

Collaboration on the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) between the Central and Regional Governments as a Political Tool

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL); Government; Collaborative; Agrarian Politics; Political Legitimacy; Public Policy.	The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is a strategic government initiative to provide legal certainty over land rights and ensure orderly land administration. This study aims to analyze the mechanisms of collaboration between the central and regional governments in implementing PTSL and examine the program's function as a political instrument. Using a qualitative approach, this study finds that the success of PTSL is highly dependent on policy synergy, budget support, and human resource capacity at both levels of government. Politically, the success of PTSL strengthens government legitimacy and increases electoral support, but also carries the risk of bureaucratic politicization and distributional inequality if not closely monitored.
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INTRODUCTION

The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is a strategic initiative of the Indonesian government designed to ensure orderly land administration while providing legal certainty regarding land ownership for all Indonesians. The program, which began in 2017, aims to comprehensively, systematically, and structured register all land parcels in Indonesia, creating valid, transparent, and accountable land data. In its implementation, PTSL requires close collaboration between the central and regional governments, encompassing planning, implementation, and periodic program evaluation. Beyond mere administrative activities, PTSL also has significant social, economic, and political dimensions. From a social and economic perspective, the program is expected to improve community welfare by providing legal certainty over land ownership, enabling it to be used as business capital or collateral. Politically, the support and commitment of regional and central leaders play a crucial role in determining the success of PTSL implementation. Political interests often influence the implementation of public policies, including PTSL, both directly through budgetary policies and development priorities, and indirectly through influencing implementing officials in the field. Thus, the success of PTSL does not only depend on the technical aspects of land administration, but also on policy synergy, political support, and public awareness of the importance of legalizing land rights.

The importance of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) for national development cannot be underestimated, as this program has a broad impact on

social, economic, and political stability in Indonesia. Through PTSL, the government strives to create an orderly and transparent land administration system, thereby reducing the potential for land disputes, which have long been a source of agrarian conflict in various regions. With the increasing number of certified lands, legal certainty over land ownership can be guaranteed, and this provides a sense of security for the community in managing, utilizing, and developing their land assets. Ownership of land certificates also increases the community's confidence to actively participate in economic and development activities, because the certificates can be used as collateral to obtain business capital or productive credit. In addition to providing direct benefits to the community, PTSL also has a macro impact on national economic growth, particularly in terms of increasing investment, both domestic and foreign, because legal certainty over land is one of the important factors in creating a conducive investment climate. Furthermore, the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program supports government land redistribution policies, particularly in areas prone to agrarian conflict, by ensuring that land is officially registered and fairly allocated to the rightful owners. Therefore, the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) serves not only as an administrative effort but also as a strategic instrument for achieving economic equality, social justice, and sustainable national development.

The Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program also aligns with government efforts to address various land issues in Indonesia through a collaborative approach and empowerment of the people's economy. This collaborative approach in the PTSL implementation is reflected in the active involvement of various parties, from the central government, regional governments, village officials, and even the community itself, who work together to ensure the success of the data collection, measurement, and issuance of land certificates. By directly involving the community, this program not only expedites the legalization of land assets but also fosters a sense of responsibility and awareness of the importance of legally valid land ownership. On the other hand, the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program also plays a role in empowering the people's economy, as land certificate ownership provides opportunities for communities to access capital, start businesses, and improve their well-being. Land that previously had no clear economic value can now become a productive asset that drives local economic growth. Thus, the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is not only oriented towards orderly land administration but also serves as a strategic tool for strengthening the foundations of the people's economy, fostering a spirit of togetherness, and realizing the ideals of inclusive and socially just national development.

However, the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program in the field does not always run smoothly, facing various challenges from technical, administrative, and social aspects. Technically, obstacles often arise during the land measurement and mapping stages, which require high precision, modern equipment, and competent human resource support. In many regions, limited expertise and equipment are major obstacles, causing the land certification process to take longer than the set target. Furthermore, social issues often arise, such as low levels of community participation due to a lack of understanding of the benefits of the PTSL program or a lack of trust in the land

administration process. Internal factors within land agencies, such as high workloads, a complex bureaucratic system, and a lack of inter-agency coordination, have also slowed program implementation. Furthermore, the diverse social and cultural characteristics of communities, particularly in rural and remote areas, demand a more adaptive and participatory approach to ensure the program's success. Therefore, synergistic collaboration between the central government, regional governments, village officials, and the community is key to overcoming these obstacles. Policy innovation, increased capacity of officials, and transparency in implementation are also needed to ensure the optimal realization of the primary goals of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), namely achieving legal certainty and equal distribution of land rights, throughout Indonesia. In a political context, the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) plays a strategic role that extends beyond its administrative and

METHODS

To The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is a nationwide collaborative project involving various stakeholders, primarily the central government through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) and local governments as implementers in the field. Collaboration between these two levels of government plays a crucial role in ensuring the program's success, given the complexity and breadth of PTSL activities that encompass all of Indonesia's diverse geographic, social, and economic characteristics. In this context, effective collaboration requires a clear division of tasks and responsibilities between the central and local governments, with the central government playing a role in formulating policies, regulations, and providing budgets and technical guidelines, while local governments are responsible for operational implementation, data collection, field verification, and empowering communities to actively participate in the land registration process. In addition to a proportional division of roles, good coordination and intensive communication are also key to avoiding overlapping authorities and accelerating the resolution of technical and administrative obstacles that may arise in the field. Thus, the success of PTSL implementation depends heavily on harmonious synergy between the central and regional governments. The collaboration is not only structural but also based on a shared spirit of achieving orderly land administration and providing legal certainty for all Indonesians.

The central government, through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN), plays a highly strategic role in the overall implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL). As the agency with primary authority in the land sector, the Ministry of ATR/BPN is responsible for planning, policy formulation, budget allocation, and monitoring and evaluating the program's implementation throughout Indonesia. In this context, the Ministry of ATR/BPN plays a crucial role in setting national PTSL targets to be achieved annually, developing technical guidelines to serve as a reference for regional governments in implementing activities in the field, and providing technical guidance and training to regional officials to ensure they have adequate skills and understanding to carry out their duties. In addition, the central government also

plays a role in providing budgetary support, both through allocations from the state budget (APBN) and other funding sources, as well as ensuring the availability of the necessary facilities and infrastructure to support effective program implementation. Furthermore, the monitoring and evaluation conducted by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN is a crucial instrument in ensuring that the PTSL (Complete Systematic Land Registration) program is implemented in accordance with the principles of accountability, transparency, and fairness. With this strategic role, the central government, through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN, serves as the primary controller of PTSL policy direction and guarantees that the program is implemented consistently, sustainably, and provides tangible benefits to communities throughout Indonesia.

Regional governments play a crucial and strategic role in implementing the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) in their respective regions. The program's success depends heavily on the performance and commitment of local governments, the spearhead of implementation on the ground. Local governments are responsible for implementing various stages of the program, from conducting outreach to the community to increase public understanding and active participation, to identifying and mapping land parcels to be registered in accordance with the technical provisions stipulated by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN). In addition, local governments also play a role in facilitating the entire administrative process of land registration, ensuring the availability of supporting data, and assisting in resolving potential disputes that may arise during the process. Institutionally, local governments have the authority to establish PTSL implementation teams at the regional level, involving various relevant agencies, such as the land office, village or sub-district offices, sub-district officials, and local community elements. Support from regional heads is a key factor in determining the success of PTSL implementation, both through policies that support the smooth running of the program, allocation of regional budgets, provision of adequate human resources, and in building cross-sectoral coordination between local governments, vertical institutions, and the community. With strong synergy and commitment from regional heads and their staff, PTSL implementation is expected to be successful.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results Indonesia is not free from various complex challenges, both from technical, social and administrative aspects. One of the main obstacles that frequently arise is technical issues in the land measurement and mapping process, which requires high precision, modern equipment, and adequate expertise. In some regions, limited human resources and infrastructure often act as major obstacles to achieving the target of comprehensive land registration. In addition, the lack of public participation is also a significant challenge, especially due to the low level of public awareness of the importance of legalizing land rights and the existence of skepticism towards government administrative processes. Complicated bureaucracy and slow service processes in several agencies also hinder program implementation on the ground. Overcoming these challenges requires sustained efforts from the central and regional governments through strategic measures such as simplifying

administrative procedures, improving the quality and speed of public services, and optimizing cross-sector coordination. Increasing public participation can be achieved through more intensive outreach activities and a participatory approach, so that the community feels a shared responsibility for the program's success. On the other hand, the use of information technology is an innovative solution that can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of PTSL implementation, for example through the use of digital mapping systems, integrated land databases, and online applications for reporting and monitoring program progress. With a combination of bureaucratic reform, increased capacity of the apparatus, active community participation, and technological support, the implementation of PTSL is expected to be faster, more transparent, and more sustainable in realizing orderly national land administration.

Referring to Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration, the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) involves various components and is based on several key legal regulations in Indonesia to ensure legal certainty of land rights between the central government, regional governments, and active community participation. The main components involved are:

1. The National Land Agency (BPN): The main implementer of the PTSL program, responsible for the entire land registration process, from land measurement to certificate issuance.
2. The PTSL Adjudication Committee: Formed at the land office level, consisting of:
 - a. Physical Task Force: Responsible for land measurement, mapping, and boundary marking.
 - b. Legal Task Force: Responsible for collecting and researching legal data (evidence of land ownership), involving village/sub-district officials, neighborhood associations (RT/RW), and community leaders.
 - c. Administrative Task Force: Responsible for administrative and reporting aspects.
3. Regional Government (Governor, Regent/Mayor): Plays a role in supporting implementation, determining priority locations, and budgeting necessary supporting costs according to regional financial capacity.
4. Village/Sub-district Government: Facilitates the field process, assists with validating data on land subjects and objects, and involves village/sub-district officials and neighborhood associations (RT/RW) in the Legal Task Force.
5. Community/Landowners: Active community participation is crucial, especially in submitting required documents (KTP, KK, proof of ownership), installing boundary markers, and agreeing on land boundaries with adjacent landowners.
6. Security Elements (Babinsa and Bhabinkamtibmas): Involved in the Legal Task Force to support security and order during the data collection process.

Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration, in the implementation of Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL), establishes a PTSL work ecosystem involving central, regional, district/city, down to the village/sub-district level, as well as the community. The primary implementing unit is the Land Office, but its success

depends heavily on coordination with local governments, village officials, field task forces, and technical support such as licensed surveyors.

Political Implications of PTSL Implementation

The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), in addition to having significant social and economic impacts on the community, also has significant political implications in the context of national governance and development. This program not only plays a role in providing legal certainty over land ownership but can also serve as a political instrument influencing public perception of government performance, both at the central and regional levels. The success of PTSL implementation is often identified with the government's success in realizing social justice and public welfare, thereby enhancing the government's positive image in the eyes of the public and strengthening political legitimacy. Conversely, if the program's implementation encounters serious obstacles, such as unfairness in land certificate distribution or abuse of authority, it can lead to public dissatisfaction and undermine trust in the government. At the regional level, the success of regional heads in implementing PTSL can provide strong political capital in maintaining public support, especially in the lead-up to general elections. Therefore, a thorough understanding of the political implications of PTSL implementation is crucial for policymakers, ensuring that the program's implementation is not only administratively effective but also maintains political stability, strengthens public trust, and supports transparent and equitable governance.

1. **Government Image:** Successful implementation of PTSL can enhance the government's positive image in the eyes of the public. Communities who feel their land rights are protected and have legal certainty will tend to have greater trust in the government. This can increase public satisfaction with the government and boost political support.
2. **Political Support:** PTSL can be used to strengthen political support, especially in areas with the potential for agrarian conflict. By resolving land issues and providing legal certainty over land ownership, the government can gain support from communities who feel their rights have been protected. This can provide valuable political capital for the government in facing general elections or in formulating other strategic policies.
3. **Political Stability:** PTSL can contribute to regional political stability, especially in areas prone to agrarian conflict. By resolving land issues and providing legal certainty over land ownership, the government can reduce the potential for conflict and create a conducive climate for development. This can increase political stability in the region and support government efforts to maintain security and order.
4. **Local Political Interests:** PTSL implementation can be influenced by local political interests. Regional heads or other regional officials may use PTSL for their political interests, such as increasing popularity, strengthening support networks, or gaining personal gain. This can impact the effectiveness and fairness of PTSL implementation.
5. **Potential Conflict:** PTSL implementation can also trigger potential conflict, especially if there is inequity in program implementation or if there are conflicting political interests. Land disputes, land grabs, or allegations of abuse of authority can trigger social and political conflict.

To effectively manage the political implications of PTSL implementation, several strategic steps are required:

- a. **Transparency and Accountability:** PTSL implementation must be conducted transparently and accountably to prevent abuse of authority and ensure fairness in the program.
- b. **Community Participation:** Involving community participation in the entire PTSL implementation process, from planning to evaluation, can increase program legitimacy and reduce the potential for conflict.
- c. **Effective Dispute Resolution:** Providing an effective and efficient land dispute resolution mechanism to resolve emerging conflicts and maintain political stability.
- d. **Political Neutrality:** Ensuring political neutrality in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), by avoiding the use of the program for specific political interests.
- e. **Strengthening Oversight:** Strengthening oversight of the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), both by the central and regional governments, to ensure that the program is implemented in accordance with applicable regulations.

By effectively managing the political implications of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), the government can ensure that this program is not only an administrative tool for organizing land ownership, but also a strategic instrument that provides tangible benefits to the wider community.

The PTSL Program is being used as a political tool by the central and regional governments, and what political implications it has.

The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), as a national strategic program, has enormous potential to be exploited as a political tool by the government, both at the central and regional levels. As a program that directly impacts the interests of the wider community, PTSL can be an effective means for the government to build a positive image, demonstrate its commitment to public welfare, and strengthen political legitimacy through policies perceived as pro-people. Successful PTSL implementation can have significant political impact, as the public tends to judge the government's success based on tangible outcomes, such as the possession of legally valid land certificates. In this context, the PTSL program is often seen as a symbol of the government's success in promoting economic equality and realizing social justice. However, despite this positive potential, the use of PTSL as a political tool also carries significant risks. The potential for abuse of authority, politicization of bureaucracy, and injustice in the distribution of land certificates can create social tensions and erode public trust in the government. In some cases, PTSL implementation can be used as an image-building tool in the lead-up to elections, with the program's success being claimed as the result of the work of specific individuals or groups, rather than the collective efforts of the state. Therefore, it is crucial to thoroughly understand the dynamics and political implications of PTSL implementation so that this program is not merely a short-term political tool, but truly functions as a national development instrument that is fair, transparent, and oriented toward the public interest. Strict oversight, policy transparency, and

public involvement are key to ensuring that PTSL is implemented in accordance with principles of justice and free from pragmatic political interests.

Improving Government Image

The successful implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) has had a significant impact on the government's image and legitimacy in the eyes of the public. This program provides direct benefits that are greatly felt by the public, particularly through the issuance of land certificates, which serve as legal proof of ownership and provide legal certainty for their assets. This legal certainty fosters a sense of security and confidence among the public in managing their land, whether for residential, business, or investment purposes. When the public perceives the concrete benefits of government policies, trust in government performance naturally increases. This not only increases public satisfaction with state services but also has the potential to strengthen political legitimacy and public support for the incumbent government. In a political context, the successful implementation of PTSL can serve as concrete evidence of the government's commitment to championing the welfare of the people, thereby strengthening the government's image as a responsive entity committed to the public interest. Furthermore, this increased trust can foster social and political stability, as the public perceives the government's presence in providing solutions to land issues that have long been a source of conflict. Therefore, PTSL is not merely a land administration program, but also a strategic instrument for building public trust, strengthening government legitimacy, and creating a solid foundation for sustainable national development.

Acknowledgments

The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) not only serves as a land administration instrument but also plays a strategic role in supporting the achievement of various national development goals, such as increasing investment, economic growth, and poverty reduction. With the issuance of land certificates, communities gain legal certainty over their land ownership, enabling them to utilize the land more productively, both as business assets and as collateral for obtaining capital from financial institutions. This access to capital opens opportunities for communities, particularly in rural areas, to develop productive economic activities such as agriculture, trade, and small-scale industries, ultimately improving welfare and strengthening the foundations of the local economy. From a macro perspective, legal certainty over land is also a crucial factor in attracting investors, both domestic and foreign, as legally registered land ownership provides a sense of security for investment activities. Furthermore, through PTSL, the government can minimize the potential for agrarian conflicts, which are often a major obstacle to the implementation of development projects in various regions. With clear and transparent land data, land disputes can be resolved more quickly and fairly, thereby maintaining social and political stability in the region. Thus, the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) plays a dual role: on the one hand, it strengthens legal certainty and agrarian justice for the community, and on the other, it serves as a crucial driver in realizing inclusive, sustainable, and pro-people economic development.

However, utilizing the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) as a political tool is not without risks that could negatively impact the government's credibility and legitimacy. One major risk is the potential for abuse of authority in the program's implementation process, such as issuing land certificates that do not comply with applicable laws or procedures. Such practices not only have the potential to harm those entitled to them but can also foster public distrust in the integrity of the government and land institutions. Furthermore, unfairness in program implementation, for example by prioritizing certain groups or individuals with political ties or personal interests, can fuel social jealousy and even trigger horizontal conflict within the community. Unequal access to this program also has the potential to create new gaps in the social structure, distorting the primary goal of PTSL, which is to achieve equal land rights, by short-term political interests. Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that the PTSL's implementation is transparent, accountable, and equitable. The government needs to implement strict oversight mechanisms, both through internal institutions and through civil society participation, so that every stage of implementation can be monitored openly. Furthermore, the application of good governance principles—which encompass integrity, professionalism, and public accountability—must be the primary foundation for PTSL implementation. In this way, the PTSL program can avoid excessive politicization and truly function as a development instrument that supports the interests of the wider community and strengthens public trust in the government. Some examples of how PTSL can be used as a political tool include:

- a. Political Campaigns: The government can use PTSL as part of political campaigns, emphasizing the program's success in resolving land issues and improving community welfare.
- b. Public Opinion Building: The government can use the mass media and other communication channels to shape positive public opinion toward PTSL, by highlighting the program's benefits and successful implementation.
- c. Support Network Development: The government can build a support network by involving community leaders, community organizations, and other interest groups in PTSL implementation.

Challenges and Obstacles in PTSL Implementation

The implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) in the field often faces various challenges and obstacles that can impact its effectiveness and the successful achievement of program objectives. These challenges can be technical, administrative, social, and political, each requiring different approaches and solutions. From a technical perspective, obstacles often arise related to the process of measuring, mapping, and verifying land data, which requires high accuracy and the support of modern technology and competent experts. Meanwhile, from an administrative perspective, issues such as overlapping authority between institutions, lengthy bureaucracy, and limited budgets and human resources often pose major obstacles to program implementation. From a social perspective, low public awareness of the importance of land certification, ownership disputes, and resistance to changes in land administration are factors that slow the process. From a political perspective, the dynamics of interests between the central government, regional

governments, and certain parties can influence policy direction and program implementation priorities. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of these challenges and obstacles is crucial for the government and other stakeholders to formulate appropriate, adaptive, and contextual strategies to address existing problems. A collaborative, data-driven, and public service-oriented approach is key to ensuring the PTSL runs effectively, efficiently, and sustainably, thus achieving its primary objectives: legal certainty, equitable distribution of land rights, and improved public welfare. Technical Challenges: Technical challenges in PTSL implementation include:

1. Measurement and Mapping: The process of measuring and mapping land parcels is often a major obstacle.
2. Limited competent human resources, inadequate equipment, and difficult geographical conditions can slow down the measurement and mapping process. Data Validation: Validating land parcel data, including checking the validity of ownership documents, is often time-consuming. This is due to the complexity of ownership documents and the potential for land disputes.
3. Certificate Issuance: The process of issuing land certificates can also be challenging, especially if there are technical problems in the land information system or delays in the administrative process.
4. Administrative Challenges: Administrative challenges in PTSL implementation include:
5. Inter-Agency Coordination: Poor coordination between relevant institutions, such as land offices, local governments, and other agencies, can hinder the smooth implementation of PTSL.
6. Complicated Procedures: Complicated and time-consuming land registration procedures can be a barrier for communities.
7. Limited Human Resources: Limited human resources at land offices, both in terms of quantity and quality, can hinder PTSL implementation.

Social Challenges: Social challenges in PTSL implementation include:

1. Lack of Community Understanding: Lack of community understanding of PTSL, including the benefits and procedures for land registration, can hinder community participation.
2. Land Disputes: Potential land disputes, both between communities and the government, can hinder PTSL implementation.
3. Differences in Socioeconomic Conditions: Differences in community socioeconomic conditions, including education and income levels, can affect community participation in PTSL.

Political Challenges: Political challenges in PTSL implementation include:

1. Policy Changes: Changes in government policies, including changes to land laws and regulations, can impact PTSL implementation.
2. Political Support: Lack of political support from local governments or relevant institutions can hinder PTSL implementation.
3. Political Interests: The existence of certain political interests that can influence PTSL implementation, such as prioritizing certain groups or using PTSL as a political tool.

To overcome the challenges and obstacles in PTSL implementation, several strategic steps are required:

1. Human Resource Capacity Building: Improving the capacity of human resources in land offices and related institutions through training and education.
2. Procedure Simplification: Simplifying land registration procedures, including reducing bureaucracy and improving public services.
3. Increased Socialization: Increasing public awareness and education regarding PTSL, including the benefits and procedures for land registration.
4. Land Dispute Resolution: Resolving land disputes effectively and efficiently through mediation.

CONCLUSION

The Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) is a strategic government effort to ensure orderly land administration and legal certainty regarding land ownership for all Indonesians. Its successful implementation depends heavily on effective collaboration between the central and regional governments. The central government plays a role in policy formulation, budget allocation, and program oversight, while regional governments are responsible for technical implementation on the ground, from outreach to certificate issuance. Good collaboration between the two levels of government will expedite the land certification process, increase community participation, and strengthen the program's legitimacy in the public eye. However, the implementation of PTSL also has a strong political dimension, as its success can enhance the image and legitimacy of the government, both at the central and regional levels. On the other hand, if not managed properly, the program has the potential to be misused as a political tool for certain interests. Therefore, the success of PTSL is measured not only by the number of certificates issued, but also by the extent to which the program is implemented transparently, accountably, and fairly for all citizens. To ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), several strategic steps are necessary. First, the central and regional governments must strengthen coordination and communication so that policies and program implementation are aligned and tailored to the conditions of their respective regions. Second, human resource capacity building and the utilization of information technology need to be continuously pursued to expedite the certification process and increase service transparency. Third, internal and external oversight must be strengthened to prevent abuse of authority and ensure that the program is implemented in accordance with the principles of justice and political neutrality. Fourth, public outreach must be intensified to increase public participation and ensure the public understands the benefits of land certification for their well-being. Finally, the government needs to ensure that PTSL truly becomes an instrument of development and economic equality, not merely an administrative project or political tool, thus enabling orderly, transparent, and equitable land governance for all Indonesians.

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