

ELECTRONIC LAND CERTIFICATION POLICY AS A COUNTERMEASURE TO CRIMES IN THE LAND SECTOR

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Abstract

Background - The problem of criminal acts in the land sector, such as falsification of land certificates, overlapping ownership, and land mafia practices, continues to be a serious challenge in land management in Indonesia. The electronic land certification policy introduced through the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 1 of 2021 concerning Electronic Certificates is an innovative effort to improve efficiency, accuracy, and transparency in land administration.

Purpose - This study aims to analyze the implementation of the electronic land certification policy as one of the efforts to overcome crimes in the land sector, as well as identify the supporting and inhibiting factors.

methodology - This study uses a normative juridical method with an analytical descriptive approach. Data was obtained through document studies and interviews with resource persons from government agencies, legal practitioners, and the community involved in the electronic land certification process. Data analysis is carried out qualitatively by connecting the research results with the applicable legal framework

Findings - The results of the study show that the application of electronic land certification has great potential in suppressing criminal practices in the land sector, especially by reducing the opportunity for document forgery and increasing the transparency of land ownership data. However, the implementation of this policy faces various challenges, such as limited technological infrastructure, lack of public understanding of the new system, and the need for broader regulatory harmonization. Consistent policy support, increasing people's digital literacy, and strengthening supervision are the keys to optimizing this policy in preventing land crimes.

Originality - This research makes an original contribution in linking the electronic land certification policy with efforts to overcome crimes in the land sector in Indonesia. This study emphasizes the importance of technological innovation in land administration as an adaptive solution to modern challenges, such as document falsification and lack of data transparency. The study also offers a new perspective by explicitly identifying the factors supporting and inhibiting the implementation of the policy, as well as providing practical recommendations to improve the effectiveness of such policies. The added value of this research lies in its analytical descriptive approach that combines legal and technological aspects, making it relevant as a reference for policymakers, academics, and legal practitioners in the land sector.

Keywords: policy, electronic land certification, land crimes, digitalization, legal protection
