



Mechanism of issuing site of land map and measured letter in registering land in Aceh Besar

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Abstract

According to Article 24 (1) of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2021 on Land Registration, the measurement of land fields must adhere to technical rules for accurate mapping. This ensures that the land area can be accurately represented on a map, its location and boundaries are clearly defined, and its boundary points can be accurately identified in the field. The provisions of the law aim to safeguard human interests. Furthermore, it is grounded on the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 24, 1997 on Land Registration Article 14 paragraph (1), which mandates the execution of physical data measuring and mapping operations for data collecting and processing. According to the data, there were measurements and field maps that had the same date. The technological flaws of the Agricultural Computerization Application (CPC) significantly affect the organization of land administration, legal certainty, and the accessibility of public information found in the Physical and Juridic announcements. According to Article 26, paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997, a map of the land area will be created after measuring the land in the field. The Committee will sign this map and an announcement will be made to address any objections from the opposing party. The research methodology employed is empirical jurisprudence, which involves the examination of both relevant legal provisions and the actual occurrences in a society that is governed by established legal principles and foundations. This study aims to elucidate the process of releasing land field maps and measurements in land registration in Greater Aceh. From the given description, it can be inferred that the date of the new Field Map follows the date of the Measurement during the initial physical execution. According to Article 2 of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2021 on Land Registration, electronic land registration is permitted as long as it is regulated in the Ministerial Regulations.

Keywords: Mechanism, land map, measured letter, registering land, aceh Besar

Introduction

The problem of land has acquired political significance and is of utmost importance to decision-makers due to its role in shaping the socio-economic fabric and cultural values of Indonesian society. To improve the implementation of the "National Development" and ensure the protection of law and legal certainty, it is important to achieve an "orderly discrepancy" in land matters. This involves maintaining an organized administration of land, adhering to land laws, ensuring proper land maintenance, and promoting orderly land use. The matter of land ownership is a fundamental entitlement of individuals. The greater the complexity of human interests in a civilization, the higher the likelihood of conflict between individuals and groups within the society. Avoiding the outcome of a fight is difficult to circumvent. Conflict, controversy, and argumentative dispute are methods employed by individuals to assert their identity while pursuing their goals.

The Government of Indonesia, specifically the Ministry of Agriculture and Space Administration/National Farming Agency, has issued Regulation Number 16, 2021. This regulation pertains to the Third Amendment of Regulation Number 3 of 1997, which was established by the Minister of Agricultural Affairs and Spatial Administration/Head of the National Farming Authority. The purpose of this regulation is to provide guidelines for the implementation of Government Regulations Number 24 of 1997, which concerns Land Registration. The regulation was officially

adopted in Jakarta on August 23, 2021, following its establishment on April 29, 2021.

The topic of land is intricate and multifaceted, as it pertains to justice due to the scarcity and limited availability of land, which is a fundamental necessity for every individual. ^[1] The land administration service is perceived as insufficient, allowing certain parties to use the situation to the harm of the government. Consequently, the public becomes hesitant to engage in land-related matters. Land-related issues exert adverse effects on the social, political, and economic domains. When the matter of land becomes a significant legal concern, when fairness and legal principles are at stake must be enforced. ^[2] To achieve the orderly development of agriculture, it is necessary to implement the Agrarian Policy, which aims to establish well-organized chess farms. The implementation of farming services in the Farming Office of the District of Aceh Major, specifically regarding the Land Field Map and Measurement Letter in Farming Applications, is carried out by the requirement that the same date should be followed procedurally. This entails the first physical enforcement of the new Field Map, followed by the date of Measurements. According to Article II of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2021 on Land Registration, electronic registration of mined land is permitted as long as it is specified in the Ministerial Regulations.

According to Article 24 (1) of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2021 on Land Registration, the measurement of land fields must adhere to technical rules for accurate mapping. This ensures that the land area can be accurately represented on a map, its location and boundaries are clearly defined, and its boundary points can be accurately identified

In the field. The provisions of the law aim to safeguard human interests. Furthermore, it is grounded on the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 24, 1997 on Land Registration Article 14 paragraph (1), which stipulates that the collection and processing of physical data measurement and mapping activities must be conducted.

Table 1: Data Recapitulation of Computing Applications of Farming Activities

No.	Activities	Villages	Date of Measured Letter	Date of Land Map
1.	Regular	Sibreh Keumudee	14 August 2023	14 August 2023
2.	Regular	Lhieb	14 August 2023	14 August 2023
3.	Regular	Cot Madhi	26 September 2023	26 September 2023
4.	Regular	Suka Mulya	04 September 2023	04 September 2023
5.	Regular	Blang Krueg	14 August 2023	14 August 2023

Source: Land Agency Office of Aceh Besar

According to the data provided, it was discovered that there were measurements and field maps that shared the same date. The technological flaws of the Agricultural Computerization Application (CPC) significantly affect the organization of land administration, legal certainty, and the accessibility of public information found in the Physical and Juridic announcements. According to Article 26, paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997, a map of the land area will be created after measuring the land in the field. The Committee will sign this map and an announcement will be made to address any objections from the opposing party.

According to Article 86 (2), interested parties are given a chance to raise objections to the physical and legal data related to the land area being registered. This is done by announcing the List of Legal Data and Physical Data of Land Fields (201C) on the Farm Office's filling list 201B, as well as at the Office of the Chief of the Village/Location of Land. The announcement is also made on the website provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Space Administration/National Farm Office. This announcement period lasts for 30 calendar days. This study seeks to elucidate the process and method involved in the issuance of land field maps and measurements for land registration in Great Aceh, as described above.

Research Method

This method of research includes empirical jurisprudence, i.e. the study of applicable legal provisions as well as what is happening to reality in society.^[3] Still guided by existing legal principles and foundations, empirical jurisprudence is the study of law concerning the enforcement or implementation of normative legal provisions in action on any particular legal event that occurs in society.^[4] The research is located in the district of Greater Aceh, in particular at the Great Aceh Farm Office.

Results and Discussions

The aspect of location and limits of each field of land is crucial in ensuring legal clarity in the holding and ownership of land. Hence, the issue of measurement and mapping, along with the creation of detailed maps for land registration maintenance, should not be overlooked. It is a crucial aspect that requires diligent and focused attention. Its significance lies not only in gathering land ownership data but also in effectively presenting and storing such information.

Certainty is an unequivocal fact. Legal statutes must possess both clarity and impartiality. It should serve as a code of conduct and justice to sustain a logical and organized system. The law can only fulfill its functions when it is fair and consistently enforced. The issue of legal certainty can only be addressed from a normative perspective, rather than a sociological one.^[5]

Certainness and righteousness are not merely moral requirements, but the factual characteristics of the law. An uncertain and unjust law is not just a bad law.^[6] To ensure legal certainty and prevent conflicts, the Ministry of Agriculture and Space Administration/National Farming Agency has developed a range of tools such as legislation, legal frameworks, resources, personnel, and funding sources to support their actions. To achieve the goals of the law, it is imperative to have a robust, transparent, and unequivocal legal framework that is consistently enforced and ensures the preservation of legal certainty.

Land registration data conditions refer to specific criteria that are observed in the data about land registration. These conditions encompass many elements such as registration maps, measurements, and land books. The registration map is a legally recognized cartographic tool utilized for the process of providing services. The registration map encompasses two dimensions, both in terms of quantity and quality. The computerization application of land activities allows for the downloading of the quantitative status of land registration data. The attributes of land field data serve as an initial reference to determine the proportion of data that requires repositioning within the land field.

The land measurement certificate and the land certificate are distinct documents, as the former does not serve as legally recognized evidence of ownership. According to Supreme Court Decision No. 92. PK/Pdt.1986 dated June 1987, a land measurement letter cannot serve as conclusive evidence of land title. However, land measures remain crucial for ensuring the long-term viability of the property sale procedure.

A land measuring note is a written record that presents the physical characteristics of a land area, including maps and detailed descriptions. The regulations governing land measurements are stipulated in Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration in the Republic of Indonesia. According to Article 22, paragraph (3), the Minister is responsible for determining the form, content, manner of filling, storage, and maintenance of land

measures. A measurement letter is a document that quotes the land mapping on the registration map or the actual measurements taken in the field. It serves as a medium to simplify the representation of the land and its size.

Considering the essential elements of the product, its production must adhere to minimal quality standards and follow the necessary administrative procedures from start to finish. A Field Map is a component of a file designed to facilitate the process of communication.

The map is derived from reproductions or excerpts of the manuscript (cartridges), ensuring that the shape and dimensions are deemed roughly consistent. According to Mr. Sudarman Sylvajaya, the head of the Survey and Mapping Section at the Farm Office of Aceh District, the Land Registration Process has been carried out under the prescribed method.^[7]

In the implementation of agricultural services in the farm office of Aceh district major related to land field maps and measurement letters in farm applications accommodated in connection with taking the same date, should be procedurally on the physical application first date of the new land field Map after that date of measurements. It is based on Article II of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2021 on Land Registration states that the Registration of land mined may be carried out electronically as long as stipulated in the Ministerial Regulations. According to M. Taufik, the implementation of the Land Registration at the Farm Office of the district of Aceh Major has been under the procedures.^[8]

According to Article 24 (1) of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 16 of 2021 on Land Registration, the measurement of land fields must adhere to technical rules for accurate mapping. This ensures that the land area can be accurately represented on a map, its location and boundaries are clearly defined, and its boundary points can be identified in the field. The provisions of the law aim to safeguard human interests.

The technological flaws of the Agricultural Computerization Application (CPC) significantly affect the organization of land administration, legal certainty, and the accessibility of public information found in the Physical and Juridic announcements. According to Government Regulation No. 24 Year 1997, Article 26 paragraph 1, it is required to create land maps after measuring the land area in the field. The committee will sign these maps and an announcement will be made to address any objections from the opposing party. Laila Keumala asserts that the processing of appliances has already adhered to the Technical Guidelines for Appliances.^[9]

Additionally, according to Article 86 (2) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997, interested parties are allowed to object to the physical and legal data related to the land area being requested for registration. This is done by announcing the List of Legal Data and Physical Data of Land Fields (201C) on the filling list 201B at the Farm Office and the Office of the Chief of the Village or Location of Land, as well as on the website provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Space Administration/National Farm Office. This announcement period lasts for 30 calendar days.

The publication system plays a crucial role in the execution of land registration in a nation. The publication system will establish the veracity of the data regarding registered land and assess the extent to which the law safeguards the rights of the registered landowners. This publication mechanism is executed via the announcement procedure in land registration, encompassing both sporadic and systematic land registrations. Before the announcement, the status of the Land Map has been verified and the land map data has been made available to the public. The issue arises from the publicity framework around the disclosure of physical and jurisdictional data. Imran expressed that the general populace lacks comprehension of the jurisdiction held by the Department of Agriculture. He hopes that the public's Certificate will remain free from any future complications, while the public desires to attain legal assurance regarding the validity of their rights.^[10]

The publicity base provides jurisprudential data about who is the subject of the right, what is the name of the rights, and how the transfer and the charge took place. This data is open and accessible to the general public.^[11]

This data is open and accessible to the general public. It is contrary to the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Agrarian Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2021 on Public Information Services, in article 20, paragraph f, it is stated that there is some information that is excluded from being disclosed to the Public. It is also clarified in Appendix II of the Regulation of the Ministry of Agrarian and Space Management/Heads of the national agricultural agency of the Republik of Indonesia no. 32 from 2021 that such information is land book information, measures, and documents are information that is excluded.

Conclusion

Based on the given description, it may be inferred that the new Land Field Map was physically exposed for the first time, followed by the Measurement Letter. According to Article II of the Regulations of the Minister of Agriculture and Space Administration/Head of the National Farming Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2021 on Land Registration, the electronic registration of mined land is permitted as long as it is specified in the Ministerial Regulations. The Land Registration implementation at the Farm Office of Aceh District complies with the established processes.

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