



THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VILLAGE HEAD'S ROLE IN THE ADJUDICATION COMMITTEE OF THE COMPLETE SYSTEMATIC LAND REGISTRATION (PTSL) PROGRAM IN PADANGSIDIMPUAN CITY

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Abstract: Land registration through the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program is a strategic government initiative aimed at providing legal certainty over land ownership for all Indonesian citizens. As a member of the Adjudication Committee, the village head (Lurah) holds a pivotal role in facilitating data collection, community coordination, and the resolution of land boundary disputes at the grassroots level. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the village head's role within the Adjudication Committee in the implementation of the PTSL program in Sitamiang Baru Village, Padangsidimpuan City. This research employs a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observation, and documentation involving key informants including village head officials, BPN (National Land Agency) staff, and community members. The findings indicate that the village head has effectively carried out their role as a member of the Adjudication Committee, as evidenced by active participation in data verification, facilitation of community socialization, and mediation of land boundary disputes. Supporting factors include strong coordination between the village head and BPN officers, as well as high community participation. However, minor challenges such as incomplete administrative documents and limited public awareness were also identified. The study concludes that the village head's role is a determining factor in the success of PTSL implementation, and recommends strengthening capacity-building programs for village heads to sustain program effectiveness.

Keywords: Adjudication Committee; Complete Systematic Land Registration; Land Registration; Padangsidimpuan; PTSL; Village Head

I. INTRODUCTION

Land is one of the most strategically significant natural resources in human life, encompassing economic, social, and legal dimensions. Within the framework of Indonesian agrarian law, legal certainty over land rights constitutes the primary foundation guaranteed by the state.¹ Legal uncertainty in land ownership not only gives rise to conflicts among individuals but also impedes national investment and development. Consequently, comprehensive land registration has become an indispensable requirement within Indonesia's land law system.²

The Indonesian government established the legal basis for land registration through Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration, which mandates the registration of all land parcels throughout Indonesia to provide legal certainty for rights holders.³ However, in practice, the sporadic approach to land registration has proven insufficient to resolve the widespread problem of unregistered land within a reasonable timeframe.⁴

In response to these challenges, the government launched the Complete Systematic Land Registration program, known by its Indonesian acronym PTSL, through the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency (BPN) Number 6 of 2018.⁵ This program constitutes a first-time land registration activity conducted simultaneously for all land registration objects throughout the Republic of Indonesia, within a single village or urban village (kelurahan) administrative area or its equivalent.⁶

At the national level, the PTSL program has recorded significant achievements since its launch. By 2022, the program had successfully issued land certificates for

¹ Republic of Indonesia, 1960. Law Number 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles (UUPA), State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1960 Number 104.

² Boedi Harsono, 2008. *Hukum Agraria Indonesia: Sejarah Pembentukan Undang – Undang Pokok Agraria Isi dan Pelaksanaannya*. Jakarta: Djambatan, p. 72.

³ Republic of Indonesia, 1997. Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 on Land Registration, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 59.

⁴ Urip Santoso, 2010. *Pendaftaran dan Peralihan Hak atas Tanah*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, p. 15.

⁵ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of BPN Number 6 of 2018 on Complete Systematic Land Registration, Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 Number 501.

⁶ Badan Pertanahan Nasional, 2018. *Petunjuk Teknis: Pengukuran dan Pemetaan Bidang Tanah Sistematis Lengkap (PTSL)*. Jakarta: BPN RI, p. 3.

millions of parcels across Indonesia and has been designated as one of the government's national priority programs receiving full attention from the central government.⁷ The success of this program is inseparable from the roles of various parties involved in the adjudication committee, including village head officials (lurah) as representatives of the government at the grassroots level.

In the PTSL implementation structure, an Adjudication Committee is established to assist in carrying out land registration activities. Under the Regulation of the Minister of ATR/BPN Number 6 of 2018, the village head serves *ex officio* as a member of the Adjudication Committee alongside BPN officers and sub-district representatives.⁸ The inclusion of the village head in this committee carries significant importance, given that the village head is the official most familiar with local territorial conditions, land ownership patterns, and the social dynamics of the community within the *kelurahan*.⁹

The legal position of the village head within Indonesia's governmental system is regulated under Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government.¹⁰ The village head holds broad duties and functions encompassing the delivery of public services, community empowerment, and the administration of government at the *kelurahan* level.¹¹ In the context of PTSL, the village head's role becomes critically important across three principal dimensions: first, as a facilitator in the collection and verification of physical and juridical land data; second, as a mediator in resolving land boundary disputes among residents; and third, as a liaison between the community and the BPN institution.¹²

Sitamiang Baru Village in Padangsidimpuan City is one of the urban villages selected as the focus of PTSL implementation. Based on preliminary data obtained by the author, a considerable number of land parcels in this village remain unregistered

⁷ Kementrian Agraria dan Tata Ruang, 2022. *Performance Report on Complete Systematic Land Registration 2022*. Jakarta: Ministry of ATR/BPN, p. 10.

⁸ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. *Op Cit*. Article 10 paragraph (1).

⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, 2008. *Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, p. 5.

¹⁰ Republic of Indonesia, 2014. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 244, Article 229.

¹¹ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 on Sub-Districts, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 Number 73, Article 25.

¹² Adrian Sutedi, 2014. *Peralihan Hak atas Tanah dan Pendaftarannya*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, p. 118.

and have been identified as targets of the PTSL program.¹³ The active involvement of the village head in the adjudication process within this village has emerged as a key factor determining the smooth progress and ultimate success of land registration for the local community.¹⁴

Despite the ongoing implementation of PTSL, in-depth scholarly inquiry into the effectiveness of the village head's role specifically as a member of the Adjudication Committee within the local context of Padangsidempuan City remains very limited.¹⁵ The majority of existing studies have focused primarily on the technical aspects of land registration in a general sense, and relatively few have examined in specific terms the role of local actors such as the village head within the PTSL adjudication framework. It is precisely this research gap that has motivated the author to undertake the present study in a more thorough and comprehensive manner.

Based on the foregoing background, this study aims to analyze and describe the effectiveness of the village head's role as a member of the Adjudication Committee in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program in Sitamiang Baru Village, Padangsidempuan City. This research is expected to make a scholarly contribution to the development of Indonesian agrarian law, particularly with regard to the institutional aspects and implementation of PTSL at the kelurahan level.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research approach, which is a method of inquiry aimed at understanding social phenomena through in-depth exploration of human experiences, perceptions, and behaviors within their natural settings.¹⁶ The qualitative approach is considered the most appropriate for this research, as it allows the researcher to examine the complexity of the village head's role in the Adjudication Committee of the PTSL program in a holistic and contextual manner, rather than reducing the phenomenon to measurable numerical variables. In terms

¹³ Land Affairs Office of Padangsidempuan City, 2023. *Data on PTSL Implementation in Sitamiang Baru Village 2022–2023*. Padangsidempuan: Land Affairs Office, p. 4.

¹⁴ Maria S. W. Sumardjono, 2009. *Kebijakan Pertanahan: Antara Regulasi dan Implementasi*. Jakarta: Kompas, p. 43.

¹⁵ Effendi Perangin, 1994. *Hukum Agraria Indonesia: Suatu Telaah dari Sudut Pandang Praktisi Hukum*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, p. 90.

¹⁶ John W. Creswell, 2014. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, 4th ed.* Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, p. 4.

of its research type, this study is classified as empirical legal research with a descriptive-analytical design, which seeks to describe the actual conditions of PTSL implementation and analyze the effectiveness of the village head's role based on applicable legal norms and field evidence.¹⁷ The research was conducted in Sitamiang Baru Village, Padangsidempuan City, selected purposively on the grounds that this village has been an active site of PTSL implementation and represents a relevant context for examining local government engagement in agrarian reform.¹⁸ A case study design was adopted to enable an intensive and comprehensive examination of the phenomenon within its specific environmental context, thereby producing detailed and nuanced findings.¹⁹ Data were gathered through three primary techniques: in-depth interviews with key informants—comprising the village head, BPN officers, sub-district officials, and community members involved in the PTSL process—structured field observation of the adjudication activities, and documentation review of relevant legal instruments, official reports, and administrative records. The collected data were subsequently analyzed using an interactive model consisting of three concurrent stages: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification, as proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña.²⁰ To ensure the validity and trustworthiness of the findings, this study employed the triangulation technique—specifically source triangulation and method triangulation—whereby data obtained from one source or method were cross-checked against data from other sources and methods to confirm consistency and reliability.

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

a. Legal Framework Governing the Village Head's Role in the PTSL Adjudication Committee

The legal basis governing the involvement of the village head (Lurah) as a member of the Adjudication Committee in the PTSL program is explicitly stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of BPN

¹⁷ Soerjono Soekanto & Sri Mamudji, 2015. *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, p. 14.

¹⁸ Sugiyono, 2018. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta, p. 104.

¹⁹ Robert K. Yin, 2018. *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods*, 6th ed. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, p. 31.

²⁰ Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman & Johnny Saldaña, 2014. *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*, 3rd ed. Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, p. 12.

Number 6 of 2018 on Complete Systematic Land Registration.²¹ Under this regulation, the village head is designated ex officio as a permanent member of the Adjudication Committee, reflecting the government's recognition that the village head occupies the most proximate position to the land registration objects and the community whose land rights are being adjudicated.

From a theoretical standpoint, organizational effectiveness as articulated by Steers encompasses the degree to which an organization achieves its stated goals while optimizing the procurement and utilization of available resources.²² Applied to the present research context, the effectiveness of the village head's role is assessed along four principal dimensions: (1) goal achievement in facilitating PTSL implementation; (2) resource integration, including the mobilization of local knowledge, community networks, and administrative capacity; (3) adaptive capability in responding to field-level challenges; and (4) coordination quality with BPN officers and other committee members.²³

The legal position of the village head within Indonesia's governmental structure is regulated under Law Number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, which defines the village head as an official responsible for administering government, development, and community affairs at the *kelurahan* level.²⁴ This broad mandate inherently encompasses responsibilities in land administration, particularly in facilitating state programs directed at the community, of which PTSL constitutes a prime example. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2018 on Sub-Districts reinforces the coordinating function of the village head in supporting programs undertaken by vertical government agencies operating within the sub-district territory.²⁵

²¹ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. *Op Cit.* Article 10 paragraph (1).

²² Richard M. Steers, 1985. *Efektivitas Organisasi*. Jakarta: Erlangga, p. 87.

²³ Sondang P. Siagian, 2014. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, p. 24.

²⁴ Republic of Indonesia, 2014. *Op Cit.* Article 229 paragraph (1).

²⁵ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. *Op Cit.* Article 25.

b. The Village Head's Role as Facilitator in Data Collection and Verification

One of the most substantive roles fulfilled by the village head in the PTSL Adjudication Committee is that of facilitator in the collection and verification of physical and juridical data on land parcels within the kelurahan territory. Physical data encompasses the location, boundary, area, and physical condition of the land, while juridical data pertains to the legal status of the land, including the identity of the rights holder and any encumbrances or legal disputes attached to the parcel.²⁶

The findings of this study reveal that the Village Head of Sitamiang Baru actively participated in the physical data collection phase by directing community members to make available the original land documents in their possession, coordinating the marking of land boundaries prior to measurement by BPN surveyors, and verifying the accuracy of information contained in community-submitted application forms. These activities are consistent with the principle articulated by Harsono that local officials possess irreplaceable contextual knowledge that cannot be substituted by BPN officers who lack familiarity with the specific land history of each parcel.²⁷

In the juridical data verification process, the village head played a decisive role in confirming the identities of rights holders, validating inheritance chains for parcels transferred through succession, and verifying the authenticity of land transaction documents submitted by applicants.²⁸ This function is of particular importance in an urban village such as Sitamiang Baru, where land parcels have frequently changed hands through informal transactions that were not accompanied by formal legal instruments, resulting in evidentiary chains that require the local knowledge of the village head to reconstruct and authenticate.²⁹

Based on data obtained from the Land Affairs Office of Padangsidempuan City, the PTSL program in Sitamiang Baru Village succeeded in processing fewer than 100 land parcels during the implementation period.³⁰ While this number may appear modest relative to the targets of PTSL implementation in other regions, it reflects the particular challenges of urban land registration where parcel boundaries are often disputed, documentation is frequently incomplete, and the density of land

²⁶ Urip Santoso, 2010. *Op Cit.* p. 18.

²⁷ Boedi Harsono, 2008. *Op Cit.* p. 77.

²⁸ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. *Op Cit.* Article 12.

²⁹ Maria S. W. Sumardjono, 2009. *Op Cit.* p. 55.

³⁰ Land Affairs Office of Padangsidempuan City, 2023. *Op Cit.* p. 6.

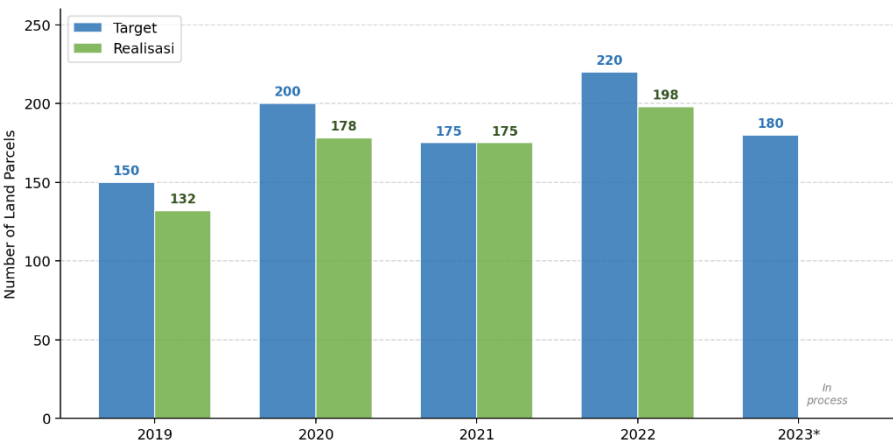
transactions demands meticulous case-by-case verification. The village head’s role in this facilitation process was assessed by BPN officers interviewed in this study as highly effective, contributing materially to the completion of data collection within the stipulated timeframe.

Table 1: PTSL Implementation Target and Realization in Sitamiang Baru Vi Village, Padangsidempuan City (2019 – 2023)

Year	Target (Parcels)	Realized (Certificates)	Percentage (%)	Status
2019	150	132	88.0	Partial
2020	200	178	89.0	Partial
2021	175	175	100.0	Completed
2022	220	198	90.0	Partial
2023*	180	-	-	In Process

** 2023 data still in process at the time of writing*

Source: Land Affairs Office of Padangsidempuan City (2023), processed by the author



**2023 data still in process at the time of writing.
Source: Land Affairs Office, Padangsidempuan City (2023), processed by the author.*

Figure 1. PTSL Implementation in Sitamiang Baru Village, Padangsidempuan City (2019 – 2023)

c. The Village Head's Role as Mediator in Land Boundary Dispute Resolution

Table 2: Dimensions on the Village Head's Role as Member of the PTSL Adjudication Committee in Sitamiang Baru Village

No	Dimension	Form of Activity	Legal Basis	Success Indicator
1	Facilitator	Collection and verification of physical and juridical land data; community socialization	Permen ATR/BPN No. 6/2018, Art. 10	Completeness of files; level of community participation
2	Mediator	Resolution of land boundary disputes; musyawarah for boundary determination	Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government	Number of disputes resolved; boundary agreements reached
3	Liaison / Coordinator	Coordination between community and BPN; distribution of information and documents	Gov. Reg. No. 24/1997 on Land Registration	Timeliness of document delivery; communication effectiveness

Source: Author's analysis based on Permen ATR/BPN No. 6/2018 and Law No. 23/2014 on Regional Government

Land boundary disputes represent one of the most persistent obstacles to land registration, particularly in densely populated urban areas where land parcels are small, boundaries are informally demarcated, and the historical record of land transactions is incomplete. The resolution of such disputes prior to the issuance of land certificates is a legal prerequisite, as the PTSL regulation prohibits the processing of parcels that are the subject of ongoing disputes.³¹

In the implementation of PTSL in Sitamiang Baru Village, the village head assumed a proactive mediation function in addressing boundary disputes that arose during the field measurement phase. The research findings indicate that the village head convened informal mediation sessions between disputing parties, drawing upon his knowledge of the history of land transactions in the area, the oral testimonies of long-standing residents, and the records held in the village archives. This mediation approach is consistent with Sutedi's observation that local dispute resolution mechanisms, when guided by an authoritative and trusted community figure, are often more effective in producing durable settlements than formal legal proceedings.³²

³¹ Soerjono Soekanto, 2008. *Op Cit.* p. 8.

³² Adrian Sutedi, 2014. *Op Cit.* p. 122.

The effectiveness of the village head's mediation role was evidenced by the successful resolution of the majority of boundary disputes encountered during the PTSL process in Sitamiang Baru Village, enabling the affected parcels to proceed to the measurement and registration stages without significant delay.³³ This finding underscores the critical importance of entrusting the mediation function to an official who combines formal authority with community legitimacy, a combination that the village head uniquely embodies within the Indonesian governmental structure.

d. The Village Head's Role as Coordinator and Community Liasison

Beyond facilitation and mediation, the village head performed an equally significant function as the primary coordinator between the community and the BPN institution. This coordination role encompassed organizing community socialization activities to inform residents about the requirements, procedures, and benefits of the PTSL program; mobilizing community participation in the data collection and boundary measurement phases; and serving as the primary point of contact for community members with questions or concerns regarding the registration process.³⁴

The research findings indicate that the village head of Sitamiang Baru organized multiple community socialization sessions in coordination with BPN officers, during which residents were informed of the documentation requirements for PTSL applications, the schedule of field measurement activities, and the procedures for resolving disputes. These sessions were conducted at the village hall and at neighborhood (RT/RW) level gatherings, ensuring that information reached residents who might not otherwise have access to official communications.³⁵

The coordination between the village head and BPN officers was characterized by regular communication, joint field visits, and collaborative problem-solving in addressing implementation challenges as they arose. This inter-institutional coordination is identified by Soekanto as a critical determinant of law enforcement effectiveness, as it ensures that formal legal instruments are supported by the social

³³ Adrian Sutedi, 2014. *Op Cit.* p. 124.

³⁴ Republic of Indonesia, 2018. *Op Cit.* Article 15.

³⁵ Badan Pertanahan Nasional, 2018. *Op Cit.* p. 11.

infrastructure necessary for their practical implementation.³⁶ The village head's intimate knowledge of community dynamics, interpersonal relationships, and local power structures enabled BPN officers to navigate the social dimensions of land registration more effectively than would have been possible through formal channels alone.³⁷

e. Constraining Factor: Limited Public Awareness of the PTSL Program

Despite the overall effectiveness of the village head's role in the PTSL Adjudication Committee, the research identified one significant constraining factor: the limited public awareness and understanding of the PTSL program among a portion of the Sitamiang Baru community. This constraint manifested in several observable ways during the implementation process.

First, a number of eligible community members did not participate in the PTSL program during the implementation period due to a lack of awareness that their land parcels were included within the program's target area. Second, some residents who were aware of the program were nonetheless uncertain about the documentation requirements, resulting in the submission of incomplete application files that required multiple rounds of revision and supplementation. Third, there existed among certain segments of the community a degree of skepticism or mistrust regarding the program, stemming from unfamiliarity with government land registration initiatives and concerns about potential costs or administrative complications.

The consequence of this limited public awareness was a reduction in the number of land parcels that could be successfully processed within the allocated implementation period, resulting in a final registration figure of fewer than 100 parcels, a number that falls below the potential coverage of the program given the total number of unregistered parcels within the village.³⁸ This finding is consistent with Santoso's observation that the effectiveness of land registration programs is contingent not only on the quality of institutional performance but also on the receptiveness and preparedness of the target community

³⁶ Soerjono Soekanto, 2008. *Op Cit.* p. 45.

³⁷ Effendi Perangin, 1994. *Op Cit.* p. 95.

³⁸ Kementrian ATR/BPN, 2022. *Op Cit.* p. 14.

f. Overall Assessment of the Village Head's Effectiveness in the Adjudication Committee

Drawing together the findings across the four functional dimensions analyzed above, this study concludes that the village head of Sitamiang Baru Village performed his role as a member of the PTSL Adjudication Committee with a high degree of overall effectiveness. This assessment is grounded in Steers' multi-dimensional framework of organizational effectiveness, which evaluates performance not solely on the basis of quantitative output but also in terms of resource integration, adaptive response to challenges, and the quality of inter-institutional coordination.

In terms of goal achievement, the village head made an indispensable contribution to the completion of the physical and juridical data collection process, the resolution of land boundary disputes, and the facilitation of community participation in the PTSL program. In terms of resource integration, the village head effectively mobilized his local knowledge, community relationships, and administrative authority as resources in support of the program's objectives. In terms of adaptive capability, the village head demonstrated flexibility and problem-solving capacity in addressing challenges that arose during implementation, including the management of boundary disputes and the coordination of documentation submission from residents with incomplete files.

The single identified constraining factor, namely the limited public awareness of the PTSL program, does not substantially diminish the overall assessment of the village head's effectiveness, as this constraint is attributable primarily to systemic limitations in the program's socialization framework rather than to deficiencies in the village head's individual performance. Indeed, the village head's response to this constraint, through the organization of community socialization sessions and the deployment of neighborhood-level communication channels, reflects an adaptive and community-centered approach that is consistent with the effective exercise of the role.

The findings of this study carry important implications for the design and implementation of future PTSL cycles in Padangsidempuan City and in comparable urban settings across Indonesia. Specifically, they underscore the centrality of the village head's role in the adjudication process and point to the need for enhanced pre-program socialization activities, capacity-building support for village head

officials, and the allocation of adequate logistical resources to enable village heads to fulfill their committee responsibilities with maximum effectiveness.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this research, it can be concluded that the village head (Lurah) of Sitamiang Baru, Padangsidempuan City, has effectively carried out their role as a member of the Adjudication Committee in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) program. This effectiveness is reflected in three principal dimensions of performance: first, the village head demonstrated active and consistent participation in the verification of physical and juridical land data, ensuring the accuracy of information submitted to the National Land Agency (BPN); second, the village head successfully facilitated community socialization activities, raising public awareness and understanding of the PTSL program's objectives, procedures, and benefits; and third, the village head served as an effective mediator in resolving land boundary disputes among community members, thereby preventing procedural delays in the adjudication process.

The effectiveness of the village head's role in the PTSL Adjudication Committee was supported by several key factors. These include the strong institutional coordination established between the village head and BPN officers throughout the adjudication process, the high level of community participation and willingness to comply with the program's administrative requirements, and the village head's familiarity with local land tenure conditions and social dynamics within the *kelurahan*. Collectively, these enabling factors contributed significantly to the smooth and timely execution of land registration activities in Sitamiang Baru Village.

Nevertheless, the study also identified several minor constraints that partially limited the optimal performance of the adjudication process. These included the incompleteness of land ownership documents submitted by a portion of the community, limited public awareness among certain residents regarding the technical requirements of PTSL participation, and occasional administrative coordination delays between the *kelurahan* office and BPN. Despite these challenges, the overall implementation of the PTSL program in Sitamiang Baru Village proceeded satisfactorily and achieved its primary registration targets within the designated timeframe.

In light of the foregoing findings, this study puts forward the following recommendations. For the government and BPN, it is recommended that capacity-building programs and technical training for village heads serving on PTSL Adjudication Committees be strengthened and conducted on a regular basis, so as to enhance their competence in managing land data verification and community dispute resolution. For the kelurahan administration, it is advisable to improve document administration systems and intensify pre-program community education campaigns to minimize incomplete submissions. For future researchers, it is recommended that similar studies be extended to other urban villages in Padangsidempuan City and across other regions in Indonesia to produce comparative findings that can inform national PTSL policy improvements. Ultimately, this research affirms that the village head's role as a member of the Adjudication Committee is a determinant factor in the success of PTSL implementation, and that strengthening this role at the local government level is essential to realizing the national vision of complete and equitable land registration for all Indonesian citizens.

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