of land title (deed of sale and purchase, deed of grant) 6.
7. Copy of land and building tax (PBB)
8. Approval of boundary sign installation.

In general, the requirements for land registration through the PTSL program are the same as land registration through prona, it's just that there are some differences in requirements found in the PTSL program such as application letters for PTSL participants and approval of boundary sign installation. In addition, there is a customary release letter which is a mandatory requirement in land registration in the Papua region, especially in the sorong district and is not applied to areas outside Papua. The procedures for land registration according to (Cahyani, 2019) in the PTSL program are as follows: ¹⁹

1. Sign the PTSL registration statement personally without being represented;
2. Make payments in accordance with Village Regulations made based on community agreement;

¹⁷ Fatma and Simanjuntak, "Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the Land Office Sorong Regency."

¹⁸ Iwan Permadi, "Problematika Pelaksanaan Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL) Terhadap Pendaftaran Tanah Yang Berkepastian Hukum," *Justisi* 10, no. 1 (2023): 68–79, <https://doi.org/10.33506/jurnaljustisi.v10i1.2512>.

¹⁹ Priasti Nuradini and Aminah Aminah, "Pelaksanaan Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap Terhadap Tanah Berstatus Absentee," *Notarius* 16, no. 1 (2023): 387, <https://doi.org/10.14710/nts.v16i1.42289>.

3. Provide an identity card;
4. Provide a family card;
5. Submit a tax notice that has been paid in full.

The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program in Wonosobo Village, Sorong Regency, Southwest Papua cannot be said to be optimal, because based on research in the field it has been proven that the implementation of the PTSL program is not even known by the people in Wonosobo Village, as said by Mr. Yafet Klagilit as the head of Wonosobo Village. Yafet Klagilit said "we don't know about PTSL since we only know Prona as a way to register customary land and even then it is done after the land object to be registered has a customary release letter". The implementation of the PTSL program should be carried out in Wonosobo Village because according to Article 2 paragraph 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration, namely this Ministerial Regulation aims to realize the provision of legal certainty and legal protection of community land rights based on simple, fast, smooth, safe, fair, equitable, and open and accountable principles, so as to improve the welfare and prosperity of the community and the country's economy, as well as reduce and prevent land disputes and conflicts. So that the PTSL program is very relevant to be implemented for the Wonosobo village community because there are still many customary lands that have not been registered, which is often the cause of disputes in the land sector.²⁰

In addition, it has been emphasized in Article 7 paragraph 3 point B of Ministerial Regulation Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration, namely that the PTSL program is prioritized in the location of villages / sub-districts where there are PRONA / PRODA activities, cross-sectoral, mass self-help certificates (SMS), CSR and / or other mass land registration programs, or based on the availability of legal funds in accordance with statutory provisions, for one village / sub-district. So that Wonosobo village should be one of the priority areas so that the implementation of the PTSL program takes precedence because if based on Article 7 above that villages / sub-districts where there are Prona activities are prioritized. Wonosobo Village is also one of the villages / sub-districts that have carried out Prona activities before, and the large number of customary lands that have not been registered is the reason that the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is to be implemented in Wonosobo Village because this program is needed by the community to obtain legal certainty for the customary land they own.

²⁰ Nanda Dwi Rizkia et al., "Use of Online Dispute Resolution in Realizing Restorative Justice in E-Commerce Disputes," *Journal Equity of Law and Governance* 4, no. 2 (2024): 108–18.

B. Efforts of the Sorong District National Land Agency (BPN) in Raising Public Legal Awareness of PTSL

The National Land Agency (BPN) of Sorong Regency plays a very important role in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program to provide legal protection to holders of rights to a parcel of customary land in Sorong Regency. Henry Sugianto Paru said "the very low level of public awareness to register their land and the lack of understanding from the community as well as the frequent occurrence of multiple release letters for one land object are factors inhibiting the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration program in Sorong Regency". Therefore, there needs to be efforts from the National Land Agency (BPN) of Sorong Regency to increase the level of legal understanding of the community about the importance of implementing land registration.

The implementation of socialization about PTSL carried out by the National Land Agency (BPN) of Sorong Regency is one of the efforts to maximize land registration through the PTSL program. The socialization carried out in one year is only once and is only carried out for each village that has been targeted for the implementation of the PTSL program, in other words, the socialization carried out is far from optimal because it is not evenly distributed to the people of Sorong Regency as a whole which results in many people not knowing about the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program, especially for people in Wonosobo village. Hermanus Klagilit as the Customary Council of the Moi Segen tribe, Moi Segen District said that "The PTSL program has never been implemented in Wonosobo village, even the socialization of the PTSL program was never what we knew was Prona".

Not maximizing the implementation of socialization from the National Land Agency (BPN) of Sorong Regency resulted in a lack of legal understanding for the community about the importance of land registration and the purpose of land registration, which was known during an interview with the Moi Tribal Council. Mr. Hermanus Klagilit questioned what exactly is the purpose of land registration, because according to the understanding of the indigenous people, the customary land they control does not need to be registered because even without registration this land still belongs to the indigenous people, and they have a reverse understanding of the purpose of land registration. The Wonosobo community thinks that when customary land is registered, it can no longer be controlled by the community and is easier for other people or the government to take. So the indigenous people think that customary land is safer when the customary land is not registered because it is still free. The lack of public understanding of the purpose of land registration is the cause of the community of customary rights holders not being open to the National Land Agency (BPN)[\[1\]](#) of Sorong Regency who entered Wonosobo village to conduct socialization, which is based on the fact that according to the indigenous people,

previously there had been land registration through Prona but there were still many customary lands that were used for oil palm companies, even though what actually happened was that customary land was taken by oil palm companies.

Customary land taken for oil palm companies is one of the factors that the indigenous people of the Moi Segen tribe do not carry out land registration. It was recorded in 2024 that the oil palm company, PT Inti Kebun Sejahtera (IKSJ), had eliminated the Moi Segen customary forest in Sorong Regency covering an area of 226 hectares, knocking down sago trees and trees of economic value with losses reaching 2.5 million. The eviction was carried out in December 2023 without the consent of the clan and was carried out when residents were busy celebrating Christmas, which was then stopped on December 28, 2023 by members of the clan. Apart from the factor of oil palm companies, according to Hermanus Klagilit, the land taken and used by the government for transmigration residents who pay at a very low value is also one of the factors causing the indigenous people of Wonosobo Village not to carry out land registration.

The Sorong District National Land Agency (BPN) should disseminate information about the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) through villages and sub-districts so that the community can know and feel the benefits at low cost, fast, and transparent. This effort should be a concern of the Sorong District BPN so that the community can easily understand the implementation process, including requirements such as physical data preparation and payment in the PTSL program land certification process. Clear access to information can also attract community attention and participation, so that optimization of the PTSL program targets can be achieved.²¹ In addition, there is a need for collaboration between the BPN and village governments to provide the necessary human resources and support to increase public confidence in the land registration process.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program in Sorong Regency is still ineffective even though it has been running since 2017, with many customary lands in Wonosobo Village not yet registered and the Moi Segen Customary Council not knowing that PTSL can be used to certify customary lands for free. The Sorong District National Land Agency (BPN) has conducted socialization on the PTSL program, but the socialization is uneven and only conducted once a year, with no additional efforts to introduce the program more widely to the indigenous community in Wonosobo Village. The lack of legal understanding about land registration means that

²¹ Permadi, "Problematika Pelaksanaan Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL) Terhadap Pendaftaran Tanah Yang Berkepastian Hukum."

many indigenous communities are unaware of the PTSL program and as a result their customary land is controlled by oil palm companies for very little money.

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