



From Documents to Legal Certainty: Community Legal Assistance on Land Rights Acquisition in Arjosari Subdistrict

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Abstract

This Community Service Program aims to provide legal assistance in identifying and fulfilling documents related to the acquisition of land rights in order to ensure legal certainty, particularly for land assets managed by the administrators of RT 02 RW 04, Arjosari Subdistrict. The main issue faced by the partner is the incompleteness of land administration documents, despite the fact that land possession has been effectively exercised. Through legal counseling activities, discussions, assistance, and legal consultations, the community gained a better understanding of the importance of land registration and the procedures that must be followed. The results of the program indicate an increase in public legal awareness as well as an improvement in the partner's ability to identify and prepare the necessary documents for the land registration process.

Keywords: Community Service; Legal Assistance; Acquisition of Land Rights.

Abstract

Kegiatan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk memberikan pendampingan hukum terkait pengidentifikasian dan pemenuhan dokumen perolehan hak atas tanah guna menjamin kepastian hukum, khususnya bagi aset tanah yang

dikelola oleh Pengurus RT 02 RW 04 Kelurahan Arjosari. Permasalahan utama yang dihadapi mitra adalah belum terpenuhinya dokumen administrasi pertanahan secara lengkap meskipun penguasaan tanah telah dilakukan secara nyata. Melalui kegiatan penyuluhan hukum, diskusi, pendampingan, dan konsultasi hukum, masyarakat memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih baik mengenai pentingnya pendaftaran tanah dan prosedur yang harus ditempuh. Hasil kegiatan menunjukkan adanya peningkatan kesadaran hukum masyarakat serta kemampuan mitra dalam mengidentifikasi dan menyiapkan dokumen yang diperlukan untuk proses pendaftaran tanah.

Kata Kunci: Pengabdian Masyarakat; Pendampingan Hukum; Perolehan Hak Atas Tanah.



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INTRODUCTION

Public demand for land continues to grow. This demand is met through various means of acquiring land rights, such as purchase and sale, gifts, exchanges, and inheritance.(Prastyawan, 2021) However, once these land rights have been acquired by the public, they are not registered with the local Land Office. The transfer of land rights, based on land law principles, must be authenticated; that is, the transfer must be executed before a land deed officer and subsequently registered with the land office. (Adityo & Busro, 2022)The process of registering the transfer of land rights (also known as 'certificate re-registration') is one of the measures to provide legal certainty to the new owner of the land rights. Boedi Harsono argues that as the people's and national economies continue to develop, certainty is needed regarding issues related to economic activities.(Masriani, 2022) People's land is increasingly involved in such activities, such as buying and selling, leasing, lending, and others. Consequently, the need for protection of land rights is growing.

The land registration mechanism regulated under Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration, as amended by Government Regulation No. 18 of 2021 on the Management of Land Rights, Apartment Units, and Land Registration (hereinafter referred to as the Land Registration

Regulation), is one of the government's efforts to improve the land administration system.(Anggraeni et al., 2022) Nevertheless, land rights are still held based on customary rules that were in effect in the region prior to the advent of modern administrative processes.(Anggraeny et al., 2020) This process of change and adaptation is undoubtedly difficult and poses a significant obstacle to faster land registration. Furthermore, the land registration process also poses a challenge due to the involvement of a rather complex administrative process. The principle of legal certainty protects those seeking justice, or justiciables, from arbitrary actions, meaning that a person will and can obtain what is expected under certain conditions.

In this study, the theory of legal certainty is employed as an analytical tool. Several theories regarding the purpose of law are found in the literature, including (1) Ethical theory, which holds that the purpose of law is to achieve justice; (2) Utilitarian theory, which holds that the purpose of law is to provide benefits; and (3) Formal legal theory, which holds that the purpose of law is to create legal certainty.(Hijriani et al., 2022) The primary requirement for the rule of law in a legal state is legal certainty, meaning the law is applied strictly to everyone without exception.(Nae, 2013)

The relevance of land registration also comes further to light when viewed from a comparative law perspective, as in the case of Austria's Grundbuch system.(Lisec & Navratil, 2014; Zevenbergen, 2004) This system views land registration as a legal device for registering legal and factual facts about the real property, which is subject to the holder of right in relation to that property. Land in our countries does not belong to you just because the land is with you physically but rather it must be accompanied by full documentation and registered with the relevant authority.(Hertzberg-BÄlch, 2022; Hui, n.d.) And to be relevant with this point of view, community service activities carried out in Arjosari Village because the problem faced by the community is not only related to the actual control of land but also complete legal documents needed as a basis for formal recognition. Thus, the example of the Austrian system strengthens the argument, that assistance in finding documents proving an acquisition of land rights is a first step for eliminating the gap between factual control and de jure security.

The RT 02 RW 04 Neighbourhood Committee in Arjosari is a community group tasked with maintaining the order and sustainability of community life. At the grassroots level, the RT/RW Committee plays a role in providing a comfortable living environment and facilitating social interaction within the community. They serve as the foundational level of the community. Arjosari Village possesses geographical conditions highly suitable for community service initiatives, particularly involving the RT 02 RW 04 Committee. Based on an initial interview with one of the RT/RW committee members, it was revealed that there is a lack of information and understanding among residents regarding the procedures for acquiring land rights. The community possesses only 40% understanding; the remainder consists of assumptions regarding the likelihood of their accuracy.

Furthermore, the challenges faced by partners in this community service initiative stem not only from the community's limited understanding of land rights acquisition but also from the lack of systematic knowledge regarding the identification of legal documents required for each stage of land rights transfer or registration.

The community is generally familiar with practices such as sale and purchase, gifts, inheritance, and other forms of land rights acquisition; however, they do not fully understand that each of these legal events requires different sets of documents and must be completed in accordance with applicable procedures. In fact, during the registration process, problems arise when proof of the land rights transfer transaction is required, such as a receipt as evidence of the transaction. (Lubis, 2024; Sudiro & Putra, 2021)

This situation has the potential to lead to legal problems in the future, especially if the public relies solely on simple evidence such as receipts, statements, or verbal agreements without the support of authentic deeds and the registration process at the Land Office. Therefore, this legal assistance programme is crucial as an effort to provide practical understanding to the public regarding the types of documents, procedural steps, and the parties involved in the process of acquiring land rights so that the public can obtain legal certainty regarding the status of the land they own.

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The primary focus of this activity is to provide legal assistance regarding the identification of documents required in the process of acquiring and registering land rights, whether through sale and purchase, gift, inheritance, or other forms of transfer. Through this initiative, the community is expected not only to understand land administration procedures but also to recognise the importance of complete documentation as the foundation for protecting rights and preventing land disputes. Consequently, this community service programme is urgently needed to strengthen the public's legal literacy regarding land matters while supporting the establishment of legal certainty regarding land status in Arjosari Village.

METHOD

This community service project was carried out by: identifying and cataloging community issues; preparing educational materials in the form of lectures and discussions; and providing guidance to the community in RT 02 RW 04, Arjosari Village (specifically the RT/RW leaders) in identifying the documents required to meet land registration requirements, and providing legal consultations regarding land-related issues arising from the designation of land as public facilities.

The implementation phases of this activity are as follows

1. Legal Education;

The legal education phase is the initial stage in the series of activities. During this phase, the implementation team emphasizes the importance of land registration in their legal outreach, attended by residents in the RT 02 RW 04 area of Arjosari Village (specifically the RT/RW Committee members).

2. Outreach;

The outreach phase is designed to provide information regarding the program's objectives, namely the importance of land registration for the affected community. The outreach activity was conducted by engaging

residents in the RT 02 RW 04 area of Arjosari Village (specifically the RT/RW officials).

3. Assistance;

The next phase is assistance, serving as the focal point of the service initiative. This assistance is provided to residents who have not yet registered their land. This assistance is not only for those who have not yet registered their land but also for those who intend to register but face challenges due to a lack of understanding or administrative issues. Additionally, we provide more intensive support to address existing land-related issues.

4. Distribution of Pocket Guides;

The distribution phase involves providing small pocket guides as comprehensive guidelines for the community to complete land registration. The content includes all the necessary information regarding land registration. The community will not be confused about how to register their land, as they already have a guide. In fact, the community no longer needs to go through other land-related legal processes.

5. Assistance and evaluation;

This phase is carried out throughout the program's implementation. To ensure sustainable impact, certain activities are not merely one-time events but are conducted periodically through ongoing assistance. Furthermore, evaluations are conducted to measure the program's achievement levels and partner satisfaction with the program. These evaluations assess the public's understanding of the assistance provided.

6. Program Sustainability;

Program sustainability is achieved through the public's understanding and confidence regarding the assistance we have provided to them. Thus, this serves as tangible evidence that the program can be considered a success

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

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This community service activity was conducted based on the needs of the community in RT 02 RW 04, Arjosari Village, who need to understand the legal aspects of acquiring and registering land rights. The lack of knowledge was primarily related to documents that must be completed and prepared in court during the transfer of land rights, either through sale and purchase, or gift, inheritance and so on. This should no longer happen and may lead to the risk of legal problems ahead of this, especially if the residents only rely on simple proof such as receipts, statements of intent or incomplete documents without continuing efforts in formalizing deeds and registrations with the Land Office.

This activity is implemented in stages, so that the assistance process can give an understanding of how things are done correctly to the community and not just information. These phases of activities include initial preparation, main implementation by providing legal advice and informal consultation to members; document identification, and activity output monitoring and evaluation. In this phase, community service activities are directed at improving the legal literacy of the community, efforts to strengthen awareness of the importance of proper land administration and assisting partners in determining what documents support legal certainty regarding land status.

The Program Training and Mapping Partners Legal Needs

The preparation phase was implemented through an initial coordination between the service team and RT 02 RW 04 neighbourhood committee at Arjosari. This design coordination enables to reach out the partner community, explain them the activity plan and identify the legal needs of communities for acquiring land rights and registration. The choice of RT 02 RW 04 in this area is because the community state their opportunities to conduct community service activities and there are practical needs for legal assistance related to land.

The service team performed a first identification of problem areas the community was facing at this point in time. The findings from this identification also revealed that only part of the community had knowledge of land rights acquisition types, such as sale and purchase, grants, and inheritance. But you did not have the knowledge about the documents to be prepared or the

procedures to be followed. Thus, the preparation stage not only acted as a technical coordination system but also as a foundation to create outreach materials, institutional support material and activity evaluation tools.

Legal Counseling and Assistance on the Acquisition and Registration of Land Rights

The core implementation phase was carried out through several meetings involving RT/RW officials and community representatives. Activities included legal counseling on the acquisition and registration of land rights, ongoing and intensive interactive discussions regarding specific issues faced by partners, as well as direct assistance in identifying documents related to the acquisition of land rights.

The legal counseling and legal discussions were attended by approximately 15 participants, consisting of RT 02 RW 04 officials from Arjosari Village. We explained in detail the process of acquiring and registering land rights. We noted that there are various methods of acquiring land rights, including purchase and sale, gift, inheritance, and others. Meanwhile, land rights registration is a process whereby uncertified land, commonly referred to as “Petok D” or “Letter C”, must be registered to establish legal validity.

Land plays a vital role in Indonesia’s economic, social, and cultural development. It serves as an agrarian resource, the primary means of production across various development sectors, and as a means of fulfilling basic needs. However, the transfer of land rights is a critical aspect of agrarian resource management in Indonesia. Landowners and the public often face challenges due to the legal complexities and procedures associated with the transfer of land rights. (Ayu et al., 2022; Ayu & Heriawanto, 2019) Land rights, protected by the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA) No. 5 of 1960, play a vital role in driving social and economic growth. In practice, this transfer process frequently encounters various administrative, legal, and social challenges.

In Indonesia, the transfer of land rights is based on Government Regulation No. 10 of 1961 on Land Registration (PP No. 10 of 1961) as amended by Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 on Land Registration (PP No. 24 of 1997). Article 37(1) of GR No. 24 of 1997 states that: “The transfer of land rights

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and ownership rights to a unit in a multi-unit housing complex through sale and purchase, exchange, gift, contribution to a company, and other legal acts of transfer of rights, except for transfers of rights through auction, may only be registered if evidenced by a deed drawn up by an authorized Public Notary in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.”

In economics and land law, the transfer of land rights is a critical process involving the conveyance of land rights, such as ownership rights, which is strictly regulated to prevent disputes. (Aditya et al., 2022; Masriani, 2022) Under the UUPA, gifts, sales, exchanges, and testamentary gifts are some of the ways in which land rights can be transferred. To ensure legal certainty, this process must be registered through the BPN. However, incomplete land documents, a lack of public awareness regarding the regulations, and regulatory conflicts between customary law and national law are some of the issues that frequently arise.

The transfer of land rights can take the form of sale and purchase, gift, or inheritance. This must be accompanied by documents that are complete and in accordance with existing legal procedures. Numerous potential problems can arise; often, acquisition documents are not genuinely authentic, or many old documents are lost. This hinders the process and makes the public reluctant to handle such matters. Land registration conducted by the government aims to ensure that: (1) the person or legal entity holding the land rights (subject of land rights); (2) the location, boundaries, and area of the land parcel (object of land rights); and (3) the nature of the land rights.

Land registration is a vital function that supports many aspects of community life. (Angkasa & Sudrajat, 2023; Magistasari et al., 2024; Rifai et al., 2022) A certificate, the result of the land registration process, serves as proof of land rights. This certificate provides legal certainty regarding the type of land rights, the subject of the rights, and the property. A land rights certificate is crucial because it indicates that the rights have been registered and granted by the competent authority; conversely, the absence of a certificate indicates that the land has not been registered in accordance with the law.

The implementation of land registration includes initial land registration activities and the maintenance of land registration data. Initial Land

Registration Activities Article 13 of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 stipulates:

- a. Initial land registration is conducted through systematic land registration and sporadic land registration.
- b. Systematic land registration is carried out in areas designated by the Minister and is based on a work plan.
- c. Sporadic land registration is conducted in areas not yet designated as systematic land registration areas.
- d. Land registration is conducted sporadically upon request by interested parties.

Initial land registration is the process of registering land parcels that have not yet been registered. (S. & A, 2025) The activities involved in initial land registration include: the collection and processing of physical data, including surveying and mapping; the creation of a base registration map; the demarcation of land parcel boundaries; the surveying and mapping of land parcels and registration maps; the creation of land registers and survey certificates; and the verification and recording of land rights; Issuance of certificates; dissemination of official and physical data; and storage of documents and general registers.

For the first time, land registration is conducted both systematically and sporadically. Systematic land registration is the initial land registration carried out simultaneously, covering all unregistered land within or in part of the territory of a village or sub-district. This systematic land registration is carried out in areas designated by the minister and is based on a work plan. If the area has not yet been designated as a systematic land registration area, registration is conducted sporadically. Sporadic land registration is the initial registration of one or more land registration objects in a given area, either individually or in bulk, and this is carried out at the request of the interested party without prior designation by the Minister of Land. (Idayanti et al., 2025)

Legally, land rights consist of objects and subjects. The objects of land rights include state land and land rights (Drozd, 2025), while the subjects are

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individuals (namely Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals) as well as legal entities (foreign legal entities and Indonesian legal entities). The acquisition of land rights is organized (i.e., the creation of land rights due to a decision by the competent authority) and is of a deviative nature, meaning it arises from specific legal acts or events.

The following types of land rights are regulated in Article 16 of the UUPA, which include:

- a. Ownership rights;
- b. Right to Use for Business (HGU);
- c. Right to Build (HGB);
- d. Right of Use;
- e. Right of Lease;
- f. Right to Clear Land;
- g. Right to Collect Forest Products, Right to Clear Land;
- h. Right to Collect Forest Products;
- i. Temporary Rights.

Throughout the legal education session, the community listened attentively. It turned out that, upon closer examination, the community already had a good understanding of the process. Therefore, conducting the legal education session was the right move.

This was followed by an interactive discussion session. Seeing the public's interest and enthusiasm in asking questions, we provided thorough answers based on applicable legal principles related to the discussion topics. As legal practitioners engaged in this community service initiative, we ensured that the discussion would lead to common ground and the best possible solutions. We provided legal advice clearly and made sure that the public truly understood these legal solutions.



Picture 1. Presentation by the Speaker

Participants actively asked questions because this was a good opportunity for them to voice their concerns about their land. Although some of them already had a good understanding, further clarification and reinforcement were needed, making the discussion highly interactive.

The participants mentioned that they needed concrete solutions to the cases they were facing. One by one, we provided the best legal solutions based on our expertise, ensuring that what we conveyed truly provided legal clarity. Not only that, but the partners/community members ultimately gained full awareness and discovered alternative solutions to the existing problems.

Based on the Q&A session and evaluative discussion, approximately 80% of participants were able to explain the procedures for acquiring and registering land rights and understand the legal risks if registration is not conducted, including:

1. Lack of legal certainty: without a certificate, there is no clarity regarding ownership, and most importantly, there will be no legal certainty regarding the land.
2. Potential for disputes: this can lead to conflicts between neighbors and/or even heirs because there is no legal or physical documentation regarding the land. It is highly likely that such conflicts will escalate into disputes and unlawful acts.

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3. Vulnerable to Status Change: Old land that is not promptly certified may be deemed state-owned land under new regulations, as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 18 of 2021.
4. Cannot be used as valid legal evidence: A Deed of Sale (AJB) alone is not sufficiently strong; a certificate is required as valid and verifiable proof of ownership.
5. Financial Losses: It is difficult to sell, mortgage, or pledge the land because there is no certificate to serve as collateral.

During the mentoring sessions, partners are guided to sort through the documents they already possess, identify missing documents, and understand the administrative steps required for land registration. Beyond understanding, proper land administration is also key to partners' readiness in the process of acquiring land rights and registering the land. Therefore, we thoroughly guide partners regarding the aforementioned administrative matters. Land administrative documents typically consist of:

1. Land Documents: Original land certificate, photocopies of the ID cards of the former and current owners, and a deed of agreement (e.g., deed of sale, gift deed, or inheritance letter).
2. Taxes and Acquisition Fees: Payment of the applicable Land and Building Acquisition Tax (BPHTB). This must be paid whenever there is a transfer of land rights.
3. Registration Process: Registering the transfer at the local land office after the deed of transfer has been finalized.

The steps in the land rights transfer process are as follows:

1. Signing the Deed of Agreement: The transfer of land rights must be based on a valid deed. In the case of a sale, for example, both parties (seller and buyer) must sign the sales deed in the presence of a notary.
2. Payment and Execution of the Agreement: After the deed of agreement is signed, the payment process is carried out as agreed.

3. Registration of the Transfer of Rights: A critical step in the transfer of land rights is registering the change in land rights at the Land Office. This registration aims to record the change in ownership status in the land registry and on the land certificate.
4. Issuance of a New Certificate: Once registration is complete, the Land Office will issue a certificate in the name of the new owner.

Based on the results of the assistance provided, approximately 10 land parcels owned by Muhammadiyah were identified as the focus of the discussion. About 70% of the documents regarding the acquisition of land rights have been successfully inventoried and classified based on the type of acquisition, while the remainder are known to still require supporting documents before they can be registered with the Land Office. It is understood that the registration of land ownership is not an easy task. Complete documentation is necessary for the process to proceed smoothly. Based on the current identification, these well-managed Muhammadiyah assets are also a reflection of the community's success in being mindful of asset ownership. They recognize the importance of safeguarding assets, particularly land.



Picture 2. Community Support

Furthermore, given that participant attendance at each meeting was relatively high—with an average attendance rate of approximately 85% of the

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total invitees – this has fostered a new perspective among the branch committee members in Arjosari regarding their concern for assets, land, and other matters. This is further supported by the increase in participants' active participation, evident in their engagement during discussions—such as paying close attention, listening attentively, raising specific issues, and their willingness to follow up on land administration processes after the mentoring activities conclude.

Analysis of the Results of an Evaluation of Activities Regarding Understanding and Awareness of Land Administration Compliance

The results of the activity evaluation agency suggest that aid animals with respect to land problems leads to improvement in participant understanding of how they can get and register the rights for land. About 80% of participants, based on the question-and-answer session and evaluative discussions were able to explain the procedures for acquisition and registration of land rights, and what were the legal risks if they have not registered. The outcome shows that the outreach activities have not just been informative, but also successfully led to practical community understanding of the significance of legal certainty in land rights possession and transfer.

A clear evidence of participants overall comprehension was their identification of multiple potential legal risks that arise when land is not registered. After the transition, these risks are understood as: the vague legal situation concerning ownership status (an informal deed does not deliver the same level of assurance vs more established land rights) and possible disputes with neighbours or heirs; exposure to changing status of the land or claims on it and weak evidentiary value in being based only on a simple letter such as a deed of sale; financial losses arising from difficulties in selling, mortgaging or using from collateral. Therefore, they started to realize that land registration is not just an administrative process but a legal tool which can be used for the sake of security about ownership and any conflict or disagreement.

Given the complexity and multidimensionality of land law (where legal certainty about land is reliant on physical and legal data), a better understanding is all the more important. Physical data has to do with the position (coordinates), boundaries, and area of a land parcel and legal data has

to do with the rights holder, the basis for acquisition of those rights, supporting documents that confirm the legal connection between subject and land object. (Angkasa & Sudrajat, 2023; Drozd, 2025) If the evidence is just physical or bare transaction on the land without registering it, their status under law looks weak in the event of a dispute if challenged in court. This allows us to argue that the outreach has induced preventive legal awareness, as an important indicator of understanding of risks.

Besides improving understanding, these activities also help promote awareness of the proper land administration processes. Partners are mentored in organising the documents they already have, collecting any outstanding documents and guided through the administrative process that needs to be completed prior to land registration. Participants were then presented with documents related to land certification, including land certificates and ID of the former and new owners or transfer documents in the form of deeds of sale, gifts, or inheritance documents. In addition, participants were also apprised with an Overview to pay Land and Building Acquisition Tax and the relevance of registration at Land Office after deed transfer of rights is completed.

According to the assistance programme results, there were 10 land parcels owned by Muhammadiyah that were discussed. To date, approximately 70% of the land title acquisition documents have been successfully inventoried and categorized by type of acquisition and the rest are still awaiting supporting documents to complete registration at the Land Office. This proves that the community service activity is not simply about improving knowledge, but also has tangible follow-up steps in the form of an initial inventory of land documents. This inventory is an important basis for partners to specify the administrative follow-up measures such as completing title document, tracing land acquisition history, preparing registration procedures in a more methodical way.

The implication of these findings institutionally is related to the establishment of Muhammadiyah assets in Arjosari. Institutional land assets, which relate to the interests of institutions and the sustainable use of community property over other people. If land title documents are not appropriately curated, institutional assets expose themselves to legal disputes

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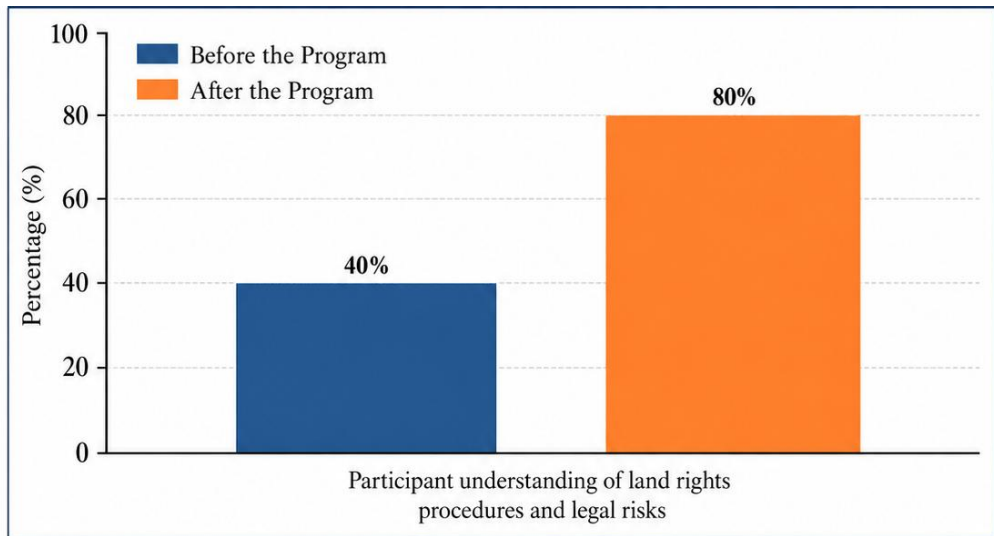
with third parties, issues in evidencing and/or even certification impediments. Hence, having successfully inventoried nearly 70% of the records over the 10 parcels of land demonstrates the fact that partners increasingly realize that managing documents is an essential step toward securing legal protection for assets.

An attendance rate of around 85% of the total number of invited partners also confirms that this is a relevant activity for them. Turnout was moderately high and enthusiasm for discussion with the people makes this clear: there are stakes in land. This participation was reflected in the participants being willing to raise certain issues, track explanations of laws, and commitment followed up land administration processes that took effect after Programme assistance ended. So, success is not measured by the ability to secure large numbers at the activity but rather if they are engaged in trying to understand, analysing and find a way through around or over some challenging issues with regard the issues concerning land documents.

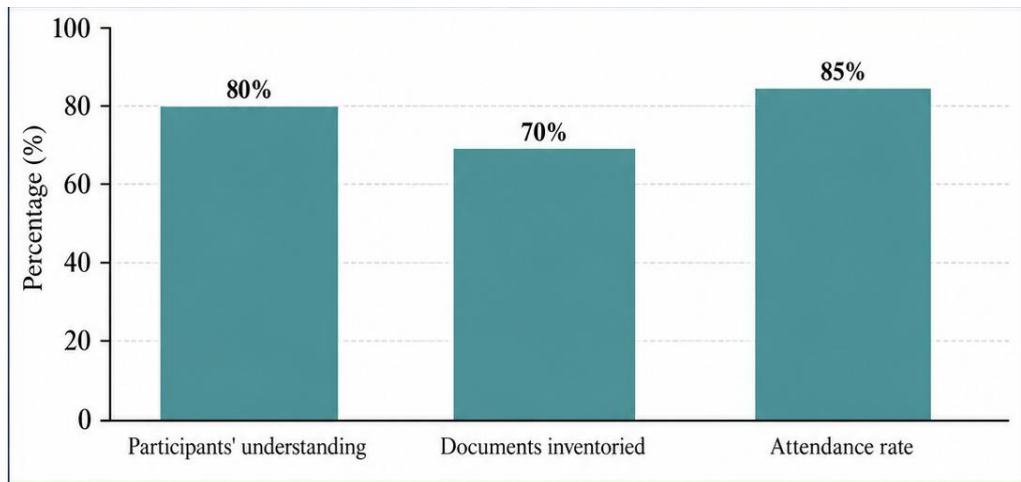
This community service activity has three main impact results based on the evaluation of outcomes assessment. This impact is divided into two: first, an educational impact which means that the participants understand better with regard to actions of obtaining land rights and know how to register their land rights where more than 80% participant stated this material and legal risks. Second, an administrative impact: the finish of a first inventory of approximately 70% land rights acquisition documents for about 10 parcels of ground owned by Muhammadiyah. Third, an institutional impact comes from administrations and communities realising the importance of a good administrative order that keeps other land-holding agencies under a strong legal framework in order to protect land assets.

This evaluation is in line with a comparative law viewpoint that claims that land legal certainty relies significantly on documentation and registration. As an example, in Austria, the Grundbuch data model allows land registration to establish and trace information on a land parcel, as well as on the rights holder and title deed. (Lisec & Navratil, 2014; Kalantari et al., 2006) This viewpoint supports the results of the study that the initiatives in increasing public awareness, document inventory and land administration preparedness

are essential stepping stones to convert de facto control over land into more definite legal recognition. (Zevenbergen, 2004)



Picture 3. Participant understanding of land rights procedures and legal risks



Picture 4. Evaluation Results of Community Legal Assistance on Land Rights Acquisition in Arjosari Subdistrict

Therefore, the evaluation findings show evidences that the land law support activities have made an actual contribution towards creating a culture of orderly management at the lower-level Community Level. This not only

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gives you knowledge about land law, but also leads participants to action in the field of identifying, classifying and doing documents. The Public Awareness is a vital first step that can avoid many disputes and create good legal standing for rights holders, as well as support establishing legal certainty of land within the Arjosari Village community.

In the preparation phase, initial coordination was conducted by the service team and also with the milk representatives from Arjosari in RT 02 RW 04 neighbourhood. The coordination represents the first stage to open dialogues with the partner community, provide an overview of planned activities and survey citizens' legal rights related to the acquisition and registration of formal land title. The determination of RT 02 RW 04 in Arjosari Village was chosen according to the public's acceptance of community service activities, and because there were urgent land problems that needed solving.

At this stage, the service team performed a preliminary identification of problems experienced by the community. Identification results reveal that some community members already understand the forms of land rights acquisition, both corporate sale and purchase, grants and inheritance. But this understanding was not fully supported by knowledge related to what kind of documents need to be prepared, and procedures that need to be followed. The preparation stage was not only about technical coordination, but it was also used to develop outreach materials, supporting resources and an upcoming evaluation tool for activities.

CONCLUSION

The community service program organized by the RT 04 RW 02 Neighborhood Association in Arjosari Village was well-intentioned and genuinely aimed at providing legal assistance regarding the identification of land title documents in Arjosari Village. This was evidenced by the fact that the preparation phase, the core implementation phase, and the monitoring and evaluation phase were carried out intensively and sustainably. In terms of community and committee involvement, participation was very active, starting with legal education sessions on land registration and the acquisition of land

rights, followed by interactive discussions where the community gained a deep understanding of the existing procedures. We provided solutions to the issues raised during these discussion sessions. Most importantly, we provided assistance with the document inventory process for the Branch Committee. This community engagement effort ultimately provided them with clarity, leading to concrete steps for conducting document inventories on other assets. As a result, the land now has clear title and legal certainty.

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