

# Digitization of Land Certificate Registration as a Legal Product for Acceleration of Development Towards Advanced Indonesia

Mustika Mega Wijaya<sup>1</sup>, Hidayati<sup>2</sup>

{megafh.unpak@gmail.com<sup>1</sup>, hidayati@borobudur.ac.id<sup>2</sup>}

Universitas Borobudur<sup>1,2</sup>

**Abstract.** Land certificate protection has transitioned from a conventional to a digital system with adjustments to several indicators. The aim is to make it easier for the public to provide land certificate services as a legal product of land ownership rights, and to invest in development towards a developed Indonesia. Normative Juridical Method is used with primary data regarding philosophical, theoretical, and juridical foundations; Secondary data comes from literature books, journals, and scientific articles. The results of the research explain that Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Land System Registration has regulated efforts to digitalize land administration, and Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions is in line with the indicators of political law theory, Digital Philosophy is in line with the aspirations of the Indonesian State to accelerate economic growth, and also provides consideration of basic principles regarding legal regulatory products.

**Keywords:** Digitization, Land Certificate Registration, Legal Product

## 1 Introduction

Land is a necessary component for the sustainability of human life. Humans own land about their worth in social life values, income included in economic values, protection rights for the community in political judgment, and value in cultural sacredness. Even though land related to these values is very important, government involvement is responsible for land titles. The concept of Government Administration defined in Law No. 30 of 2014 on Land is the administration of actions and decision-making carried out by leaders in government agencies. Both decisions and implementation carried out by government agencies or bodies that have authority in the land sector require effective and appropriate action. Therefore, land registration services such as managing the first data about the position, location, and status of land can be optimized. This is because the current condition for government administrative services related to land still needs improvement and innovations. Data realized by the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia, a state agency or institution granted the authority to monitor the implementation of public services provided by the government and related state agencies, for example: data from the Ombudsman in 2017 presents that 1,139 complaints, or 13% of all complaints, were related to land certificate services. The expectation is that the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, through its professionalism, will handle issues related to land certificate services in general. The state is responsible for providing

good services to the entire community in general. The public service is implemented because it has three aspects, namely: 1) land investment is carried out by the state. This includes the construction of road and bridge infrastructure, the existence of correspondence services as state administration, and permit services; 2) the state's status as a mandate recipient, investment is an absolute right of the state; 3) the cost of public services is financed from taxes and state mandates in the management of state assets.[1]

Although the state is trying to foster the implementation of public services, the results of its work have not met public expectations. This is evidenced by the persistence of public complaints about the length of mechanisms, certainty, accountability, moral behavior, and the existence of unofficial levies that continue to occur, by increasing service costs.[2]

Now that government leaders are making field administration easier for citizens through fast and accurate electronic services, the National Land Agency is planning to change the form of printed land certificates to electronic certificates. On 12 January 2021, Ministerial Decree No. 1 of 2021, was issued by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning. Electronic land certificates for land parcels that have not been registered initially will be issued through a new land register. The digital form will replace analog land certificates that have already been registered. Various parties have expressed concerns about security issues regarding the electronic land certificate. What if irresponsible people hacked forged and exploited important community data? In the end, it is the community that suffers. There is no doubt that hackers can exploit the digital certificate system. Everyone knows that several government agencies had their websites and data centers hacked. In this regard, citizens asked about the planning to replace printed/analog land certificates with digital/electronic certificates.[3]

The government is responsible for providing public services, as stated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The government is the only one who has the authority to realize the spirit of independence through activities to meet the needs for the welfare of citizens through public services. According to Mita Widyastuti [4], public welfare will increase along with the improvement of public services. Advances in technology and information are very important for improving public services. The fact that information and communication technology is growing demands changes in everything, especially in terms of governance. The future of the country is also determined by its involvement in the development of informatics, communication, and technology to achieve socially just prosperity. The use of this technology has developed in many fields, including industrial trade, but also in other fields such as defense, health, security, education, social, and others. According to Bambang Irawan [5], all countries in the era of globalization have utilized information technology such as communication to implement government administration management. This is due to the advantages of communication information technology compared to manual and conventional methods. Land administration services through land registration are systematically still conventional and need to be transferred through a digital system. This is especially important in an era of increasingly rapid development of technology and science to facilitate services, facilitate investment, and integrate data in the field of development to realize national goals more quickly.

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency has carried out tasks by its targets, including the implementation of the Computerisation of Land Office Administration. This program has resulted in reforms in the public services offered by the land agency, such as land information tools, accelerated services, digital file information, monitoring performance achievements, and monitoring workload. The Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Head of the National Land Agency's stipulation No. 6/2018 on Complete Systematic Land Registration has outlined a digital land management strategy. This stipulation

is evident in Article 17 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Regulation which is defined, as follows: Collecting, analyzing, and enforcing printed/analog and legal data on establishing rights and registering land objects through various forms of documentation, such as lists, diagrams, and additional notes, as well as entries or annotations in the application framework of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning. The Land Agency must ensure the equalization of documents obtained through the systematic land register service including digital documents by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning application mentioned in paragraph (1). The provisions in Article 17 paragraphs (1) and (2) utilize the application of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning including digital land information as the authenticity of the documents subsequently processed and collected during the complete land registry process. Land information will be precise based on the filling of the application, in addition to streamlining the functions of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning itself, it can also serve the interests of other government agencies, private agencies, and the general public to accelerate national progress.

The push for digitization in land administration is essential to improve public services and accelerate development efforts. At the same time, introducing a land digitization system is essential to align with legislative provisions, such as obtaining consent to use land information about individual citizens' data. This requirement is stipulated in Law No. 11/2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions, as revised by Law No. 19/2016, under Article 26 paragraph (1), emphasizing the need for consent for the utilization of personal data through electronic means. The existing legal framework lacks a complete foundation and guidelines for the digitization of land titles. Establishing a clear framework for digitized land titles is essential to ensure compliance with legal standards. In addition, digitization efforts should prioritize improving public services and advancing national development goals. Therefore, a thorough examination of the philosophical, theoretical, and legal underpinnings of the formulation is required. This review process can illustrate the key policies that will shape the direction, structure, and substance of future legislation. The purpose of this research is to provide convenience for the community in receiving digital land certificate services as a legal product of ownership of land rights, attracting investors to accelerate development towards Advanced Indonesia.

## **2 Issues**

1. What are the legal political point of view, theoretical basis, and philosophy used as a legal product regulating the digitalization of land certificate registration?
2. What are the benefits of land certificate digitization products to accelerate future economic growth?

## **3 Research Method**

This research uses data collected to analyze and obtain conclusions in the field.[6] The normative juridical method used with primary data has two indicators. First, regarding the philosophical, theoretical, and juridical foundations that focus on legal products regulating digitalization. Second, it provides an overview of the implementation of digital legal product policies as a further legal device to conclude through a deductive method that offers general insights into research problems and objectives.[7] Secondary data comes from literature books, journals, and scientific articles. About the problem of digitalization of land certificate registers

and provide a complete description of the legal aspects: theoretically, this article is useful for studying the legal principles of relevance to the digitalization of land certificate registers that implement the digitalization of certificate registration; practically, this article is a useful indicator tool in preparing guidelines for land certificate registers based on economic growth for the relevant agencies that need the data, for example, government, academics, research and legal professional groups, and agrarian reform groups in Indonesia.[8]

## **4 Discussion**

### **4.1 Viewed from a legal political point of view, the theoretical basis, the philosophy used as a legal product regulates the digitalization of land certificate registration.**

One theory holds that the purpose of law is based on three fundamental premises: certainty, justice, and benefit. Gustav Radbruch, an expert in legal matters, identified these values as essential components of the purpose of law.[9]

#### **4.1.1 Political law, theoretical basis, philosophy**

These core values serve as the basis of law, as outlined by Bernard L. Tanya [10] that the principle of legal certainty /rechtmatigheid underlines the importance of certainty within the legal framework. The principles of legal justice/gerechtigheid emphasize the philosophical concept of justice as equal rights for all under the law. The principle of legal expediency highlights the practical utility aspect of law. Classical and modern theories of the purpose of law discuss three purposes of law, namely: first classical theory, like ethical theory, focuses on achieving justice through law. second legalistic theory prioritizes legal certainty as the main purpose of law; third utilitarian theory, on the other hand, emphasizes the importance of expediency as the main purpose of law. The nature of development is based on sustainable development efforts that cover the entire life of the community, nation, and state to achieve the national goals stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely the obligation to protect the entire Indonesian nation and state. as a whole. society. bloodshed, He advances the general welfare, rationalizes national life, and participates in the realization of a world order based on freedom, lasting peace, and social justice. Its spirit through the direction and motion of development is realized when all the precepts of Pancasila are lived as a harmonious and integrated whole. The nature of this development is the legal basis for the process of digitization of land certificates from the point of view of legal politics, theoretical basis, and philosophy for the realization of development towards advanced Indonesia.

Legal political activities include modification and stipulation of laws to support technological developments that occur in society through regulation.[1] To fulfill its purpose effectively, legal development must prioritize stability in various areas related to national interests, as well as harmony between elements of society such as religion, culture, and traditions of Indonesian society. The aim is to ensure the fulfillment of the fundamental interests of citizens. The advancement of national law should endeavor to improve the material and spiritual well-being of society, ensuring that the laws formulated are not merely theoretical constructs. The development of the legal framework is intertwined with broader social aspects, particularly Indonesia's national character. The development of regulations nationally is also closely linked to the progress of Indonesian society. The politics of law, which serves as a guiding principle, also includes the systematic enforcement of law within the state and society.

Development strategies should be consistently aligned with nationalist goals and promote comprehensive social progress. The legislative mandate is a compliance mandate and an integral component of community values that encourage the obligation of every individual in society to uphold the dignity and welfare of society.[11] The basis of national legal politics comes from several main principles or frameworks, including: 1) striving towards the national goal of creating a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution; 2) working to realise the state's goals to maintain the integrity of the Indonesian nation, educate the nation and improve public welfare, and build a global order based on independence, lasting peace and social equality; 3) upholding Pancasila as the basis of the state: based on religious ethics, upholding and safeguarding human rights without bias, uniting all segments of the nation based on their intrinsic relationship, placing authority in the hands of the people, and fostering social equality; and 4) responding to the imperative to protect all aspects of the nation towards national integrity, enhancing economic and social justice, upholding democracy (popular sovereignty) and the rule of law, and fostering a culture of interfaith tolerance rooted in civilisation and compassion.

#### **4.1.2 Concept of digitisation of land certificates**

In simple terms, digitization can be defined as the process of providing or using digital systems. The process of transferring media from (print), audio, or video form to digital form. For example, digitization to create a digital archive. Digitisation requires technical equipment such as computers and supporting software. The work is being done slowly by the current government. Digitisation is therefore inseparable from the concept of electronic governance. This concept refers to the use of information technology from government agencies authorized to process manual data, switching to computer systems to transform relationships with citizens, commercial enterprises, and other government departments. Technology can be used in a variety of areas, including providing better services to citizens, improving interaction with business and industry, empowering citizens through access to information, or more effective government control. The results obtained with system changes are reduced corruption, increased transparency, improved efficiency, increased state revenue, and/or reduced costs. E-Government is at the forefront of government efforts to provide information and services to the public, business organizations, civil servants, and members of the public.[12]

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) defines e-government more simply, namely: "E-Government is the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by government agencies." [13] *E-government* is also the way governments use new technologies to give citizens better access to government information and services, improve the quality of services, and provide greater opportunities for participation in democratic processes and institutions. Using the latest government information and communication technologies to provide intensive work to citizens, businesses, and governments by using web applications and changing internal and external processes to reduce corruption and increase transparency, better, increase their revenue, and reduce the cost of government administration. Therefore, the concept of landscape planning can be understood as a process of transition from traditional management to digital systems. The digital design process seeks to improve the quality of work by utilizing advances in technology and information. In addition, the use of electronic certificates in land registration increases the efficiency and cost of the process, thus greatly helping farmers and surveyors.[14]

Technology plays an important role in improving measurement accuracy by using satellites to determine structures within the country's geographical boundaries. Many regions are ready to implement a digital system in land document registration, for example, the Land

Office of South Tangerang City, Lahat Regency, and Banyuasin Regency are ready to implement the following applications, depending on the amount of resources and resources required by the federal government, as well as the issuance of technical standards for electronic document requests.

#### **4.1.3 National Development Concept**

Development is economic, social, and cultural change. Development can also be interpreted as a process of change that is achieved through hard work and planning.[15] According to Sondang P. Siagian [16] Development is an effort or growth and change that is planned and carried out consciously by a country, state, and government from time to time in the context of nation-building. The concept of development leads to change for the better. According to Alexander, quoted by Sahya Anggara and Ii Sumantri in Development Administration, development is a process of change that involves the entire social system (for example economy, infrastructure, defense, education and skills, institutions and culture). He also explains development as socio-economic and cultural change. Development is a process of planned change to improve various aspects of people's lives.[17]

Therefore, the concept of development reform can be interpreted as rapid change through planned processes and efforts that cover all aspects of community life. One of the directions of development as the realization of national goals is contained in Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the State Long Term Development Plan for 2005-2025. This law regulates community development as a sustainable development effort that covers all aspects of social, national, and state life. This development program includes sustainable development work, increasing the level of community welfare from generation to generation. The implementation of these efforts occurs to meet the needs of the present and reduce the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The development sector regulated in Law Number 17 of 2007 concerning the 2005-2025 National Long Term Development Plan is development in the legal sector. Legal development plans outlined in laws can reflect national legal development policies. National legal policy can be understood as a formal legal policy that establishes new laws or replaces existing laws to achieve national goals.[18]

Therefore, it is important to understand state legal policy to fully explain how the state's will shapes the law itself. The objectives underlying the achievement of land digitalization are part of the implementation of e-government as follows:

- a) provide improvements to the quality of public services by utilizing technological advances in the context of government administration processes.
- b) creating a government that is clean, accountable, and serves citizens through effective government administration.
- c) improve organization, management systems, and government work processes.

Based on several foundations that underlie the change in government administration from conventional to digital or electronic systems, including:

- 1) Ideological Foundation,

The nature of development and national goals make the foundation of digital changes in land administration a guide in its implementation. Digital change is the first step as a change because the demands of the times are not an obstacle in the administrative process, for example, there are confidential links regarding community documents, validation of electronic data, leaked documents, implementation of deviations from various documents, and so on. The potential for these obstacles makes the government in the land sector make administrative changes switching from conventional to online. As a result, land-related laws formed based on ideology-based formal or technical substance in the land sector;

2) Theoretical Foundation

The feasibility of establishing policies in the form of legal provisions guiding digital land use is based on the purpose of the law itself. In various theories of legal objectives, one of the objectives of law is justice, convenience, and legal security. These three areas of legal objectives should allow for legal provisions governing anything, including digital land management guidelines. Depending on the nature of the development, when a balance is achieved between the three legal objectives to obtain a legal product.

3) Juridical Foundation

Law No. 11/2012 on the Constitution article 2 explains that Pancasila is the source of all sources of state law. Therefore, the law must prioritize Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as the main source of law because the source of law has the main factor that can be the basis or legal basis for the creation of legal principles.

Changes to the digital land management system that uses information technology will be based on the principles and purposes of use as approved in Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning ITE as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Number 11 of 2016 concerning ITE. The ITE Law contains the principle that the benefits of scientific advances in the digital field must be implemented on the basis of the principles of legal certainty, expediency, prudence and positive thinking, as well as freedom to determine the use of technology. Furthermore, article 4 has the objectives of the digital land sector regarding its administration with various objective considerations, as follows: (a) to provide information on the life of the country as part of the global community; (b) improving the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of public services; (c) providing as wide an opportunity as possible for the community to improve the quality and knowledge of ideas and information according to needs d) guaranteeing security, fairness, and wisdom as well as legal certainty for all internet users and providers. The demand for employment opportunities is increasingly changing due to the acceleration of technology in our country which is socially and economically developing rapidly and is friendly in providing public service work.

Through the implementation of Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services, public/public services are the responsibility of the government to protect and provide a positive effect on society through improving quality.[19] In addition, the public needs to understand that electronic certificates include electronic signatures by analogy with documents, so they do not require physical presence. Therefore, to address concerns about the security and validity of signatures, the Ministry of Communication and Information has implemented a plan for Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Transactions and Information. When an Electronic Signature is issued by the Indonesian Electronic Certification Organizer (PSRe) and ratified by the Ministry of Communication and Information, it is considered formal.

Electronic signatures are validated by verifying authenticity, which is equivalent to a handwritten signature, thereby increasing productivity and facilitating operations both online and offline. On the other hand, as a society, it is necessary to comply with the regulations set by the government. Government Regulation Number 71 of 2019 concerning Organization of Electronic Systems and Transactions Article 60 Paragraph (3) stipulates that a certified electronic signature must be accompanied by an electronic certificate issued through an Indonesian electronic certification provider, ensuring its legal validity through a certified electronic signature recorder. This change means leading to cost savings by eliminating costs associated with document transmission, printing, and travel. These technological advances also reduce the time required for the signing process.[20] Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning

Government administration can be used as a reference in electronic document administration. In the articles there are rules regarding digital document administration, such as Article 1 paragraph (11) explains that draft documents in electronic form are decisions that can be issued to the public through digital/electronic media services. Juridically, legal certainty is to serve legal land certificate administration products in government administration.

#### **4.2 Land certificate digitization products towards accelerating future economic growth**

Under the basic principles of land law, various land acquisition rights are property Rights, Business Use Rights, Building Use Rights, and Produce Use Rights. The guarantee of legal certainty of land rights is achieved by the initial registration of rights with the National Land Agency, ensuring legal and authentic ownership of documents. Law No. 5 of 1960 on Basic Agrarian Principles in Article 19 facilitates the registration of land in the jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. As stipulated by the Agricultural Principles legislation, the land registry is mandated for two main purposes.

Firstly, for land expansion, growth, and bookkeeping, and secondly, for the registration of land rights, transfer, as well as the issuance of legal land documents validating such rights. Property owners are responsible for registering their property and seeking assurance of the entity's legal protection. Land registration involves a combination of administrative matters and files in continuity with each other in a systematic manner by government offices, including data collection, processing, publication, and maintenance of manual and digital data in the form of maps and registrations. Compliance with rules that deal with the existence of housing units and related rights, such as the issuance of land and housing unit ownership and certificates is evident as the government continues to encourage the implementation of land registers through institutionalized procedures such as land registration. This includes recording, registering against land rights and related rights, and issuing documents in the form of deemed election certificates that serve as substantive evidence, including presenting certificates issued by authorized officials upon request by relevant parties regarding their status. Legal protection for landowners and ensuring the protection of community rights. This protection is established when three specific criteria are met: The issuance of a land certificate that has been in existence for more than five years, the issuance process being carried out in good faith, and physical ownership of the land held by the legal owner or right holder. In 2021, agencies under the scope of the Ministry of Land announced regulations for the implementation of electronic certificate services through the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Regulation. BPN No. 1 of 2021 relates to Electronic Certificates which are land service commodities facilitated through an electronic framework in the configuration of electronic records. The presence of STE (Electronic Land Certificate) aims to change the form of land certificates from anonymous / printed to electronic certificates. Make it easier for people to access the internet to get information on the progress of managing the land register and prevent the perpetrators of land rights forgery from irresponsible parties.

Secondly, Electronic resistant certificates that validate land ownership by identifying through a computer system code and a single code the land parcel through digital data that cannot be falsified. This certificate is issued based on a digital structure to prove ownership of land and building assets. Electronic land certificates issued are also called electronic property certificates. There are six differences between analog/physically printed certificates and electronic land certificates, including: 1) Electronic certificates use a specificity code or electronic data code derived from the system; 2) analog/printed certificates use a different code that is a combination of letters and numbers; 3) electronic land certificates use one number, as an identification of a field, recorded as a single data owner, whereas analog/printed use several



serial numbers as: title, certificate book sequence number, parcel identification number, field card number; 4) electronic land certificates, required and prohibited by regulations include simultaneously the delineation of rights, constraints, and accountability, in contrast, the registration provisions of analog certificates are not standardized, denoted in the “Instructions” section, and vary depending on the jurisdiction of a country; 5) electronic land certificates integrate electronic signatures, resistant to forgery, while analog certificates incorporate conventional signatures, prone to forgery; and 6) E-certificates, are realized as electronic mail that includes comprehensive land information. The certificate holder, if more than five years have passed since the deed was issued by the district or municipal land office without any challenge for publication, is protected from claims from other parties claiming to be the land owner.

The idea of a complete digital land rights legal system must be conveyed through an understanding of the philosophical, legal, and statutory foundations outlined above. The policy, content, and form of the law are set by the competent authority, which is discussed on this basis. Electronic agreements on land use must comply with other regulations. For example, the drafting of an electronic certificate for the use of the Internet to obtain information must refer to the State Administration rules and the Higher Education rules. The “Law on the Basic Provisions of Land” is another thing to note which is the main legal basis used to regulate land issues. Legal policy ideas based on relevant laws can ensure that written policies avoid conflicts of rules and other legal issues. In addition, the idea of a legal policy of digitizing land certificates must be based on the national legal framework towards the nation's ideals of a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila; Cultivating policy ideas in this creative way of thinking helps ensure that effective legal policy ideas are in line with national development goals and are more likely to be accepted by the governing legal subjects.

Lastly, the concept of guidelines or legal framework for digitizing land certificates must be carefully planned to accelerate the development process, Data and information data management may be better depending on certain guidelines and regulations. The use of data and information is intended for national interests based on the ideological basis of the concept itself. The idea of digital legal provisions regarding land titles should focus on the specific authority of the government to carry out the process of implementing protective governance mechanisms in order to properly exercise its rights, duties and responsibilities. Its authority thus establishes the principles that determine authority to legal subjects in order to achieve goals.[12] Furthermore, if there is a violation and deviates from the original purpose which is considered an abuse of power or authority. This can be seen by reading the authority that contains the principle of specificity, the legislation that underlies the ability to perform certain legal acts.[21] Abuse of power in the process of digital land information management can be explained legally through a clear legal policy concept regarding the digitization of land certificates. Therefore, the concept of digitization legal policy should also include legal actions in matters relating to land data and printed or recorded information. Adding this step to your legal policy provides legal protection to the public against arbitrary actions of the government as a party.

## **5 Conclusion**

Land registration that changes from conventional to digital systems has a positive impact on people who have land rights because the data stored provides legal protection regarding personal data and strong legal certainty of electronic land certificates. In political law, the philosophy and theory of digital land registration is a legal product by the times, the concept of

digital science and the concept of national development because electronic land certificates provide many advantages as a whole to the owner of the land plot in the form of Building Rights Title, Mili Rights Certificates, Business Rights Title. The land certificate has a special electronic code derived from the system, uses a single data number as identification of a land plot and uses an electronic signature that has been validated so that it cannot be forged. Electronic land certificates will provide legal protection to owners of land plots from irresponsible parties or land mafia that will commit crimes against land plots, namely falsification of personal data, serial numbers, and electronic signatures to control land plots to change ownership illegally and against the law.

Accelerated development is one of the positive impacts of the electronic land certificate changes. Indonesia will become a modern country with rapid economic and information growth. Proof of electronic land ownership helps the development process in the field of public transportation, building facilities, and public areas so that in the long term there are no land disputes due to double and falsified land ownership. The realization of the National ideals, namely realizing social justice for all citizens protecting the entire nation, and increasing fair and prosperous welfare.

## References

- [1] M. K. Fitriana, *Peranan Politik*. Malang: Universitas Widyagama, 2015.
- [2] A. Rofieq, "Pelayanan Publik dan Welfare State," *Governance: Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, vol. 2, no. 1, 2011, [Online]. Available: [www.ti.or.id](http://www.ti.or.id)
- [3] M. Nafan, "Kepastian Hukum terhadap Penerapan Sertipikat Elektronik Sebagai Bukti Penguasaan Hak Atas Tanah di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2022.
- [4] M. Widyastuti, "Semangat Undang-Undang Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 Versus Mentalitas Birokrat (Tinjauan Kritis Konten Undang-Undang Pelayanan Publik)," *Jurnal Administrasi dan Kebijakan Publik UNISMA*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2012.
- [5] B. Irawan, "Studi Analisis Konsep E-Government: Sebuah Paradigma Baru Dalam Pelayanan Publik," *Jurnal Paradigma (JP)*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 174, Jul. 2017, doi: 10.30872/jp.v2i1.351.
- [6] S. Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2016.
- [7] L. J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, 7th ed. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2004.
- [8] R. Erfā, "Digitalisasi Administrasi Pertanahan untuk Mewujudkan Percepatan Pembangunan Nasional Perspektif Kebijakan Hukum (Legal Policy)," *Jurnal Pertanahan*, vol. 10, no. 1, May 2021, doi: 10.53686/jp.v10i1.31.
- [9] A. I. Hamzani, Mukhidin, and D. P. Rahayu, "Pembangunan Hukum Nasional Sebagai Implementasi Tujuan," in *Prosiding SENDI*, 2018.
- [10] B. L. Tanya, *Politik Hukum: Agenda Kepentingan Bersama*. Yogyakarta: Genta Publishing, 2011.
- [11] W. Handoko, "Rekonstruksi Sistem Birokrasi Pertanahan Menuju Konsep Keadilan dalam Kerangka Politik Hukum Agraria: Tinjauan Terhadap Implementasi Ketetapan MPR RI No. IX/MPR/2001," *Jurnal Konstitusi*, vol. 4, no. 2, 2011.
- [12] A. Ilmar, *Hukum Tata Pemerintahan*. Jakarta: Predanamedia Group, 2014.
- [13] R. E. Indrajit, *Electronic Government (Development Strategy and Development of Digital Technology-Based Public Service System)*. Yogyakarta: ANDI, 2013.
- [14] A. Silviana, "Urgensi Sertipikat Tanah Elektronik Dalam Sistem Hukum Pendaftaran Tanah di Indonesia," *Online Administrative Law & Governance Journal*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 51–68, Mar. 2021, doi: <https://doi.org/10.14710/alj.v4i1.51-68>.
- [15] S. Soekanto and S. Mamuji, *Peranan dan Penggunaan Perpustakaan di Dalam Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: PDH-Fakultas Hukum Universitas Indonesia, 1979.

- [16] S. P. Siagian, *Administrasi Pembangunan*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2008.
- [17] S. Anggara and I. Sumantri, *Administrasi Pembangunan: Teori dan Praktik*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 2016.
- [18] Moh. Mahfud Md, *Politik Hukum di Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2010.
- [19] A. R. Halim, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dalam Tanya Jawab*. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia, 2005.
- [20] R. Ariansyah, M. Barthos, and R. Sara, "Electronic Land Certificate Ownership as an Effort to Protect the Personal Data Law of the Community," *Jurnal Hukum Indonesia*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 76–86, Apr. 2024, doi: 10.58344/jhi.v3i2.741.
- [21] R. H. R., *Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2010.