



Implementation Of Policy Accelerate The Implementation Of Complete Systemic Land Registration (PTSL) At The National Land Agency Of Medan City

Tongam Nadeak

Department of Public Administration Science, University Of North Sumatra, Indonesia.

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ABSTRACT

The policy for the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) carried out by the Government based on the Minister of Agrarian Regulation No. 1 of 2017 is generally a land registration activity for the first time that is carried out simultaneously which includes all land registration objects that have not been registered in one village/kelurahan area. or other names at the same level in order to guarantee legal certainty and legal protection of people's land rights in a fair and equitable manner. The title of this research is the implementation of the Policy for the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the National Land Agency of Medan City. The research method used in this study is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis techniques that describe the actual phenomenon of events in the field with the Merilee S Grindle theoretical approach which suggests that the success of a policy is influenced by the content of policy variables and the policy environment (context of policy).). The data collection technique used is Interview, Observation and Documentation related to Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL). The implementation of the policy for the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) by the National Land Agency of Medan City is going well even though the human resources or implementing personnel in the field are still lacking in quantity. So that the implementor in the field must work with an inappropriate workload.

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Corresponding Author:

Tongam Nadeak,
Department of Public Administration Science,
University Of North Sumatra, Indonesia,
Jl. Dr. Mansur No. 9 Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Kota Medan 20222.
Email: tongamnadeak@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The resolution of land cases has always been the concern of all levels of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia at the Central level, Provincial Regional Offices and Regency/City Land Offices throughout Indonesia. As of September 2013, the number of land cases reached 4,223 cases, consisting of the remaining 1,888 cases in 2012 and 2,335 new cases. The number of cases that have been completed has reached 2,014 cases or 47.69% spread across 33 provinces

throughout Indonesia and until now amount of land new certified only 45% of the total amount of land in Indonesia. (<http://www.presidentri.go.id/blusukan-2/sum-penerbitan-sertifikat-tanah-terus-enhanced.html/> accessed on September 24, 2017 at 10.50 WIB) This fact eventually became the basis for the emergence of violence and looting perpetrated by individuals or even a certain group of people, which is usually known as "Victimization of Land Crimes".

As a state of law, Indonesia in many cases shows that this violence arises from ownership of land certificate issues. This is something that has been talked about a lot lately. As data shown by KPA, in 2017 there were at least 659 agrarian or land conflicts in various areas with an area of 520,491.87 hectares. These conflicts involved at least 652,738 families. Compared to 2016, this year's conflict showed a significant increase, aka 50%. (Dewi Kartika-Secretary General of KPA, in Mongabay, Agrarian Conflict is Still High in 2017, Criminalization of Residents Continues, accessed on January 17 2018, at 19.20 WIB) Of all sectors, plantations occupy the first position. A total of 208 agrarian conflicts in this sector throughout 2017, or 32% of all incidents. Properties take second place with 199 or 30% conflicts. The third is infrastructure with 94 (14%), followed by the agricultural sector with 78 (12%). The forestry sector is 30 (5%), the coastal and marine sector 28 (4%), the last is mining 22 (3%).

For infrastructure, conflicts occurred over 52,607.9 hectares and mining 45,792.8 hectares. The coastal and marine sector is 41,109.47 hectares, the agriculture and food sector is 38,986.24 hectares. The conflict area in the property sector is 10,337.72 hectares. Meanwhile, during the three years of the Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla administration (2015-2017), there were 1,361 agrarian conflicts. With these successive cases, coupled with the large number of lands that have not been certified, many programs have been launched by the government in order to overcome the land problems that arise. One of them is the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. The program, which was originally known as the national program (prona), is an important and strategic matter for regional documents that have legal certainty in realizing the truth of the subject and object of the land itself. The approach taken in this PTSL is through village per village, district per district, and city per city throughout Indonesia.

Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) is a land registration activity for the first time that is carried out simultaneously which includes all land registration objects that have not been registered in one village/kelurahan area or other names at the same level in order to guarantee legal certainty and legal protection of rights. on people's land in a fair and equitable manner, as well as encouraging the economic growth of the state in general and the people's economy in particular, it is necessary to accelerate complete land registration throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Systematic land registration is carried out on the initiative of the government based on a long-term and annual work plan and is carried out in areas determined by the State Minister for Agrarian Affairs or the Head of the National Land Agency.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. This is viewed from the problem and research objectives. Qualitative research requires information in descriptive form or prefers the meaning behind the descriptive data. According to Zuriyah (2006:47) research using descriptive methods is research that is directed at providing symptoms -symptoms, facts and events systematically and accurately regarding the characteristics of a particular population or area. In descriptive research, there is no need to find or explain interconnections and test hypotheses.

According to Bogdan and Taylor (1993:30), qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces qualitative descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. According to both, this approach is directed at the background and the individual as a whole (holistic). And according to Denzin and Lincoln in Andi Prastowo (2016: 22) Explaining "The word qualitative implies an emphasis on processes and meanings that are non rigorously executed or measured". Therefore, this research is intended as a systematic activity to find theory from the field, namely the interpretation of the

phenomenon of the implementation of the policy of accelerating the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) in the national land agency of the city of Medan regarding the contents of the policy and the environment of the policy.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

From all the information and data obtained from interviews with the organizers or the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), namely employees of the National Land Agency of the Medan City Office and the community who carry out land registration arrangements or who are the objects of this PTSL program. Furthermore, the data will be given an analysis of the implementation of the policy for the Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the National Land Agency (BPN) Medan City office. In carrying out the analysis.

The policy implementation model studied by Merilee S Grindel in Subarsono (2008:92), sees that the success of implementation is assessed from two aspects, namely Content of Policy or policy content and Context of Policy or policy environment. The indicators to see the success of the policy in terms of policy content are (1) the extent to which the interests of the target group or target groups are contained in the content of the policy; (2) types of benefits received by the target groups; (3) The extent to which changes are desired from a policy; (4) Is the location of a program appropriate; (5) Whether a policy has mentioned the implementor in detail and (6) Is a program supported by adequate resources. While the indicators of the policy environment are seen from: (1) How much power, interest, and strategies owned by the actors involved in policy implementation; (2) Characteristics of institutions and regimes in power; (3) The level of compliance and responsiveness of the target group.

The implementation of the Program for Accelerating the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the National Land Agency (BPN) of the Medan City office is going well and this can be seen from the following indicators:

3.1 Implementing Complete Systematic Land Registration Acceleration Activities

- a. Complete Systematic Land Registration in the juridical field is carried out by the Regency/City Land Office;
- b. The implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration in the juridical field is carried out by the Regency/City Land Office as referred to in number 1 above under the control and coordination, guidance, and supervision (monitoring evaluation) of the Head of the Regional Office of the Provincial National Land Agency and the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/ Head of the National Land Agency cq Director General of Agrarian Law Relations;
- c. The Head of the Provincial National Land Agency Regional Office is responsible for the successful implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration as a whole in the working area of the Provincial National Land Agency Regional Office, therefore has the following duties:
 - 1) Leading coordination meetings for the preparation of Complete Systematic Land Registration with all officials within the Regional Office and Land Office, and if necessary coordinating with Regional Governments related to the acceleration of implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration and synchronization of cross-sectoral activities;
 - 2) Leading strategy meetings for the management of available human resources and location directions to be determined for the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration, including mobilizing existing human resources within the Regional Office of the Agency The Head of the Agrarian Law Relations Division as the technical coordinator of the juridical field of Complete Systematic Land Registration has the following duties:
 - 3) Coordinate the technical preparation of Complete Systematic Land Registration in the juridical field with all officials in the Regional Office and Land Office, and if necessary can coordinate with the Regional Government related to the implementation of the acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration and synchronization of cross-sectoral activities;

- 4) Coordinate and prepare the schedule of activities for the Adjudication Committee for the Acceleration of the Judicial Task Force and the Physical Task Force in implementation

3.2 Preparation (Socialization, Determination Location, Manpower Planning and Formation of the Acceleration Adjudication Committee, Training)

Preparations are made in the First Month (B.1). Preparatory activities include:

a. Socialization

All ranks of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency provide information on the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration to the public directly or through the media.

b. Determination of Location and Number of Fields

- 1) Location determined by taking into account the availability of work maps, the availability and optimal capacity of the Committee, and the Task Force;
- 2) If the volume of plots in the determined village/kelurahan is smaller than the capacity of the number of plots of land that can be worked on by the committee, then the committee can work on several villages/kelurahan;
- 3) Tasks that assist the committee as mentioned in number 2 can be formed in each village/kelurahan;
- 4) The location that has been prepared is determined by the Head of the relevant Regency/City Land Office;
- 5) If the specified location consists of several villages, try to ensure that the villages that are the object of the Complete Systematic Land Registration are located close together;

c. Planning for committee personnel and the Juridical Task Force

- 1) The Head of the Regional Office of the Provincial National Land Agency conducts an inventory of the number of employees who can be assigned as committees and juridical Task Forces;
- 2) One Committee in the Complete Systematic Land Registration called the Acceleration Adjudication Committee consists of 4 employees of the National Land Agency plus one from the kelurahan/village, and its membership can be added as needed;
- 3) For juridical data collection, the Acceleration Adjudication Committee

d. Implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Acceleration Policy (PTSL) at the Medan City BPN in terms of Policy Content

The success of a policy can be seen from several indicators of policy content that refer to an outcome whether the policy is ready to be implemented or not and whether the policy if implemented will be successful or not.

3.3 To what extent is the interest of the target group or target groups Included in the Contents of the Policy (Interest Affected)

A policy is aimed at a public interest. The interests that are affected or influenced by a policy involve the extent to which the interests of the target group or target groups are contained in the content of the policy. Interest affected relates to various interests that affect the implementation of a policy. This indicator argues that a policy in its implementation must involve many interests, and the extent to which these interests have an influence on its implementation.

In essence, the people who own land parcels need a legal protection that becomes strong evidence and a juridical basis for land owners. In the PTSL program policy contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of National Land Agency Number 35 of 2016 concerning Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration, it is contained that community owners of land parcels are guaranteed the need for legal certainty over land parcels that are their rights through the issuance of a land certificate which will be owned by the community.

a. Types of Benefits Received By Target Groups

In a policy, of course, there will be benefits that are expected to be achieved, both general goals and specific goals, both benefits for regulators, implementers and for the community who are the object or target group of the policy. This indicator refers to an understanding that shows or explains that in a policy there must be several types of benefits that indicate the output or impact generated through the implementation of a policy to be implemented.

In the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Acceleration of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) it is explained that the benefits of implementing this land registration program are to provide legal certainty guarantees and legal protection of community land rights. fair and equitable, as well as encouraging the economic growth of the state in general and the people's economy in particular, it is necessary to accelerate complete land registration throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as mandated in Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations;

In implementing policies within the target group, the National Land Agency mentions the benefits that will be received by the community by implementing this policy.

3.4 Challenges and Obstacles to the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Policies in Issuing Comprehensive Land Certificates by the National Land Agency (BPN) of Medan City

In every implementation of a policy, of course, has its own challenges and obstacles experienced by the implementers. Likewise with the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Policy (PTSL) in the issuance of a comprehensive land certificate by the National Land Agency (BPN) of Medan City. After knowing the challenges and obstacles experienced, it is hoped that they will be able to provide solutions that can improve the performance of the implementor in the future.

a. Individual

In the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) Policy, of course, there are certain challenges that the implementers are trying to overcome in their own way. Individual challenges or obstacles are something that must be faced and can only be resolved through the implementor personally.

The individual challenges or obstacles to the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Policy (PTSL) in the issuance of a comprehensive land certificate by the National Land Agency (BPN) of Medan City are that each implementor is required to be faster, more precise, and professional, and is required to work every day despite working hours. has ended, due to the insufficient quantity of human resources, there are quite a number of files that must be checked so that the implementor is required to continue working. Not only that, implementors must be able to approach the different behaviors of the policy target group. For this reason, implementors are required to work dynamically and quickly adapt to the policy environment.

b. Technical

Technical obstacles or challenges are things that occur due to technical errors that are beyond the expectations of the implementor. The obstacles and challenges are due to technical problems, such as the unavailability of related parties such as the village head who is needed to fulfill the community file legislation so that it slows down the community in registering. In the field of measurement, the technical obstacle faced by the implementor is the unavailability of the community who owns land juridical data in making measurements between the boundaries of the land to be measured. This causes delays in the measurement process.

c. Resources

Resources can be a challenge and an obstacle in implementing a policy. As for the challenges and obstacles to the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Policy (PTSL) in the issuance of a comprehensive land certificate by the National Land Agency (BPN) of Medan City, the limited staff for implementing it. In its implementation, there are only 2 field officers in one kelurahan, while the people served in one kelurahan can reach 1000 certificate requirements.

4. CONCLUSION

In the process of implementing a policy, Grindle's basic idea emphasizes the link between policy objectives and the results of the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Acceleration (PTSL) policy.

Based on the policy content variable, there are several indicators that influence the implementation of the Policy for Accelerating the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) at the Medan City National Land Agency, namely: 1) The extent to which the interests of the target group or target groups are contained in the policy content (Interest Affected) What is influenced here is the interest in the legal protection of the people of Medan city who own land parcels and the interest for the government is to re-register the administration of land ownership and rearrange it. 2) Types of Benefits Received by Target Groups in the field, the benefits received by the community have been well detailed, namely the community will receive the benefits of legal protection in the form of a certificate which is a symbol or proof of community land ownership.

The extent to which changes are desired from a policy, the changes to be achieved by the Medan City National Land Agency (BPN) are seen from the targets they set as a form of performance, namely as much as 9,000 plots of land to be completed in one year of work. 4) The Location of a Program is Right, considering that the Policy for Accelerating the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) has a clear goal and a real output, namely legal certainty over land owned by the people of Medan City, which is proven by a certificate. 5) Has A Policy Mentioned Its Implementors in Detail? In the field, BPN as the implementor of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Policy for the city of Medan has conveyed to the public that BPN is an institution or agency that is an extension of the central government's arm in carrying out this land registration in the policy area. Medan city.

Is a Program Supported by Adequate Resources, in the field of PTSL policy, it has been supported by resources, namely in terms of Human Resources, there are 45 employees who implement the PTSL program consisting of Juridical, Physical and Adjudication task forces. In terms of financial resources, the PTSL program is sourced from the government both from the Budget Program Contents List (DIPA), Non-Tax State Revenue (PBNP) and others. 7) How much power, interests, and strategies are owned by the actors involved in implementing the policy, namely BPN as the implementing agency has great power in influencing the community to actively participate in implementing this PTSL policy, as an official agency it is easier for BPN to gain trust from target groups.

The level of compliance and responsiveness of the target group of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Policy implemented by the Medan City BPN received a positive response from the Medan city community, especially those who do not have a certificate or who already have a certificate but are not yet official and BPN shows that the community is proactive in implementing this policy seen in three forms, namely the results at the implementation stage, the impact of the implementation of the policy and the obstacles and problems in the implementation of the policy.

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