



SOCIAL VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION - COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE AGRARIAN REFORM ACCELERATION PROGRAM IN GUGUK AND BENTENG VILLAGES, MERANGIN REGENCY

Hamzah¹⁾; Petrus Widiyanto²⁾; Richard RP. Napitupulu³⁾; Yanuar Fitri⁴⁾

^{1,2,3,4)} *Study Program of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Jambi*

Email: ³⁾ richard@unja.ac.id

How to Cite :

Hamzah, Widiyanto, P., Napitupulu, S. RP., Fitri, Y. (2024). Social Vulnerability Analysis In The Implementation Of Complete Systematic Land Registration - Community Participation In The Agrarian Reform Acceleration Program In Guguk And Benteng Villages, Merangin. *Journal of Agri Socio Economics and Business*. 6 (2): 297-320. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31186/jaseb.6.2.297-320>

ABSTRACT

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received [16 Oct 2024]

Revised [18 Dec 2024]

Accepted [25 Dec 2024]

KEYWORDS

Social Vulnerability

Tenurial Conflict

PTSL

Agrarian Reform

Merangin

*This is an open access article
under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license*



This study analyzes social vulnerability in implementing Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) and community participation in the Agrarian Reform Acceleration Program (PPRA) in Guguk Village and Benteng Village, Merangin Regency. The main problem of land governance in Indonesia is the unclear boundaries of land areas that lead to tenurial conflicts and weak protection of land rights, especially for indigenous peoples and farmers. Since 2010, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has implemented the One Map Policy which seeks to provide integrated geospatial data on land use and natural resources for policy-making processes at the national and regional levels. In line with this, the Government of Indonesia also implements the Agrarian Reform Program. The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in the 2015-2019 RPJM is responsible for issuing 23 million land certificates (4.1 million hectares) outside forest areas (Other Use Areas - APL) through the village-based Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL). The PTSL program is very important to strengthen land ownership, but it also carries a high risk of triggering social conflict, especially in the context of social vulnerability that impacts vulnerable groups. This study emphasizes the need to understand the social and environmental risks arising from the program and its impacts on communities, especially related to conflicts over access and land ownership.

INTRODUCTION

Land registration is an activity carried out by the Government to provide legal certainty and legal protection for land rights holders. According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997, land registration is a series of activities carried out by the Government continuously, sustainably and regularly, including the collection, processing, bookkeeping, and presentation and maintenance of physical data and legal data, in the form of maps and lists, regarding land plots and apartment units, including the provision of certificates of proof of rights for land plots for which rights already exist and ownership rights to apartment units and certain rights that burden them. (Wahid et al., 2024)

Land and natural resource governance in Indonesia faces fundamental issues regarding land ownership and access to natural resources. According to Fisher et al. (2001) conflict is a relationship between two or more parties (individuals or groups) who have or feel they have incompatible goals. Incompatible goals are conflicting interests. Meanwhile, according to Pruitt and Rubin (2011) conflict is a perception of differences in interests (perceived divergence of interest) or a belief that the aspirations of the conflicting parties cannot be achieved simultaneously. This leads to various problems related to boundaries and disputes over control, exploitation, and ownership of land. The lack of clarity surrounding land boundaries often results in overlapping claims, weak legal protection of land rights, and assertions by local communities (including indigenous peoples, forest dwellers, and shifting cultivation farmers), as well as an increase in unresolved land case complaints. Land conflicts arise from competing interests over the use, ownership, or management of land. In rural contexts, these conflicts often stem from historical claims, tenure insecurity, and external pressures such as corporate land acquisition. (Hariyanto et al., 2024)(Wardana et al., 2024)

Since 2010, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia has implemented the One Map Policy, which aims to provide integrated geospatial data on land use and natural resources for the policy-making process at both national and regional levels. Law (UU) No. 4 of 2011 concerning Geospatial Information establishes a legal foundation for regulatory policies on land. Additionally, Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2016 regarding the Acceleration of the Implementation of the One Map Policy (KSP) at the 1:50,000 Scale Map Accuracy Level embodies this policy and mandates the development of geospatial information that adheres to a single geospatial reference, one standard, one database, and one geoportal to expedite the implementation of national development. (Daming et al., 2023)

In line with the above, the Indonesian Government is also implementing the Agrarian Reform Program, as mandated by Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations (UUPA). This program is governed by Presidential

Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform, which includes asset management and access management. Asset management is achieved through asset legalization, approached via the land registration mechanism. (Nurahmani & Rismansyah, 2020)

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) in the 2015-2019 RPJM is tasked with issuing 23 million land certificates (4.1 million hectares) outside forest areas (Other Use Areas - APL) through the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) based on villages. PTSL aims to certify all land areas, both registered and unregistered, in each village. Through this mechanism, it is anticipated that all land areas in the village will be mapped and registered at the Land Office at the district/city level, with related data entered into an electronic database known as the Computerization of Land Offices (KKP).

To achieve both objectives, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the World Bank have agreed to implement the Agrarian Reform Acceleration Program (PPRA), also known as the One Map Project. The aim of the project is to clarify land rights and actual land use at the village level in targeted areas.

The PTSL program is categorized as a high-risk project, particularly concerning the potential for tenurial conflicts, especially those related to forest areas. The environmental and social risks associated with the project primarily involve Participatory Mapping, Agrarian Reform, Land Registration, and Forest Area Boundary Delimitation. Social risks must be understood in the context of social vulnerability related to the existence and implementation of the project. Therefore, comprehensive information is required about vulnerable groups and the potential impacts they may encounter from this project. Social vulnerability refers to the capacity of an individual or group to confront and adapt to the adverse (negative) effects caused by an activity (project) or disaster. This analysis of social vulnerability is crucial to mitigate and prevent potential conflicts arising from the PTSL program. (Syahdan et al., 2020)

The PTSL program that has been running is feared to have the potential for conflict and cause social vulnerability in the recipient community of the program. Therefore, it is very important to analyze the social vulnerability that arises in the form of the degree of social vulnerability from the economic, social, and cultural aspects; as well as the dimensions of social vulnerability from the aspects of life security and adaptation strategies, ongoing land conflicts, and the situation of marginalized groups.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

This research was conducted in Guguk Village, Renah Pembarap District, and Benteng Village, Sungai Manau District, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. The research locations were chosen because they reflect the characteristics of communities with potential social vulnerabilities that are relevant to be analyzed in the context of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL). The research was conducted over six months, from June to November 2021.



Image 1. Research Location in Merangin Regency

Table 1. Location of Social Vulnerability Analysis in Merangin Regency

No	Regency	Subdistrict	Village/Sub-district	Village Characteristics
1.	Merangin	1. Sungai Pembarap	1. Guguk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rural area ✓ There is a plantation concession ✓ Indigenous peoples.
		2. Sungai Manau	2. Benteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rural ✓ RiverBasin Area ✓ Plantation Concession. ✓ Indigenous Peoples

Method of Collecting Data

Tools and Materials

In Collecting data in the field, research targets are needed, namely village communities receiving the PTSL program. The tools and materials needed in data collection are as follows:

- a. Location map and work map.
- b. GPS
- c. Blank questionnaire for in-depth interviews.
- d. Stationery set in Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Scope of Analysis

This social vulnerability analysis includes a multi-aspect approach, namely economic vulnerability, social vulnerability, cultural vulnerability, life security and adaptation strategies, land conflicts, and marginal group situations, and the implementation of the PTSL program. The data/information needs that will be used as analysis materials can be seen in Table 2.

Tabel 2. Data/information requirements to be used as analysis material

Study Topics		Data Needs	Output
Study Location Profile	Physical Condition of the Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wide • Number of hamlets, RT • Utilization of space • Agriclimatology • Village Orbit 	Overview of Village Physical Conditions
		Demographic Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of KK • Population by gender • Population by age • Population by Education • Population by occupation • Population according to origin (natives and immigrants) 	Village Demographic Overview
		Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market access • Means of communication • Means of transportation 	Overview of Village Community Accessibility

Study Topics	Data Needs	Output
Economic Aspect Vulnerability	<p>Sources and average land-based income values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main • Sideline <p>Average land ownership portrait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ricefield • Field • Garden • Shrubs • Land that has been certified <p>Community access to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest area • Customary/inner land • Non-forest state land 	<p>Overview of sources and average income of the community (to see the level of community welfare)</p> <p>General overview of average land ownership by the community (to see the ability of land resources to support the fulfillment of needs)</p> <p>Overview of community access to land resources in the village (to see community opportunities in developing land-based livelihoods)</p>
Vulnerability of social aspects	<p>Land tenure arrangement portrait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary legal basis • Inheritance law • Utilization of communal land • Public perception of land certificates <p>Factors driving the transfer of rights</p>	<p>Portrait of land tenure arrangements in the village (to see the basis and gaps in land tenure from village mechanisms and politics)</p> <p>Overview of the situation of the</p>

Study Topics	Data Needs	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation in the village • Community activities • Urgent need 	land ownership transfer process in the village (to see the situation, activities, and variety of needs that cause land ownership rights to be transferred)
Public perception of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social insurance • Land buying and selling aspects • Guarantee of land ownership 	Overview of community perceptions of land (to see the position of land as a guarantee of life, economic goods, and aspects that guarantee land ownership)
Land tenure regime in the village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country • Company • Communal • Personal • Open Access 	Overview of land ownership regime in the village (to see the dominant groups that control land in the village claim area)
Land in gender perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The position of men and women in land ownership • Division of labor between men and women in land management 	Overview of land position from a gender perspective (to see the position of men and women in terms of land ownership and management)
Exotic expansionist movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of land by outsiders • Dominance aspect 	Overview of Land Control Movements by

Study Topics	Data Needs	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public perception of immigrants 	parties outside the village (to see aspects of community urgency in competition for land control in the village)
Vulnerability of Cultural aspects	<p>Cultural values that once existed related to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beliefs and myths Symbols associated with land Kinship and land (history of origins) <p>Traditions and rituals related to land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening the land Cultivating land (agricultural cultivation) 	<p>Description of cultural values related to land (to see the existence of cultural aspects that position land as an important element in community life)</p> <p>Overview of Traditions and Rituals Related to Land (to see the existence of traditions and rituals that construct a view of land as something sacred)</p>
Social Insurance and adaptation strategies	<p>Social insurance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of resources that guarantee life Life insurance conditions Guarantee of life and future Guarantee of life and fulfillment of needs <p>Adaptation strategy</p>	<p>Overview of Community Life Security (to see the types of resources that guarantee community life and the ability of life security to support the fulfillment of needs)</p> <p>Overview of</p>

Study Topics	Data Needs	Output
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy patterns for dealing with crisis situations • Alternative sources of income in subsistence crisis situations • The way out that exists in people's minds 	village community adaptation strategies (to see how communities deal with crisis situations and land resource scarcity)
Portrait of land conflict	<p>Latent Conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal land conflict • Vertical land conflict <p>Manifest Conflict</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal land conflict • Vertical land conflict 	<p>Overview of latent land conflicts in villages (to see the variety of conflicts that occur related to control and management of land resources)</p> <p>Overview of land conflict manifestations in villages (to see the variety of conflicts that occur related to control and management of land resources)</p>
Situation of Marginalized Groups in Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information • Access to village entry programs • Access to natural resources • Opportunity to participate in the PTSL program 	Overview of the situation of marginal groups in the village (to see the position of marginal groups in relation to aspects of access to information, programs, and natural resources)

Study Topics	Data Needs	Output
Implementation and Impact of PTSL Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program recipient selection process • Administrative and technical constraints • The social gap that emerged • Positive and negative impacts of the program 	<p>in the village)</p> <p>Overview of the implementation and impact of the PTSL program (to see the problems and impacts of the PTSL program implemented in the village)</p>

The stages of implementing this social vulnerability analysis research are: Presented in Image 2.

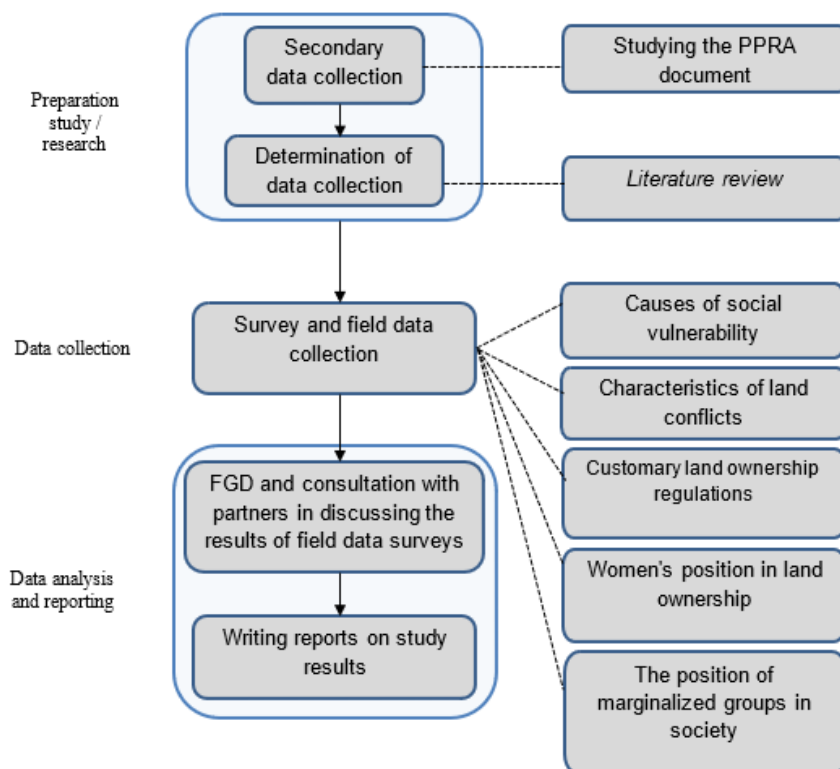


Image 2. Stages of Implementing Social Vulnerability Analysis in Guguk Village and Benteng Village, Merangin Regency

Data Analysis Method

The data analysis method in this study was carried out through a descriptive-interpretive approach to describe the factual conditions in the field related to social vulnerability, land conflicts, and the implementation of the PTSL program. Primary data obtained from in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were processed to describe the informant's perspective in depth, while secondary data from official documents and literature from journals and agrarian documents were used to provide theoretical and policy contexts such as PP Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration as a legal source to analyze whether or not there are errors. (Windy Mogi et al., 2022) (Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional, 2023) (Masnah, 2021) (Ardani,2019)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social Vulnerability Study in Guguk Village Overs of Guguk Village

Guguk Village is located in Renah Pembarap District, Merangin Regency, at an altitude of 50 meters above sea level, with an area of 270 km². The village consists of 4 hamlets and 7 RTs (neighborhood units) with a population of 1,135 people in 2021. The main livelihood of the community is agriculture and plantations, particularly rubber and coffee, with palm oil being cultivated in the last five years.

Economic Aspect Vulnerability Study

The main income of the Guguk Village community is obtained mainly from the sale of plantation commodities such as rubber and coffee, while additional income for the community is obtained from oil palm which has only recently been cultivated. In 1 hectare of rubber plants, it will generally produce a harvest of 200 kg per month. Generally, the selling price of rubber is very fluctuating and has an impact on the community's economy if the price drops low. Coffee is also a source of income with a harvest of around 150 kg / 2 weeks after a minimum age of 3 years of planting. If the harvest of this coffee commodity is sold at the current price of around IDR 17,000 to IDR 20,000, then the community will get income from coffee plants of IDR 2,550,000 to IDR 3,000,000. Oil palm is still an additional income because not many residents have planted it in their gardens (only a few people). Other income is usually obtained by becoming laborers or workers in the village community's gardens. (Harmonisnya Alam Dan Manusia Di Desa Guguk – Hutan Itu Indonesia, n.d.)(Merangin et al., n.d.).

In terms of land ownership, the average Guguk Village community per household has a yard of 300 - 400 m² and a garden with an area of 0.5 - 1 ha which is managed intensively. Some residents do have gardens over 2 ha but generally several types of commodities are planted. There are only a few people who have land <0.5 ha. In general, the community still has unprocessed land in the form of bushes of around 1 ha per household. ("BPS Kabupaten Merangin 2018)



Image 3. In-depth Interviews With the People of Guguk Village

Judging from the above, the vulnerability of the economic aspect can actually be suppressed if the community is diligent and persistent in cultivating their cultivated land. This vulnerability is only expected to arise when there is a fluctuation in commodity prices on the market due to a surplus of production results and a monopoly marketing system for commodities in the village.

Social Aspect Vulnerability Study

Land ownership in Guguk Village is based on who first clears a forest area. Land boundaries are typically marked by natural features like rivers or hills. The inheritance system favors women, as parents often live with their daughters when they are no longer able to work. Land transfers are usually driven by urgent economic needs, such as education or healthcare costs. The community recognizes the importance of land ownership as both a source of livelihood and a guarantee for obtaining loans.

Guguk Village has a protected forest area in the state forest area that is included in the village's customary area. This forest is positioned as communal (customary) land that may not be damaged or disturbed by residents with an area of 690 ha. Access to the customary forest area is only for the benefit of the village, not for private ownership. In general, the state controls 50% of the land from the village's territorial claims, and the rest is land managed by the community.

Based on the above, the vulnerability of social aspects related to land can come from several factors. These factors include the process of transferring rights which is dominated by the buying and selling mechanism; the high driving factors for the process of transferring land rights due to demands; the

land ownership aspect is categorized as quite loose (open to all parties); and local capitalism which dominates land ownership in the village so that it will encourage significant inequality in land ownership in the village. (Riset Parigi, n.d.) (Edi Purwanto 13, n.d.)

Cultural Aspects Vulnerability Study

Guguk Village does not yet have a strong customary-based construction that can encourage protection of land sale and purchase transactions in the village. In the past, land was divided into clan powers by the Depati and Guguk Village was included in the Pembarap clan. When opening a forest area, local wisdom was still held, for example permission from Pesirah and there was a kind of "melambéh" (marking) ritual. This was intended to ask permission from the guardians in the forest area that would be opened. But now this ritual no longer exists. People who have embraced religion pray to Allah SWT so that the gardens or fields that are opened are kept away from various pests and will be able to obtain good harvest results. The dominant factor that drives land cultivation is the economic factor with the main aim of meeting the needs of life. Based on this, the vulnerability of cultural aspects related to land can stem from the weakness of cultural construction that strengthens the drive to maintain land ownership and the shift in perspective on land from social capital to economic capital (measured by economic value). (Merangin et al., n.d.) (*Harmonisnya Alam Dan Manusia Di Desa Guguk – Hutan Itu Indonesia*, n.d.)

Social Insurance and Adaption Strategy

The people of Guguk Village view land as 'Tapak Lapan' or a guarantee of life. The types of resources that are positioned as a guarantee of life consist of rubber, coffee, and oil palm commodities. In 1975, clove cultivation began in Guguk Village, but entering the age of 5 years there were many pests and diseases. Therefore, in 1980 the community began cultivating coffee. The results of coffee production were not balanced with high selling prices. At that time the price of coffee per kg was only IDR 1,500, so most people replaced coffee plants with rubber, and that has lasted until now. The type of rubber planted in the early 80s produced quite good sap production (per 100 stems produced 15 kg of sap). However, the entry of the P2WK rubber type in 1992 made rubber production very low (per 300 stems produced less than 10 kg of sap). The previous type of rubber had also begun to be tapped and produced sap at the age of 4 years, while the new type of rubber usually began to produce sap at the age of 8 years. This has an impact on the slumping village economy.

Resources that are positioned as a guarantee of life are often based on the commodities that are cultivated quickly making money. In fact, the percentage of the value of needs can be met and categorized as sufficient if the

community manages a minimum of 1/2 - 1 ha of rubber land and the coffee harvest is an additional. In famine conditions marked by low harvests and falling prices, the community's adaptation strategy tends to switch livelihoods, for example, seeking wage work from other villagers, mining, gold panning, fishing, or trading. The community's idea of dealing with crisis situations in the future can be done by diversifying the commodities they cultivate.

Land as an aspect of life security relies more on the type of commodity being cultivated. Land is only seen as production capital, and as long as the commodities planted on the land can produce good harvest production, the community feels free from crisis situations. The lack of alternative livelihood choices other than farming can give rise to social vulnerability when there is a famine or crop failure and natural disasters.

Portrait of Land Conflict

Land conflicts in Guguk Village are generally not very significant. Most land conflicts occur between villagers which are generally triggered by overlapping land boundaries or unclear boundaries. Problems related to land conflicts are usually resolved through customary or family deliberations, and the decision-making process related to sanctions to be taken will be decided from the deliberation process carried out by customary administrators and the families in conflict. If there are residents who do not comply with or even violate customary law, they will be given sanctions in the form of customary fines in the form of a buffalo and rice.

The land conflict that occurred in Guguk Village has not been viewed as a vulnerable situation related to land. On average, villagers who have agricultural land are categorized as still being able to be relied on to meet their living needs but the boundaries of their agricultural land must be emphasized. The potential for land conflict in the future can stem from population growth, land control movements by immigrants, or the dominance of land control by local capitalism.

Implementation and Impact of the PTSL Program

The Complete Systematic Land Registration - Community Participation (PTSL - PM) program was initiated in Guguk Village in 2020. Beneficiaries were selected by the Merangin Land Office (BPN), and land measurements were conducted based on data collected by field data collectors (puldata). Once the land measurement was completed, the issuance of land certificates followed, with requirements such as an ID card, family card, and Land Certificate (SKT). The main administrative obstacle faced by residents was the lack of legal land ownership documents, which had to be resolved at the village level.

Out of the target of 1,381 land parcels, only 1,318 were measured, and only 268 parcels were ready for certification. Land with unresolved issues, such

as legal or physical data problems, was categorized as K3, meaning certificates could not be issued due to potential land conflicts. The program's socialization was generally effective, but some residents struggled to fully understand the information, with certain misconceptions arising. The puldatan team, trained by the BPN office, still required guidance from third-party consultants, particularly in the scanning and uploading of legal and physical data into the Survey Tanahku application. To overcome the number of land areas that have not reached the target and K3 category, mediation of ownership conflicts, strengthening of administration through document facilitation such as SKT, and re-verification of physical and legal data are needed. Interactive re-socialization and simple guides help improve community understanding, while further training for the puldatan team strengthens their technical capabilities, while regular monitoring and evaluation ensure transparent problem solving. ("Direktur Jenderal Penetapan Hak Dan Pendaftaran Tanah," n.d.) (S.M. Prihatin, 2022)

The community generally welcomed the PTSL program. The impact of the program was felt to increase the status of land ownership to be stronger; the land sales process was clearer and had a high price; and could be used as collateral for business capital. Recommendations for improving the PTSL program according to residents were that socialization activities needed to be increased; the budget for managing administrative requirements needed to be increased; and the addition of measurement time so that all land areas in the village could be completed.

After collecting data through interviews, the researcher also clarified the research data and invited the Merangin BPN to provide direction and information to the Guguk Village community. This activity was in the form of a small FGD to dig deeper into the research questions in two directions from both the community and the land office. This meeting was held at the village office which was attended by the community, land office employees, traditional leaders, and researchers.



Image 4. FGD event at Guguk Village Office a, Questions from residents PTSL, b. explanation from Merangin land office employees.

In fact, the obstacles to the implementation of the PTSL program are dominated by the flow of information that is considered not to have been

designed systematically. Judging from its impact, the PTSL program in Guguk Village has not been categorized as having the potential to create conflict. The potential for conflict from the existence of the PTSL program can originate from aspects of inadequate information that encourage the emergence of various negative perceptions and trigger social jealousy (issues of injustice).

Social Vulnerability Study in Benteng Village

Overview of Benteng Village

Geographically, Benteng Village is located in Sungai Manau District, Merangin Regency, with an area of 8.19 km². Benteng Village is divided into 3 (four) hamlets with a population in Benteng Village based on 2020 data of 1,009 people consisting of 496 men and 513 women divided into 355 families. In 2021 there was an increase in the population to 1020 people. In general, the main livelihood of the village community is from the agricultural and plantation sectors. The main income is obtained from rubber sap and additional income is obtained from the oil palm harvest which has only been cultivated for the past 5 years.

Economic Aspect Vulnerability Study

The main income of the Benteng Village community is obtained mainly from the sale of plantation commodities such as rubber and coffee, while additional income from the community is obtained from oil palm which has only recently been cultivated. In 1 hectare of rubber plants, it will generally produce a harvest of 150 - 200 kg per month. Generally, the selling price of rubber is very fluctuating and has an impact on the community's economy if the price drops low. Coffee is also a source of income with a harvest of around 130 - 150 kg / 2 weeks. If the harvest of this coffee commodity is sold at the current price of around Rp. 17,000 to Rp. 20,000, then the community will get income from coffee plants of Rp. 2,000,000 to Rp. 3,000,000. Oil palm is still an additional income because not many residents have planted it in their gardens (only a few people). Other income is usually obtained by becoming laborers or workers in the village community's gardens. In the past, many residents of Benteng Village still worked on wet rice fields to plant rice. But currently, many rice fields are no longer managed because people have switched to becoming rubber and coffee farmers.

In terms of land ownership, the average Benteng Village community per household has a yard measuring 15 x 20 m - 20 x 20 m and a garden with an area of 0.5 - 1 ha which is managed intensively. Some residents do have gardens over 2 ha but generally several types of commodities are planted. There are only a few people who have land <0.5 ha. Quantitative and qualitative data were obtained by in-depth interview methods with village residents from house to house as in Figure 6 below.



Image 6. In-depth Interviews With the People of Benteng Village

Judging from the above, the vulnerability of the economic aspect can actually be suppressed if the community is diligent and persistent in cultivating their cultivated land. This vulnerability is only expected to arise when there is a fluctuation in commodity prices on the market due to a surplus of production results and a monopoly marketing system for commodities in the village. (Pruit ,Rubin 2011)

Social Aspect Vulnerability Study

Land ownership in Benteng Village lacks standardized regulations. Initially, the population was dispersed with individual land ownership. However, the village's predecessor, Demang Mengkalang, consolidated the population into a single village named Kampung Benteng, derived from Bukit Lembayung. In the past, forest land clearing was conducted without the consent of the village head or pesirah, and the community acquired land by clearing forests or through inheritance. Presently, Benteng Village does not possess customary land or non-forest state land.

The land inheritance system favors daughters; traditionally, significant assets (houses and land) are passed down to women, as parents typically reside with their daughters. The transfer of land rights is often prompted by pressing economic needs, such as education expenses, marriage, or health issues. Land is regarded as vital for sustenance and as collateral for capital loans. While the transfer of land rights is permissible, land cannot be sold to immigrants from South Sumatra and South Bengkulu.



Image 6. In-depth Interview With the Traditional Leader of Benteng Village

The movement of land rights transfer in Benteng Village is generally triggered by economic urgency such as urgent need for funds for children's education costs, children's marriage costs, and for medical expenses for sick family members. The community understands and realizes that land is important because it is a source of life. The existence of land ownership guarantees is considered important because it has many benefits, such as a source of capital loans if collateralized. In addition, land ownership guarantees also provide a sense of security and legality of land ownership rights to their owners. Land rights transfers are not taboo in the village because they involve urgent needs, but the community is not allowed to sell their land to immigrants from South Sumatra and South Bengkulu.

Based on the above, the vulnerability of social aspects related to land can come from several factors. These factors include the process of transferring rights which is dominated by the buying and selling mechanism; the high driving factors for the process of transferring land rights due to demands; the land ownership aspect is categorized as quite loose (open to all parties); and local capitalism which dominates land ownership in the village so that it will encourage significant inequality in land ownership in the village. (*Riset Parigi*, n.d.) (*Edi Purwanto 13*, n.d.)

Cultural Aspects Vulnerability Study

Benteng Village does not yet have a strong customary-based construction that can encourage protection of land sale and purchase transactions in the village. In the past, land was divided into clan powers by the Depati and Benteng Village was included in the Pesirah Tanah Renah clan. When opening a forest area, local wisdom was still held, for example, permission from the Pesirah and there was a kind of "melambek" (marking) ritual. But now this ritual no longer exists. People who have embraced religion pray to Allah SWT so that the gardens or fields that are opened are kept away from various pests and will be able to obtain good harvest results. The dominant factor that drives land cultivation is the economic factor with the main aim of meeting the needs of life. Based on this, the vulnerability of cultural aspects related to land can stem from the weakness of cultural construction that strengthens the drive to maintain land ownership and the shift in perspective on land from social capital to economic capital (measured by economic value).

Sosial Insurance and Adaptation Strategy

The Benteng Village community perceives land as "Tapak Lapan," or a guarantee of life, with rubber, coffee, and palm oil serving as primary sources of income. Rubber cultivation commenced in 1963, replacing unsuccessful rice

harvests. However, the fluctuating price of rubber has often compelled residents to seek additional income as laborers. In 2016, the price of rubber plummeted, prompting some community members to turn to illegal gold mining. This work does not fully increase income because in general the village community prefers farming.

Quick money-making opportunities are viewed as essential for survival. The community can fulfill their needs by managing at least 1/2 to 1 hectare of rubber land, along with coffee harvests. During droughts or price declines, they transition to other jobs such as laborers, gold panners, or traders. Land is regarded as production capital, but the scarcity of alternative employment beyond farming leaves them vulnerable to crises when harvests fail or natural disasters strike. (BPS Kabupaten Merangin 2018)

Portrait of Land Conflict

Land conflicts in Benteng Village are generally minor, with about 25% of the population being immigrants, making land access open and dependent on capital. (Rizki, 2021). Most conflicts arise between villagers due to overlapping or unclear land boundaries. These conflicts are typically resolved through customary or family deliberations.

Land conflicts are not currently seen as a major vulnerability, as villagers with agricultural land are still able to meet their needs. However, future conflicts may arise from population growth, land control by immigrants, or the dominance of local capitalism in land ownership.

Implementation and Impact of PTSL Program

The Complete Systematic Land Measurement Program - Community Participation (PTSL - PM) began in Benteng Village in 2020. Prospective recipients of the PTSL program are determined by the Merangin Regency BPN. Prospective land plots measured in the village are determined based on data from the puldatan (field data collector). After the land plot measurement is carried out, the issuance of land certificates will be continued. The requirements that must be met by residents are having an ID card, having a family card, and having a Land Certificate (SKT) as a legal basis. The dominant administrative obstacle faced by residents is not having proof of land ownership / legal basis. This must be resolved at the village level, for example in the form of a certificate from the village head.

The community land measurement activity has been completed by the measurement consultant assisted by the land survey team. The measurement target from the Merangin Land Office in Guguk Village is 900 land plots, but only 559 plots have been measured by the consultant. Currently, the documents that have been completed for the issuance of certificates are 97 plots, while the remaining 462 plots still need to have their data completed. If there is a land

plot that is still problematic after the measurement, it will be included in the K3 land plot category (the land certificate cannot be issued because there are problems related to the land plot, including those related to legal data, physical data, or the land plot has the potential for land conflicts that have not been resolved). ("Direktur Jenderal Penetapan Hak Dan Pendaftaran Tanah," n.d.) (S.M. Prihatin, 2022)

This is because some residents still do not understand it well and there is information that is considered wrong. Puldatan which has received training from the Merangin Regency BPN Office in general is still lacking in socialization and the delivery of information to the village community is still very lacking. Many villagers are still afraid to participate in land measurement and certification for several reasons such as increasing land and building taxes or intrigue from certain individuals (land mafia). The land surveying team that carries out its duties and responsibilities must be trained further so that they are able to have the capacity and capability as expected. In order for the land surveying team's duties and responsibilities to be completed on time, they must still be guided by a third party (measurement consultant), for example in the process of scanning (photo files) legal data and physical data that have been collected; and the process of uploading legal data and physical data that has been scanned into the My Land Survey application.

The community generally welcomed the PTSL program. The impact of the program was felt to increase the status of land ownership to be stronger; the land sales process was clearer and had a high price; and could be used as collateral for business capital. Recommendations for improving the PTSL program according to residents were that socialization activities needed to be increased; the budget for managing administrative requirements needed to be increased; and the addition of measurement time so that all land areas in the village could be completed.

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Conclusions

1. In general, the vulnerability of the economic aspect in the Guguk and Benteng Village communities can be suppressed if the community is able to manage their agricultural land more intensively. The vulnerability of the economic aspect is estimated to arise if the community only relies on the management of horticultural crops that are vulnerable to very fluctuating price problems.
2. The vulnerability of social aspects related to land can be sourced from the lack of land regulations in the village; the process of transferring rights is dominated by the buying and selling mechanism; the high driving factors for the process of transferring land rights; the aspect of land ownership is categorized as quite loose (open to all parties); local capitalism dominates land ownership in the village; and the community management area is 50% of the village area claim (related to population growth which can create a land crisis)
3. The vulnerability of cultural aspects related to land can be sourced from the weakness of cultural construction that strengthens the urge to maintain land ownership; a shift in the perspective on land from social capital to economic capital (the measure is economic value); land ethics become an indicator of poverty, then there will be a tendency for new values to develop the quantity of land controlled (marked by high land conflicts in the future)
4. The impact of the PTSL program is quite positive according to residents' views because land ownership becomes stronger and it is easier to use land as collateral as additional capital for productive businesses.
5. Judging from its impact, the PTSL Program has not been categorized as having the potential to give rise to potential conflict.

Suggestion

1. At the village level, the implementation of the PTSL program has been running well procedurally. Obstacles to the implementation of the PTSL program are dominated by the flow of information that is considered not yet systematically designed and information is inadequate at the village level, resulting in several understandings that are considered wrong.
2. The potential for conflict from the existence of the PTSL program can stem from aspects of inadequate information which encourages

- the emergence of various negative perceptions and triggers social jealousy (issues of injustice).
3. The negative impact according to the public's view is that this program creates a tax burden for the public.
 4. The idea of improving the PTSL program according to residents is that socialization of activities needs to be improved; measurement activities carried out by third parties (consultants) should have a longer time span so that all land areas in the village can be measured; and the budget for managing administrative requirements in issuing certificates needs to be increased.

REFERENCES

- Ardani. 2019. Tantangan Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap dalam Rangka Mewujudkan Pemberian Kepastian Hukum. *Jurnal Gema Keadilan*, Vol. 6, Ed.3, 276 - 278.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Merangin. Kabupaten Merangin Dalam Angka 2018. (n.d.). In *Bps*.
- Daming, S., Ratnawaty, L., Mustika, D. A., & Husna, M. (2023). Tinjauan Hukum Administrasi Negara Terhadap Pelaksanaan Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap. *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, 20(1), 63. <https://doi.org/10.54629/jli.v20i1.1005>
- Direktur Jenderal Penetapan Hak dan Pendaftaran Tanah. (n.d.). In *Kementerian ATR/BPN*. <https://www.atrbpn.go.id/?menu=profilePejabatDetail&kd=zezanhM4HwILcwuM5mb75x6b/src2VfYA99efB3sKiLYA6Zkp3rleDaX5d0dHhhG>
- ENHANCING ROLES OF COMMUNITY IN CONSERVATION THROUGH STRENGTHENING VILLAGE NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE* Edi Purwanto 13. (n.d.).
- Fisher, S., William, S., William, S., Smith, R., Ludin, J., Abdi, DI. 2000. *Mengelola Konflik: Keterampilan dan Strategi untuk Bertindak*. Diterjemahkan oleh Kartikasari, S. N., Lapilatu, M. D., Maharani, R., dan Rini, D. N. Jakarta : The British Council.
- Hariyanto, Azizah, M., & Nurhidayatulloh. (2024). Does the Government's Regulations in Land Ownership Empower the Protection of Human Rights? *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*, 4(2), 391-421. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.222>
- Harmonisnya Alam dan Manusia di Desa Guguk – Hutan Itu Indonesia*. (n.d.).
- Kementerian Agraria dan Tata Ruang/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional. (2023). Petunjuk Teknis Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap Nomor 3/Juknis-HK.02/III/2023. *Petunjuk Teknis Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap 2023*, 1-81.

- Keputusan Kepala Badan Pertanahan Republik Indonesia. (2007). *Petunjuk teknis penanganan dan penyelesaian masalah pertanahan* (Keputusan Kepala BPN RI No. 34 Tahun 2007). Badan Pertanahan Nasional Republik Indonesia.
- Masnah, M. (2021). Implementasi Kebijakan Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL) Di Kabupaten Muaro Jambi. *Jurnal Renaissance*, 6(2), 783. <https://doi.org/10.53878/jr.v6i2.150>
- Merangin, K., Keputusan, S., & Merangin, B. (n.d.). *Harapan dan Potensi di Hutan Adat Guguk*. 5–7.
- Nurahmani, A., & Rismansyah, M. R. (2020). Analisis Pengaturan Kebijakan Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap Sebagai Upaya Percepatan Reforma Agraria. *Padjadjaran Law Review*, 8(1), 1–19.
- Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2016 tentang Percepatan Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Satu Peta (KSP) pada Tingkat Ketelitian Peta Skala 1:50.000
- Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia No. 86 Tahun 2018 tentang Reforma Agraria
- Prihatin, S. M. (2022). *Sertifikasi hak atas tanah melalui peningkatan produk K3 pendaftaran tanah sistematis lengkap* [Land rights certification through product improvement of K3 complete systematic land registration]. Reviewed November 6, 2022; accepted November 29, 2022.
- Pruitt, Dean G dan Rubin, Jeffrey Z. 2011. Teori Konflik Sosial. Diterjemahkan oleh Soetjipto, Helly P dan Soetjipto, Srimulyanti. Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar.
- Rizki, I. (2021). Kementerian Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, Dan Teknologi Universitas Jambi Fakultas Hukum. *Jambi*, 2009, 1–9.
- S.M. Prihatin. (2022). Sertifikasi Hak Atas Tanah Melalui Peningkatan Produk K3 Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap. *Jurnal Pertanahan*, 12, 1–10.
- Syahdan, S., Baharuddin, H., & Ilyas, M. (2020). Pelaksanaan Pendaftaran Tanah Oleh Pemerintah Melalui Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL). *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)*, 1(2), 163–180. <https://doi.org/10.52103/jlp.v1i2.270>
- Undang - Undang Republik Indonesia No. 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-pokok Agraria (UUPA).
- Undang - Undang Republik Indonesia No. 4 Tahun 2011 tentang Informasi Geospasial.
- United Nations. 2017. Integrating Case Management for Vulnerable Children. United Nations Development Programme.
- Wahid, A., Rohadi, R., & Sumartini, S. (2024). Disharmonisasi Kebijakan Politik Hukum Agraria: Analisis Hak Pengelolaan Tanah Pasca Terbitnya Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. *Jatijajar Law Review*, 3(1), 25.

<https://doi.org/10.26753/jlr.v3i1.1312>

Wardana, A. K., Aulia, M. F. R., & Suharyat, Y. (2024). Manajemen Konflik. In *NUSRA: Jurnal Penelitian dan Ilmu Pendidikan* (Vol. 5, Issue 1).

<https://doi.org/10.55681/nusra.v5i1.1856>

Windy Mogi, G., R. Pinasang, D., & K. G. Sondakh, D. (2022). Kajian Hukum Terhadap Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL) Sebagai Upaya Pemberantasan Praktik Mafia Tanah. *LexEtSocietatis*, X(1), 30–46.