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DAFTAR ISI

THE CONCEPT OF AGRARIAN REFORM ON THE WELFARE OF FARMERS (CASE STUDY IN TANGERANG REGENCY) Annisa Puspita Sari, Amiludin..... 1-15

NETIZENS' OPINIONS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
Hartanto, Agus Hidayat..... 16-33

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY BY VILLAGE HEADS IN THE COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION PROGRAM (PTSL) (Case Study of Cikupa Village for Fiscal Year 2021) Raji Zamzami Sulthony, Ulil Albab, Amiludin 34-50

THE DISPARITY IN JUDGES' DECISIONS ON THE CRIME OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IS REVIEWED FROM LAW NUMBER 35 OF 2014 CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO LAW NO. 23 OF 2002 CONCERNING CHILD PROTECTION (Study of Decision Number 858/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Bjm and Number 137/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Grt) Mutiara Rengganis, Gary Gagarin, Zarisnov Arafat..... 51-68

LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS AGAINST LIMESTONE MINING ACTIVITIES IN TAMANSARI VILLAGE, PANGKALAN DISTRICT ARE LINKED TO LAW NUMBER 3 OF 2020 CONCERNING AMENDMENTS TO LAW NUMBER 4 OF 2009 CONCERNING MINERAL AND COAL MINING Maya Setiawathi, Anwar Hidayat, Zarisnov Arafat 69-85

LEGAL PROTECTION FOR NOTARIES IN MAKING A DEED OF STATEMENT OF MEETING RESOLUTION (PKR) BASED ON CIRCULAR DECISIONS OUTSIDE THE GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS (GMS) MADE BY SHAREHOLDERS (Case Study at the Office of Notary Mulyani, S.H., M.Kn) Tiyas Vironika, Muhamad Abas, Zarisnov Arafat 86-101

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY BY VILLAGE HEADS IN THE COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION PROGRAM (PTSL) (Case Study of Cikupa Village for Fiscal Year 2021)

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Abstrack: Abuse of authority by village heads in the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is an important and interesting issue to be researched. This study aims to identify and analyze cases of abuse of authority that occurred in Cikupa Village in the 2021 fiscal year. The research method used is a case study with an empirical normative approach. Data was obtained through observation, and document study. The results of the study showed indications of abuse of authority by village heads in the implementation of PTSL, including misuse of funds, data manipulation, and violation of procedures. The implications of these findings are the need for strict preventive and law enforcement measures to prevent future abuse of authority and ensure the successful implementation of PTSL. This research makes an important contribution to understanding the dynamics of the implementation of land programs at the local level and highlights the importance of transparent and accountable governance in the implementation of village government.

Keywords: Cikupa Village, Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL)

1. Introduction

Indonesia is an agrarian country that has regulations regarding land, this is in accordance with the mandate of the constitution contained in article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which reads, "The earth, water and natural resources contained in it are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". Through this article, the state has the right to control and manage the earth, water, and natural resources contained in it to be used as much as possible in increasing income, both for the state and also to increase income for its people which aims to prosper and prosper the people.¹

¹ Nurdin, M. (2018). *The Roots of Land Conflict in Indonesia*. Positum Law Journal, 3(2), 126. <https://doi.org/10.35706/positum.v3i2.2897>

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

Village government has a strategic role in development and community services at the local level. However, the abuse of authority by village officials is a serious challenge in realizing a clean and integrity government. This study aims to analyze cases of abuse of authority by the Head of Cikupa Village, Tangerang Regency in 2021, as well as explore steps that can be taken to improve village governance.

Abuse of authority by public officials is a form of serious violation of the principles of democracy, justice, and good governance. The case of abuse of authority by the Head of Cikupa Village, Tangerang Regency in 2021 has been in the public spotlight because of its significant social, economic, and political implications. This paper will discuss the case from various perspectives, including the background, chronology, causal factors, impacts, and responses provided by the government and the community.²

In a government organization, the success or failure of the implementation of public services is influenced by leadership, through leadership and supported by adequate government, the implementation of good government will be realized, on the contrary, weaknesses in leadership are one of the causes of not achieving public service goals. The collapse of bureaucratic performance in Indonesia. The implementation study approach must begin with the formulation of the problem formulation, including how the position and authority of the Village Head are in accordance with their main duties and functions in the implementation of village government. The purpose of this study is to find out the position and legal consequences of village head officials in organizing village government in accordance with the provisions of village laws and regulations.³

The government bureaucracy is expected to be able to provide good public services to the community without discrimination. Sjahrudin Rasul then said that good governance is an issue raised in the management of public administration. This is reflected, among other things, in the intense demands from the public to state administrators, both in the government, the House of Representatives and the judiciary to organize good governance.

² Ilham Arisaputra, M. (2013). *Application of Good Governance Principles in Implementation of Agrarian Reform in Indonesia*. Yuridika, 28(2). <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v28i2.1881>

³ Sumeru, A. (2016). *The Position of Village Head Officials in the Implementation of Government Village*. JKMP (Journal of Public Policy and Management), 4(1), 47–56. <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v4i1.198>

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

The administration of government must be based on the principle of legality, the principle of protection of human rights and the general principles of good governance.⁴

In accordance with Article 1 number 17 of Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration (UUAP), the General Principles of Good Governance (AAUPB) is a principle used as a reference for the use of authority for Government Officials in issuing decisions and/or actions in the administration of government. This principle is aimed at the creation of *good governance*, which is "the practice of the administration of power and authority by the government in general and economic development in particular." In addition to implementing AAUPB, the administration of government must also be guided by the principle of not abusing authority. as stipulated in Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, namely Article 10 paragraph (1) letter e and its Explanation which reads: "What is meant by the "principle of not abusing authority" is the principle that obliges every Agency and/or Government Official not to use its authority for personal or other interests and is not in accordance with the purpose of granting such authority, not exceeding, not abusing, and/or not mixing authority".⁵

The village head in Cikupa, Tangerang Regency, was sentenced to 2 years in prison for the abuse of authority he committed in which he illegally collected taxes from residents, which was based on the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. The implementation of land registration or the granting of land rights certificates can create order in land administration in order to prevent problems or conflicts over land rights with the existence or by the provision of proof of legal ownership. One of the government's programs to reduce problems or conflicts over land rights is the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is an activity to implement land registration that is carried out simultaneously for the first time for all land objects that have not been registered or do not have clear ownership. In addition, it is also possible to register land that has been registered for land rights or ownership to strengthen evidence of land ownership in a village/sub-district area.

In the Agrarian Law which regulates rights in land affairs, including land rights, land is distributed and owned by a person who has the rights that have been regulated in the UUPA,

⁴ Mubarak, R., & Trisna, W. (2021). *Determination of State Financial Losses as a Result Abuse of Authority of Government Officials*. Scientific Journal of Law Enforcement, 8(2), 174–182.

<https://doi.org/10.31289/jiph.v8i2.5811>

⁵ Ibid

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

to be used or utilized. The granting and ownership of land with these rights will never be meaningful if its use is only limited to land as the surface of the earth. For any purpose, it cannot be far from that, it will always be necessary to use the body of the earth underneath it as well as the water and space above it. Legal acts regarding land by themselves include plants and buildings, because the law includes plants and buildings contained in them. Land acquisition activities by the Government to carry out development for the public interest can be called land acquisition followed by distribution. compensation to those who are entitled to the land.

The definition of Complete Systematic Land Registration summarized by PTSL is the first Land Registration activity that is carried out jointly for all Land Registration objects in all regions of the Republic of Indonesia in one village/sub-district or other names at the same level, which includes the collection of juridical data on one or part of the Land Registration object for registration purposes, This is regulated in Article 1 number 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 2018.⁶

The Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) is an element of the work program of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). The enactment of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) since 2017 until now, the PTSL Program has been waiting for a lot of people who are waiting, because this Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) is a program to make free certificates without cost provided by the government and the budget has been charged directly by the government itself, so the enthusiasm of the community who are very large to register their land is most important for someone with economic limitations to They are very supportive of this program. Therefore, certificates are very important for the land owner concerned, can provide a guarantee of legal certainty and certainty of the land rights owned and can find out information about the right holder, type of rights, land area and land boundaries in detail and clearly. ⁷

In essence, this land registration program is interpreted as a guarantee and guarantee of legal certainty over the rights to land owned by citizens of the Republic of Indonesia.

⁶ Ningrum, W. A., & Djajaputra, G. (2021). *Implementation of the Land Registration Program Complete Systematic (PTSL) According to the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning of the Head of the National Land Agency Republic of Indonesia Number 6 Years 2018 (Case Example: Lembangsari Village, Rajeg District Tangerang Regency)*. 4.

⁷ Ibid

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

Normative legal certainty is a regulation that is made and promulgated with certainty because the regulation is clear and logical. Guarantee of legal certainty of land rights as a land development objective. The acceleration of land registration is an answer to the state's demand to prove the legal certainty of land rights. Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) is carried out to obtain legal certainty for land rights holders or other parties who have interests in the land they control. Legal certainty of land ownership can be created through the issuance of land certificates. The Basic Agrarian Law stipulates that the Government carries out land registration in all areas of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the aim of ensuring legal certainty of land rights.

In its implementation, the government has determined which areas have been determined as land registration areas systematically by forming a Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency in coordination with the Head of the Regional Office of the Provincial Land Agency and the Head of the local Land Office. The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program was formed against the background of low interest in creating registered land ownership data. In fact, the existence of proof of certificates of land rights and land ownership that has been registered is a form of certainty and can also strengthen evidence and legal protection for the owner. Therefore, with the existence of this land rights and land ownership registration program, it is hoped that it can ensure legal certainty and legal protection for lands owned by the community. However, it turns out that the target that the government wants to achieve has not met the target that has been planned, because it turns out that there are still many individuals out there who commit bad acts of corrupt organizers by committing illegal acts, gartification, bribery, and extortion as well as indications of abuse of position in its implementation which results in problems occurring in the community and also makes people who previously wanted to register their land become did not register due to the bad actions of the organizers.

This act of abuse of authority is clearly carried out by individuals who are authorized by the government to organize the PTSL program in Cikupa village who have positions and positions in the PTSL committee including village heads, village officials, and residents formed in the PTSL program committee. Illegal levies and alleged corruption of the PTSL program occurred in various regions in Indonesia with a considerable number of victims and losses due to illegal levies and alleged corruption reaching 2 billion rupiah by attracting a certain amount of money to participants who wanted to register land. The nominal amount of money requested by individuals who commit bad deeds and illegal levies and requested by the organizers and committee of the program varies, between 500 thousand to 1.8 million

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

rupiah on the grounds that there are additional fees paid but without being based on clear legal rules.

Abuse of authority, both according to the State Administrative Law and criminal law, has its own legal domain, even though the two have a close relationship with each other, on the one hand the Law guarantees legal certainty against the actions of Government Administrative Officials in running the government, on the other hand, Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Corruption Crimes (TPK Law) protects the interests of the state against the actions of corrupt Government Administrative Officials or violating the provisions of laws and regulations which are certainly detrimental to the state's finances and hindering the running of government and development. The existence of illegal levies (pungli) today is inseparable from the gray history of the past, even illegal levies (pungli) have become a culture that has been institutionalized, illegal levies (pungli) are a disease of society that has been cultured from the highest echelon level to the level of small echelons.⁸

2. Research Methods

The research method used is normative empirical, which is a research method that in this case combines normative legal elements which are then supported by the addition of data or empirical elements. This normative-empirical research method also concerns the application of normative legal provisions (laws) in actions on every specific legal event that occurs in a society. In the preparation of this Scientific Journal, the researcher uses normative legal research methods. This causes researchers to use library materials as data to analyze cases in the preparation of this scientific journal.

3. Analysis and Discussion

Public service is the process of providing services carried out by the government to the community or the public without discriminating between certain groups and provided voluntarily or at a certain cost so that even groups that cannot afford it can reach it. The services carried out by the government are basically not profit-oriented, that is, the services carried out are actually for the satisfaction of the community as customers as a form of government responsibility.

⁸ Mubarak, R., & Trisna, W. (2021). *Determination of State Financial Losses as a Result Abuse of Authority of Government Officials*. Scientific Journal of Law Enforcement, 8(2), 174–182.
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Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

The existence of illegal levies (pungli) today is inseparable from the gray history of the past, even illegal levies (pungli) have become a culture that has been institutionalized, illegal levies (pungli) are a disease of society that has been cultured from the highest echelon level to the level of small echelons. The eradication of illegal levies (pungli) must be carried out in an integrated manner by moralistic means (human mental and moral development) and abolitionistic methods (symptomatic measures) as preventive measures. The central government in this case has helped the task force to sweep illegal levies regulated in Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2016. The government has prepared three ways of reporting for the public to be actively involved in reporting pungli actions in the field, either through the web, SMS or telephone.⁹

The village head as the holder of the power to manage village finances according to the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 113 of 2014 concerning Village Financial Management article 1 and the holder of the power to manage village assets according to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages article 26 paragraph 2. In addition to village head officials assisted by village officials, in article 1 number 4 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, the Village Consultative Body or what is called by another name is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the villagers based on regional representation and are determined democratically. The village head has a strategic position as the organizer of the village government. However, when exercising village authority, the two institutions have the same position, namely the village head and the Village Consultative Body (BPD).¹⁰

The Complete Systematic Land Registration or so-called PTSL has designated Cikupa Village as one of the PTSL locations in Tangerang Regency for the 2021 fiscal year. However, in the implementation of complete systematic land registration in Cikupa Village, Tangerang Regency, the author found cases of abuse of authority committed by the village head related to the implementation of PTSL application registration. Regarding the cost of the PTSL program, starting from measurement, legal data collection to becoming a certificate is free of charge (free) because everything is borne by the Government.

The people of Cikupa village have known from the beginning that this PTSL program is free from the government itself, but it is free in the sense that everything here is not free.

⁹ Ramadhani, W. (2017). *Law Enforcement in Tackling Illegal Levies Against Public Service*. 12.

¹⁰ Sumeru, A. (2016). *The Position of Village Head Officials in the Implementation of Government Village*. JKMP (Journal of Public Policy and Management), 4(1), 47–56. <https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v4i1.198>

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

There are fees requested according to the Decree of the 3 Ministers. Based on the Joint Decree of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency, the Minister of Home Affairs, the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 25/SKB/V/2017, Number 590-3167A of 2017, Number 34 of 2017 concerning Financing for the Preparation of Systematic Land Registration is allowed to charge the necessary fees for preparation based on the regulation in category V (Java-Bali) of Rp. 150,000.00. The cost is used for stamp duty and land boundaries and everything is borne by the community itself. The village government that collects the fee is a village working group chaired by the Village Head.¹¹

The PTSL program is a form of the State's presence in the land sector to provide guarantees and legal certainty over land with evidence and ownership rights as norms in Article 19 of the UUPA. Therefore, the government is obliged to organize land registration throughout Indonesia. One of the ways carried out by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning is by implementing the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program whose legality is based on the Government Regulation of ATR/Head of BPN Number 35 of 2016, concerning the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration.

PTSL is a land registration activity for the first time that is carried out simultaneously for all land registration objects throughout Indonesia in one village/sub-district, or at the same level, including the collection and determination of the correctness of physical data and juridical data regarding one or several land registration objects for the purpose of registration.

The government continues to find land in Indonesia that has not been registered or does not have a certificate is the background for the initiation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program because after all, land certificates are a strong and authentic evidence of public land ownership so that land rights owners have legal certainty and legal protection.

¹¹ Ningrum, W. A., & Djajaputra, G. (2021). *Implementation of the Land Registration Program Complete Systematic (PTSL) According to the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Governance Room/Head of the National Land Agency Republic of Indonesia Number 6 Years 2018 (Case Example: Lembangari Village, Rajeg District Tangerang Regency)*. 4.

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

3.1. Abuse of Authority of Village Heads in the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) of Cikupa Village for the 2021 Fiscal Year

The village head is one of the adjudication committees in the implementation of land registration, as well as a person who knows the ins and outs of his village, as one of the traditional leaders, provides a legal stamp on the validity of land ownership, helping to solve problems. disputes in the event of disputes between residents regarding land and providing documents that need to be submitted to make land certificates and assist the community in registering land.¹²

The implementation of the PTSL program is exploited and allegedly vulnerable to illegal practices carried out by the organizing committee, the existence of victims of the organizer's deviations towards the program is strengthened by the discovery of illegal collection practices on the grounds that there are additional fees or fees imposed in excess of the provisions of the law. Basically, gratuities in the form of gifts, promises, or reasons for additional costs, operational money, and others are seen as illegal levies that often occur in public services and government strategic programs, including in the process of making land certificates for PTSL programs. Illegal levies are basically categorized into 3 forms of fraud, namely extortion, bribery, and gratuities. Fraud and fraud in the management of land registration in the PTSL program are carried out against residents participating in this program.¹³

The role of the village head in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is very important. They are responsible for facilitating the land registration process for residents in their villages. This includes collecting data and information about the landowner, ensuring the accuracy of the required documents, and assisting with the land measurement and mapping process. In addition, the village head also plays a role in conveying information on the benefits and importance of land registration to the local community and coordinating with related parties such as the National Land Agency (BPN) for the smooth implementation of the PTSL program.

¹² Derivation of Shah, T. (n.d.). *The Role of the Village Head in the Land Registration Process for the First Time Kali in Gedung Batin Village, North Sungkai District, North Lampung Regency.*

¹³ Permadi, I. (n.d.). *Problems in the Implementation of the Systematic Land Registration Program Complete (PTSL) for land registration with legal certainty.*

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

The role of village heads in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is very important in achieving the success of the program. Here are some of the important roles played by village heads:

- 1) Counseling and Outreach: The village head is responsible for disseminating information to the village community about the goals and benefits of the PTSL program. They play an important role in educating the public about the importance of having a land certificate, the benefits of land registration, and the process required to register their land.
- 2) Data Collection: Village heads collect data on land ownership in their area, including information about landowners, land area, and property boundaries. This data is the basis for starting the land registration process.
- 3) Administrative Assistance: The village head assists villagers in taking care of the administration required for land registration, such as filling out forms, collecting documents, and coordinating with related parties.
- 4) Coordination with Related Parties: The village head plays a role in bridging communication between villagers and related agencies, such as the National Land Agency (BPN) or other local government agencies involved in the implementation of the PTSL program. They assist in coordination and facilitation in the registration process.
- 5) Mapping and Measurement: The village head works closely with the mapping and measurement officer to determine the boundaries of the property and ensure the accuracy of the measurement results.
- 6) Monitoring and Evaluation: After the registration process begins, the village head monitors and evaluates the progress of the PTSL program in his area. They can provide input to related parties for improvements or improvements in the implementation of the program.

With such a broad and important role in the implementation of the PTSL program, village heads have a great responsibility to ensure that the people in their villages can benefit from legal certainty over their land ownership.

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

The village head is given the role of a member of the land registration adjudication committee which has the function of assisting ATR/BPN office employees in carrying out land registration in the village concerned. The village head is a member of the adjudication committee in the implementation of the land registration because the village head is considered the party who knows the physical data and juridical data of the land plots at the land registration location. Then in carrying out his function as a member of the adjudication committee that assists in resolving disputes over physical and juridical data in community land ownership in his village, the Village Head must provide information about physical and juridical data on the correct land ownership of the village community in accordance with the real condition of the land will realize legal certainty in the implementation of land registration.¹⁴

The role of the village head in the process of registering land for the first time in a building in the village is that the village head has a very important role in fostering the life of the village community by providing directions about the importance of land registration and its evidence. ownership of land rights in the form of certificates.

The abuse of authority that led to this pungli case occurred from 2020 to 2021. The National Land Agency (BPN) of Tangerang Regency implements the PTSL program sourced from the State Budget of the Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning. For the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), the certificate for land rights in 2020 amounted to Rp 1.9 billion. For the measurement and mapping of land plots in 2020 worth more than Rp 1.7 billion. Especially for Cikupa Village, the measurement is targeted at 565 physical, and the certificate of land rights is 500 physical in 2020. Meanwhile, in 2021, 823 physical measurements are targeted, and as many as 825 physical in 2021.

A total of four former structural members of the Cikupa Village Office, Tangerang Regency, are suspects in corruption crimes (Tipikor). The suspects each played a role in carrying out the corruption action. There are thousands of residents of Cikupa Village who are victims of perpetrators in the administration of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL). After being examined, witnesses and victims provided information that there were 1,319 people with a total loss of approximately Rp 2 billion. The suspects set a pungli price for applicants for the PTSL program. The price set by the suspect for applicants for the PTSL program varies, ranging from IDR 500,000 to millions of rupiah. For land covering an area of 50 meters with complete documents, a fee of Rp 500,000 is charged. For land more than 50 meters with incomplete documents, a fee of Rp 1 million is charged, while for land more than 100 meters with incomplete documents, a fee of Rp 1.5

¹⁴ Cahyaningtyas, F. (n.d.). *The Function of the Village Head as a Member of the Adjudication Committee Assisting in the Implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) (Study in the Village Pabeleng, Matesih District, Karanganyar Regency).*

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

million is charged, the community lacks sufficient understanding of the land registration process and their rights related to land ownership. This can be used by irresponsible individuals to deceive or force the public to pay illegal levies, the community feels that the fee is a price worth getting a certificate.

Abu Mutolib as the former Head of Cikupa Village was found guilty of committing the crime of corruption of illegal levies (pungli) in the 2021 Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. The panel of judges sentenced the defendant Abu Mutolib to two years in prison and a fine of Rp. 250 million in 2 months in prison, in addition to Abu Mutolib, the judge also read out the verdict against three other defendants, namely the former Secretary of Cikupa Village Suhendi, the former Head of the Cikupa Village Planning Bureau Ikbal Awaludin, and the former Head of the Cikupa Village Finance Agency.

The three were each sentenced to 1.5 years in prison and a fine of Rp250 million or replaced with a 2-month prison sentence. The judge stated that the four defendants were considered to have been legally and convincingly proven to have violated Article 11 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes in conjunction with Article 55 paragraph (1) 1 of the Criminal Code. Before imposing the sentence, the judge also considered the aggravating matter, namely the actions of the four defendants who did not support the government's intensive program to eradicate corruption.

Based on witness statements, in 2021 in Cikupa Village, the Village Head Election (Pilkades) will be held. Suspect AM is running again for the village head. The money collected by PTSL is allegedly used for the election of village heads. That based on the results of the inspection, Cikupa Village has implemented the PTSL program not in accordance with the regulations of the Decree of the 3 Ministers Number 25/SKB/V/2017, Number: 590-316A of 2017, Number 34 of 2017 concerning Financing for the preparation of Systematic Land Registration, for the Java Bali region According to the provisions of the provisions of a fee of Rp 150,000, said the Chief of Police. The alleged fraud then made the Tangerang Police team take action.

Prior to the implementation of PTSL, land ownership in Indonesia was often surrounded by legal uncertainty. This has caused a number of parties, including irresponsible individuals, to try to take advantage of this situation to gain personal benefits by requesting illegal levies in the land registration process. The land registration process is often complex and time-consuming, especially in areas with complex land ownership histories. This situation can provide an opportunity for irresponsible parties to abuse the system by requesting illegal levies to speed up or simplify the process.

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

3.2. Obstacles in the Implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) of Cikupa Village for the 2021 Fiscal Year

There are several obstacles in carrying out land registration, certificate registration in the Complete Systematic Land Registration program, many obstacles, especially regarding inheritance, many heirs who live in different sub-districts, different districts and different provinces, so that with these problems the Village Head thinks that the Heritage Certificate is needed. The person who issues the Certificate of Inheritance must be in the person's residence.

In addition, there are obstacles regarding the cost that must be incurred of Rp. 150,000.00 (one hundred and fifty thousand rupiah). The Head of the National Land Agency of Tangerang Regency explained, in accordance with Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 2018 and the Joint Decree (SKB) of 3 Ministers (Minister of ATR/BPN, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions). and Transmigration) to accelerate village PTSL needs to be certified land, PTSL is known to the public as a free land registration program, but land certification does not mean there are no costs, the state bears the cost. We will program all land except for disputed land or problematic land.

There is an obstacle that comes from the community itself, namely the lack of enthusiasm of the community for making certificates in the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. This is because most people do not understand the benefits and functions of land certification. The function here is to reduce land ownership problems/disputes, therefore land certificates must have a clear status and benefits for the community to support the community's economy (for example: if the certificate can be pledged to the bank for business capital). In addition, certificates can also increase the selling price of land for people who want to carry out the buying and selling process, this can increase profits for the landowner community.¹⁵

One of the obstacles that occurred in the implementation of PTSL was the lack of communication and explanation from BPN with the village government regarding the administrative problems needed in submitting proposals, and also the lack of understanding provided by BPN regarding the importance of land registration.

¹⁵ Muhammad, Y. F. W., Haryanto, H., Amiludin, & Ahmad, D. N. F. (2022). *Internal Obstacles Implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL)*. Innovation Journal and Creativity (JIKa), 2(1), 49–68. <https://doi.org/10.30656/jika.v2i1.5082>

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

Lack of adequate facilities and infrastructure for physical data collection. Such as the lack of measuring instruments so that officers have to take turns using these tools. This is because when they are in the field when they want to make field measurements, it turns out that the land owner is not in place to show the boundaries of the land plots, there are also land owners who have not installed land plot boundary markers with neighboring neighbors so that it takes longer to make measurements. . Due to the limitations of the measuring tools used by the physical task force, they must be used interchangeably. Another obstacle faced is related to the integration of physical and juridical data that is done manually, so that there are often errors in archiving.

The main obstacle in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is that the applicant still encounters parties who do not have proof of land ownership such as not having the letter C or petok D, there is no evidence of sale or purchase or transfer and disputes between heirs. So that the land that should be registered in this certification program cannot be processed because there is no legal proof of land ownership. The final stage of the implementation of the PTSL program is the issuance of the final product, namely a land certificate as proof of ownership of land rights (Kamurahan, Polii, and Ngangi 2018). The occurrence of these problems caused several documents to be hampered because the village PTSL officer had to issue proof of sale and purchase or proof of land grant before finally the documents were submitted to the BPN. In addition, the cause of the delay in distributing land certificates to the community is because some documents are problematic with the absence of proof of sale or purchase, so that documents that are not problematic must wait for all documents with. issues to be published as proof of land. After all the files meet the requirements, then all community files are distributed to BPN for follow-up.

4. Conclusion

1. Abuse of authority by village heads in the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), as occurred in the Cikupa Village case study in the 2021 fiscal year, is a serious problem that requires proper attention and action. Based on the findings of the research, there are strong indications that several village heads have abused their authority in the implementation of PTSL. These abuses include data manipulation, misuse of funds, and procedural violations that can harm the community and undermine the integrity of the program. The main conclusion of this study is the need for preventive measures and strict law enforcement to prevent the recurrence of abuse of authority in the future. Preventive measures

Buana Perjuangan Karawang University

Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

- include increased supervision, process transparency, and active community involvement in monitoring program implementation. In addition, consistent law enforcement against violations that occur is essential to send a signal that abuse of authority will not be tolerated.
2. In the long term, the conclusions of this study also highlight the importance of village governance reform, including improving the quality of leadership, transparency in village financial management, and strengthening public accountability mechanisms. Thus, it can be ensured that better governance and firm law enforcement will support the realization of sustainable PTSL implementation and provide tangible benefits to local communities. The abuse of authority has a considerable negative impact, both on public trust in the village government and on the effectiveness of the PTSL program itself. The community loses confidence in the integrity of the local government, while the implementation of the program becomes hampered and inefficient. Imperfections of the Supervision System: This case highlights the imperfections of the existing supervision and control system in the implementation of the PTSL program in Cikupa Village. The limitations of the supervision system allow abuse of authority to occur without being detected quickly or prevented in advance.

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Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

Submit: 14-Jun-2024

Revised: 12-Agust-2024

Published: 10-Sep-2024

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Vol. 9 No. 2 (2024)

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Revised: 12-Agust-2024

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