



Sociological Rational Policies to Overcome Land Traumatics

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Abstract

The community and the Polorejo Village Government in 2008 experienced land trauma, so they rejected the land rights certification program offered by the Ponorogo Regency Land Office, from 2008 to 2013. This phenomenon is interesting to research, using qualitative research methods, accompanied by a rationalistic approach. The number of informants was 13 people, who were selected purposively. The data consisted of: (1) Primary data, obtained from the results of interviews with informants; (2) Secondary data, in the form of population data of Polorejo Village. Meanwhile, data analysis is carried out by utilizing Qualitative Analysis Techniques. The results of the study show that land trauma in the community and the Polorejo Village Government was then responded by the Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office in 2014, by issuing a sociological rational policy. The operationalization of this policy includes: (1) the formation of community groups, (2) the implementation of a mass and self-help land rights certification program, (3) the implementation of the national agrarian program, and (4) the complete systematic land registration program. In the end, this policy succeeded in having a positive impact on the community and the Polorejo Village Government in the form of the loss of land trauma.



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1 Introduction

In 2008, the people of Polorejo Village experienced an unpleasant incident in land activities, which then caused trauma related to the land certification process. At that time, the people of Polorejo Village failed to carry out a mass land rights certification program that they initiated themselves, with the help of someone they trusted to carry out the program. However, the person did not carry out his duties properly, so that information about the certification program and community land files did not arrive at the Ponorogo Regency Land Office (Santoso, 2009; Pramono, 2010; Nugroho, 2011).

According to Octaviani (2022:33), the state actually provides legal protection to land rights owners through regulations that guarantee the legality of land ownership. Land registration aims to provide protection for land rights owners and ensure that land that has been registered cannot be legally sued by other parties after a certain period has passed (Supardi, 2012; Mulyana, 2015). In recent years, other research on land issues and land certification has also highlighted the importance of the government's role in providing legal certainty and protection of community property rights. For example, Kurniawan (2018) highlights the importance of transparency and trust in the

implementation of land certification programs, especially in rural areas that are vulnerable to fraud or abuse of authority. Kurniawan found that public trust in government programs in the land sector is greatly influenced by bad past experiences, which can affect public participation in programs offered by the government (Setiawan, 2017; Fitriani, 2016).

Another study conducted by Yuliana (2019) emphasized that public access to accurate information related to land certification programs can strengthen the community's position in claiming their land rights. Yuliana suggested the need for direct involvement from the Land Office in socializing certification programs to avoid the risk of intermediary involvement that has the potential to harm the community (Iskandar, 2018; Supriyadi, 2019). In addition, Rachman (2020) also highlighted that public distrust of the government is often triggered by the lack of education carried out by related parties regarding land rights (Widodo, 2019).

Research by Wulandari (2021) shows that traumatic events, such as those experienced by the people of Polorejo Village, often affect people's attitudes towards government programs, including land certification programs. He noted that this traumatic event can cause community resistance to programs aimed at improving the same situation (Rahmawati, 2019; Firmansyah, 2021). In a broader context, this study offers a unique contribution in understanding the impact of past bad experiences on the trust of the people of Polorejo Village in future land certification programs (Arifin, 2022).

There are not many studies that specifically highlight how land-related traumatic events can create resistance to government efforts to improve land problems. This research fills this gap by exploring the factors that cause communities to become passive or even reject land programs, as well as their long-term impact on the development process involving land registration. Thus, this research can be an important reference for the formulation of land policies that are more adaptive and responsive to the needs of communities that have experienced similar obstacles (Sari, 2022; Rahmawati, 2022).

In the mass land rights certification program in Polorejo Village, the community blamed the Ponorogo Regency Land Office, even though the Ponorogo Regency Land Office was not aware of the existence of this mass land certification program. In addition, community land files or papers did not arrive at the Ponorogo Regency Land Office (Handoko, 2020; Permana, 2021). This situation has led to the passivity and rejection of the people of Polorejo Village towards various land programs offered by the Ponorogo Regency Land Office, from 2008 to 2013 (Yulianto, 2021; Kusuma, 2022; Wicaksono, 2023). This situation was then responded to by the Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office in 2014. The response was in the form of a policy, which was intended to overcome the land trauma of the Polorejo Village community. This policy is rational and sociological, which is carried out gradually, until finally the people of Polorejo Village are willing to give a positive response to the land program offered by the Ponorogo Regency Land Office.

The benefits of this research are expected to provide insight for the government, especially the Land Office, in designing a land certification program that is more responsive to the needs and beliefs of the community, especially those who have experienced land-related traumatic events. In addition, this research is expected to be a reference for policy makers to develop more effective communication and socialization strategies, in order to increase community participation in land programs. At the academic level, this research can enrich the literature on land problems in Indonesia, especially related to the impact of past experiences on people's attitudes and participation in government programs, so as to be able to contribute to the study of public policy and agrarian law.

2 Methods and Materials

A. Research Format

The participatory paradigm is the main format of this research, as a form of appreciation for the community. The research is conducted by positioning the researcher with the researched party on an equal condition or subject-subject relationship, especially in terms of data collection and decision-making. Action and reflection are important stages of this research. The researched party participates in the emancipation frame, so that the data is in accordance with the real conditions. Research that uses a participatory paradigm has the *tagline* "research with people", and is classified as a Qualitative Research Method (Nugroho, 2020:6).

This research is classified as a type of qualitative research, which focuses on the uniqueness of existing phenomena, using scientific logic (Nugroho, 2020:52). Meanwhile, the Rationalistic Approach is used in this study,

because it is a research approach built on Rational Philosophy, which states that science comes from intellectual understanding that is able to be constructed through the ability to argue logically (Nugroho, 2020:54). Qualitative Research with a Rationalistic Approach in this study provides an opportunity for researchers to obtain qualitative data from informants (Nugroho, 2020:63).

B. Research Location

This research is located in Polorejo Village, Babadan District, Ponorogo Regency, which has experienced trauma in the land sector in 2008. This trauma caused the community and the Polorejo Village Government to reject various land programs, offered by the Ponorogo Regency Land Office, from 2008 to 2013. As is known, in 2008 the people of Polorejo Village experienced a mass failure of land rights certification, thus causing land trauma.

C. Operationalization of Research

1) Determination of Informants

The determination of the research subject is carried out by paying attention to the issue or phenomenon being studied (Nugroho, 2020:57). The subjects of this study consist of: (1) Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office; (2) Staff of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office; (3) Head of Polorejo Village; (4) Secretary of Polorejo Village; and (5) Leaders and community members of Polorejo Village. Meanwhile, in this study, the informants were determined by paying attention to the meaning, that the informants consisted of research subjects who had the opportunity to provide information (Nugroho, 2020:59). Therefore, the informants in this study are individuals (individuals) who are able and willing to provide information about sociological rational policies to overcome land traumatics in Polorejo Village.

The number of informants in this study is situational and conditional, because the number of informants is not binding, because this number is determined by the necessary information considerations. If there is no more information needed, then the extraction of information from the next informant can be stopped (Nugroho, 2020:59-61). This study finally obtained information from 13 informants, who were selected *purposively*, so that researchers could obtain accurate information cumulatively from the right people (Nugroho, 2020:61).

a. Research Results Data

Based on the source, the data obtained in this study consists of primary data and secondary data (Nugroho, 2020:63). Primary data was obtained from the results of interviews with informants, whose substance was listed in the interview *guide*, while secondary data was obtained from public documents, which came from the Ponorogo Regency Land Office (in the form of land program data) and the Polorejo Village Government (in the form of population statistical data).

b. Data Collection Techniques and Instruments

Primary data collection from informants was carried out by utilizing interview techniques, as well as utilizing interview *guide* instruments and recording tools (Nugroho, 2020:65). Meanwhile, the collection of secondary data from the Ponorogo Regency Land Office and the Polorejo Village Government was carried out using documentation techniques, and using instruments in the form of recording tools.

c. Data Analysis Techniques

The data of this study was analyzed using a Qualitative Analysis Technique, called "*Thematic Analysis*", with the following stages: (1) Preliminary Review of All Data, by carefully collecting data, sourced from informants and supported by secondary data, whose material is relevant to the research question; (2) Data Reduction and Abstraction, by deleting some data that is relevant but not necessary in compiling abstractions; (3) Preparation of the Smallest Unit of Information, by arranging data abstractions in the smallest units of information that contain meaning, and can stand alone. These units of information must have meanings related to the research question, whose existence of meanings does not depend on the existence of other meanings. To be precise, when this meaning is expressed singly, then this meaning can be understood; (4) Grouping of the Smallest Unit of Information, by grouping the smallest units of information that have been successfully obtained from the research into categories, which are arranged based on the substance related to the research question; (5) Preparation of Propositional Statements, by compiling logical statements, obtained from each category. This

proportional statement is an answer to a research question, which is also an explanation of the phenomenon being studied (Nugroho, 2020:66-69).

3 Results and Discussion

A. Sociological Rational Policy

1) Rational Policy

Banha (2022:541) states that at the decision-making stage in policy formulation, a political process applies, when an action taken is officially approved, through the selection of a solution among a set of things proposed as alternatives. At that time, there is a transition from setting the agenda to making decisions, which actually occurs a process of moving from one stage to the next in policy formulation. The decisions made at this stage have a direct impact on the type of policy to be made, which appears to be a moment of dialogue between intention and action. In contrast to the previous one, at this stage (decision-making during policy formulation) the number of people involved in decision-making narrows to include only people who are close to power and have formal authority to make binding public decisions.

Based on Banha's explanation (2022:541), it is known that there is an opportunity for decision-makers to consider rational aspects in their policy formulation. Therefore, Agarwal (2022:1995) stated that in the Rational Choice Theory, the attitude of individuals when facing decision-making situations in formulating policies is explained, namely recognizing the alternative choices that are being made, then identifying possible replacements and acknowledging the consequences of these substitutions. These components are based on the spirit of rationality, which is driven by the interests that the individual is fighting for.

Rational policies are needed to overcome the trauma of the people of Polorejo Village, when they carry out land registration. Meanwhile, it is known that land registration is an important process in striving for the community to receive guarantees of legal certainty and protection of land rights. However, the land registration process has caused trauma and uncertainty for the people of Polorejo Village in 2008. This is what prompted the Ponorogo Regency Land Office to issue a rational policy that is able to overcome this problem by considering various related aspects.

One of the main aspects considered is accessibility, especially in rural areas, when rural communities face difficulties in accessing information and procedures related to land registration. Rational policies include efforts to improve information accessibility and facilitate the land registration process for village communities. This is done through a participatory approach, by inviting the community to be involved in the important stages of land registration.

In addition, this policy takes into account social and cultural aspects, especially when communities have different systems of land ownership, such as customary or communal lands, the process of which requires a certain way. Rational policies consider ways to accommodate these diverse land ownership systems, while still seeking legal certainty.

Legal and bureaucratic aspects then become the main concern in rational policies, by carrying out the land registration process as best as possible. This attitude is needed to be able to overcome obstacles, especially for people who are financially disadvantaged. Efforts to simplify procedures, reduce costs, and increase efficiency in registration management are also carried out by the Ponorogo Regency Land Office.

The efforts of the land office in simplifying procedures, reducing costs, and increasing efficiency in the management of land registration are important steps in improving public services and meeting the needs of the community related to land ownership. One of the steps taken by the land office is the application of information technology in the land registration process. By utilizing an electronic database system, the community can easily access information related to land ownership. In addition, the use of technology also allows the land registration process to be faster and more accurate. The adoption of technology also helps in reducing administrative costs, as it minimizes the use of paper and manual processes. Thus the land office can save operational costs, and allocate resources for better service improvement.

Another step taken is in the form of simplifying land registration procedures. By identifying and eliminating unnecessary administrative obstacles, the land office can strive to make the registration process more efficient and easy to understand by the public. This can also help in reducing the potential for corrupt practices or abuse of authority.

Meanwhile, it is theoretically known that efforts to improve efficiency in land registration management also face several challenges. One of them is in the form of resistance to changes from internal and external parties. Some related parties may feel uncomfortable with the adoption of technology or changes in procedures made. Therefore, it is important to conduct socialization and training so that all parties can understand the benefits of these changes.

Change is something that always happens in life, both in the individual and organizational sphere. However, change is often met with resistance and uncertainty, especially when the relevant parties do not understand the benefits of the change. Therefore, socialization and training play an important role in trying to make all parties understand and benefit from these changes.

Meanwhile, it is known that socialization is a process of conveying information and forming a common understanding about the changes that will occur. During the socialization, the leaders and leaders communicate effectively about the reasons behind the change, the goals to be achieved, and the expected positive impact. Thus, all members of the community or organization have a better understanding of the change, and feel more motivated to support it.

In addition to socialization, training also has a crucial role in preparing individuals or teams to face change. Training can include developing new skills, increasing understanding of new processes or technologies, as well as increasing awareness of the changes that are taking place. With comprehensive training, individuals or community groups are better prepared technically and mentally to face change.

In the context of organizations, socialization and training can also increase effectiveness and efficiency in implementing change. For example, when the village government transitions to a new management system in terms of land registration, the right training serves as an instrument in realizing the good use of the system, so that business processes can run smoothly without obstacles. In addition to the obvious benefits of preparing individuals or organizations for change, socialization and training can also reduce resistance to change.

2) Sociological Policy

When the community needs a policy that is in favor of its interests and pays attention to its interests, then that is when a sociological policy is needed. This policy is a policy based on a sociological approach, which is an approach that focuses on public acceptance and participation, especially policies that are able to solve the problems that are being faced by the community.

Rodriguez (2022:6) explained that public acceptance and participation are related to the impact felt by the community, so the policies issued must be related to the problems faced by the community. Therefore, an approach is needed that pays attention to the attitude of the community, including the support and resistance of the community, so that the policies issued are able to benefit the community.

Sociological policies are also needed to overcome the trauma of the people of Polorejo Village, when they carry out land registration. This policy is needed, when the land registration process raises problems, in the form of the failure of the mass land rights certification program. Therefore, a sociological approach is needed that pays attention to the psychological, cultural, and social aspects of the community.

One of the sociological policies applied is a participatory approach, when the community is actively involved in the land registration process, and not only as an object, but also as a subject who has knowledge and interests related to their land. Furthermore, the community is involved in the land registration policy process, in order to help reduce the trauma that arises due to previous experiences.

In addition, a restorative justice approach is also carried out so that it can become the basis for sociological policies in overcoming community trauma in land registration. Based on a participatory approach, land offices and related institutions can create mechanisms that enable fair and sustainable resolution of land-related conflicts. The restorative justice approach encourages listening to and understanding the traumatic impacts experienced by communities, as well as seeking to restore relationships damaged by land-related conflicts.

In addition, the strengthening of local social and cultural institutions is also an important part of sociological policies to overcome community trauma in land registration. By strengthening the role of these institutions, communities feel more heard and valued in the land registration process, thereby reducing the level of trauma that may arise.

Land registration is an important process in maintaining legal certainty and land ownership rights. However, the land registration process is often a source of stress and trauma for the community. In this context, strengthening the role of land registration institutions can be an effective solution in reducing the level of trauma that arises.

One of the main reasons why the land registration process can be traumatic is the lack of clarity and transparency in the process. Many people feel that they are not heard and appreciated in the land registration process, causing a prolonged sense of uncertainty and anxiety. By strengthening the role of land registration institutions, the community can feel more involved and have greater trust in the process.

One of the concrete steps that can be taken is to increase the accessibility of information about the land registration process. Land registration agencies need to proactively provide clear and easy-to-understand information for the public, so that they can understand the stages of the process, the rights they have, and the obligations that must be fulfilled. Thus, the community can feel more educated and actively involved in the land registration process.

In addition, it is also important to strengthen the role of government and non-government institutions in providing assistance and guidance to the community in the land registration process. Through this approach, the community can feel supported and heard in facing various obstacles and challenges that may arise during the land registration process.

Land registration is a crucial process in recognizing and protecting the right to land ownership. However, this process is often complex and confusing for society, especially in developing countries. In the face of these challenges, a participatory approach exists as a way to actively involve the community in the land registration process. This approach aims to empower communities, listen to their needs, and provide the necessary support during this process.

One of the main benefits of a participatory approach is to provide a sense of justice and inclusion to society. By involving the community in the land registration process, they feel heard and valued. It also helps in overcoming the distrust and uncertainty that the community has felt towards the land office. By feeling supported, the community tends to be more cooperative and actively involved in the land registration process.

In addition, a participatory approach also makes it possible to identify and overcome obstacles that may be faced by communities in the land registration process. For example, the community can face obstacles such as high costs, lack of information, or the complexity of land registration procedures. By engaging them directly, the authorities can understand these barriers, and work with the community to find appropriate solutions. Not only that, a participatory approach can also improve the accuracy and reliability of land registration data. By involving the community in the process of mapping and collecting land data, the opportunity for errors or misuse of data can be minimized.

3) Sociological Rational Policy

Rational policies and sociological policies are then combined into sociological rational policies, which are intended to overcome the trauma of the people of Polorejo Village, when they carry out land registration. This policy is a rational policy based on sociological principles, which pay attention to the interests and needs of the community in land registration.

SAMHSA Trauma (2014:9) explains, that in the trauma information approach, everyone at all levels of the organization or system has a fundamental view of trauma, and understands how trauma affects individuals, families, groups, organizations, and communities. Community experiences are understood in the context of formulating trauma coping strategies, designed to survive difficulties and how to cope with circumstances.

One of the important steps in overcoming community trauma in land registration is to introduce transparent and inclusive activities. This can be done by involving the community in the land registration process. Community participation encourages the realization of more accurate and acceptable land registration by the community and land offices.

In addition, sociological rational policies also pay attention to the aspect of social justice. As is known, fair land registration seeks so that people can own and access land properly. This can be done by providing legal protection for the community, and providing fair access to the community in the land registration process.

Furthermore, sociological rational policies also pay attention to a participatory approach in the decision-making process related to land registration. The community is encouraged to be actively involved in the decision-making process related to land, so that the resulting policies can reflect the needs and interests of the community directly.

Land-related decision-making is a very important issue in community development and environmental protection. Land is a very valuable natural resource, and land-related decisions have a wide impact on people's lives, the environment, and the economy. Therefore, community involvement in the decision-making process related to land is very important, to strive so that the resulting policies can reflect the needs and interests of the community.

One of the reasons for community involvement in decision-making related to land is because land has social, cultural, and economic value for the community. Land is not only a source of livelihood and livelihood for the community, but also has very important historical and cultural values. Thus, land-related decisions should not only be based on technical or economic considerations, but must also take into account the social and cultural values of the affected communities.

In addition, community involvement in land-related decision-making can seek to realize the protection of the rights of the community, especially weak and marginalized groups, who are vulnerable to change. By involving the community in the decision-making process related to land, the resulting policies can pay more attention to the needs and interests of the community directly, so as to reduce the risk of conflict and injustice in the land sector. Although it is important to have community involvement in decision-making related to land, this involvement also needs to be accompanied by efforts to ensure that the community has adequate knowledge and capacity.

Therefore, it is important to understand that soil has a very vital role in human life. Land is a natural resource that supports various aspects of life, including agriculture, settlements, industry, and the environment. Thus, land-related decisions not only have an impact on certain individuals or groups, but also on the wider community.

In this context, community involvement in land-related decision-making is very important. Community involvement in the decision-making process can strive to ensure that their interests and needs are properly accommodated. It also increases the legitimacy and acceptance of decisions taken, thereby reducing conflicts and tensions in society.

However, community involvement is not only limited to the decision-making process. It is also necessary to strive so that the community has adequate knowledge and capacity to participate in the process. Knowledge about land rights, land-related legal procedures, and the impact of land-related decisions need to be widely disseminated to the public. In addition, the capacity of the community in participation during decision-making also needs to be increased. This can be done through training, education, and community empowerment, so that they are able to play an active role in the land-related decision-making process.

B. Policy Operationalization

1) Formation of Community Groups

Land registration is an important step in trying to ensure that legal community land ownership can be guaranteed and legally protected. However, the land registration process is complex and requires community involvement. In this context, the formation of community groups can be an effective strategy, to support the land registration program.

Therefore, in 2014, the Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office Office encouraged the Polorejo Village Government, to form a community group in Polorejo Village. This group is very important, because it is tasked with assisting the village government in managing and administering land plots. The Polorejo Village Government responded to this recommendation by forming a community group in Polorejo Village, which served as recommended by the Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office.

The formation of community groups is an important step, to strengthen community participation in the land registration process. By actively involving the community, the land registration program can become more inclusive and representative. In addition, community groups can also act as a forum for information exchange, assistance, and advocacy for people who face obstacles in the land registration process.

Community Work Ireland (2023:18) conveyed the importance of social investment, by forming community groups, to encourage overall community participation. Community groups can effectively carry out their role as drivers and promoters of community participation. When there is a dispute between the community and other parties, the community group can help normalize the atmosphere, so that joint work can be carried out again.

Facts on the ground show that the formation of community groups can provide a number of benefits, as follows: **First**, community groups can increase public awareness about the importance of land registration and their rights related to land ownership. This can help reduce uncertainty regarding land ownership status and protect communities from future land-related conflicts. **Second**, community groups can be a forum for training and mentoring for the community in the land registration process, ensuring that they have the necessary knowledge and skills. **Third**, community groups can also be important partners for the land office in conveying information and supporting the implementation of the land registration program.

Community groups play an important role in carrying out their role as drivers and promoters of community participation. Community participation is the main key to the development of an inclusive and sustainable society, for the following reasons: **First**, community groups play the role of agents of change in society. They can rally community participation by organizing social activities, awareness campaigns, or organizing training programs. For example, local community groups that care about land can organize land registration campaigns. Thus, they not only encourage community participation, but also create a positive impact on the environment and daily life.

Second, community groups can be a voice for underrepresented communities. They can rally participation from some members of the community who do not have the same access to the decision-making process. An example is a community group that focuses on land advocacy. By fighting for the interests of the community, this group can fight for the voice of the community to be heard and considered when implementing land registration.

However, there are also several challenges faced by community groups in carrying out their roles. One of them is the limitation of resources, both financial and human resource capacity. Without adequate support, community groups can experience difficulties, when they want to contribute effectively in carrying out community participation programs, to support the implementation of land registration.

2) Self-Help Mass Certification Program

Collaborative for Educational Services (2023:15) reminds us of the importance of carrying out mass activities or movements. This kind of activity or movement is able to cross various interests, to achieve common interests. Armed with the spirit of partnership, cooperation or joint work that helps and complements each other can be encouraged, for the fulfillment of common interests and needs.

The spirit to carry out mass activities or movements is accommodated in land registration activities, which is an important process to secure land rights and support sustainable economic development. One of the efforts that can be made to accelerate land registration is through a mass land rights certification program. This program aims to provide land rights certificates to landowners en masse in an area.

Therefore, in 2014, the Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office offered mass and self-help land rights certification to the people of Polorejo Village. This offer was then responded to by the Polorejo Village Government and community groups in Polorejo Village who manage land activities. Finally, through good cooperation between the Ponorogo Regency Land Office and the Polorejo Village Government and community groups in Polorejo Village, 30 land rights certificates were successfully issued.

One of the main benefits of the mass and self-help land rights certification program is in the form of increased legal certainty for land owners. With the existence of land rights certificates, landowners can more easily access financial services, secure investments, and protect their property rights. In addition, this program can also improve the efficiency of the overall land registration process, as well as reduce the cost and time required to obtain a land rights certificate.

Although it has great benefits, it is also known that the implementation of the land rights certification program on a mass and self-help basis also faces several challenges. One of the main challenges is administrative and financial issues. The mass certification process requires considerable human and financial resources, as well as good coordination between various related parties. In addition, problems related to land ownership and conflicts over land can also be obstacles in the implementation of this program.

The mass certification process is an effort made to measure and recognize a person's ownership of a certain piece of land. Uniquely, the mass certification process requires the involvement of many people, both as certification participants and organizers. The implementation of mass certification of land rights requires the role of many competent individuals in their fields. This requires a large investment in human resources to try to make the certification process run well. In addition, the financial aspect is also something that cannot be ignored. The mass certification process requires a considerable allocation of funds. Therefore, adequate funding is the key to success in the land rights certification process.

Another aspect that also requires careful attention is the need for good coordination between various related parties in the mass certification process. This process involves many parties, such as the land office, district government, village government, and village community. Good coordination is needed, to develop plans, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities that have high standards

3) Agrarian National Operations Program

Land registration has become the main focus for the Ponorogo Regency Land Office in providing services for the community. As is well known, proper and comprehensive land registration is not only important for the protection of property rights, but also for sustainable economic development. In Indonesia, the National Agrarian Operations Program has been implemented to increase legal certainty and encourage investment in the property sector.

Regarding national operations, Widodo (2017:204) seeks to provide an overview of national operations. Although he discussed national operations not in the context of land registration, but in the context of agrarian reform. He revealed that there is inequality in the agrarian structure in Indonesia, which is still a serious problem. Agrarian reform efforts have been the spirit of Indonesia since the enactment of the Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles. However, the agrarian reform policy is still far from perfect. Since the reform, the issue of agrarian reform or known as land reform has again gained space for discourse. The National Agrarian Reform Program initiated by the government seeks to provide a holistic approach by not only focusing on land reform in the form of asset reform but also touching on the aspect of access reform.

Based on Widodo's (2017:204) view, it is known that national operations in land activities have unique characteristics, namely: **First**, there are efforts to overcome inequality in the agrarian structure. **Second**, related to assets in the form of land plots owned by the community. **Third**, current land activities have a relationship with land activities in the past. **Fourth**, the role of land as a logical instrument in realizing justice, welfare, and social harmony.

The National Agrarian Operations Program has a crucial role in facilitating an effective land registration process. One of the key components of the program, namely the accurate mapping and measurement of land plots. By having reliable spatial data, the land registration process can be carried out more efficiently and accurately. In addition, this program can also help resolve land ownership conflicts, by providing clear and verified data.

In addition, the National Agrarian Operations Program integrates various policies and regulations related to land. This is important, because the complexity of land regulation in Indonesia requires strong coordination between related parties, thus facilitating the registration process. However, the biggest challenge faced in integrating the land registration program is the lack of adequate human resources and technology. To run this program effectively, human resources trained in mapping, soil measurement, and spatial data management are needed. Therefore, investment in geospatial information technology is urgently needed, to strive for the data collected to be accurate and easily accessible.

The following is the implementation of PRONA in Polorejo Village in 2015 – 2017: First, in 2015, the Ponorogo Regency Land Office offered mass land rights certification through the PRONA program, which was then successfully implemented and issued 150 land rights certificates; Second, in 2016, the Ponorogo Regency Land Office offered mass land rights certification through the PRONA program, which was then successfully

implemented and issued 150 land rights certificates; Third, in 2017, the Ponorogo Regency Land Office offered mass land rights certification through the PRONA program, which was then successfully implemented and issued 410 land rights certificates.

Land mapping, measurement, and management are important activities that need to be carried out in meeting the needs of the community and regional development. To run this program effectively, trained and qualified human resources in this field are needed. Accurate mapping and measurement of land plots is very important in the process of guaranteeing legal certainty for land plots owned by the community. With trained human resources, mapping can be carried out with high precision, so as to reduce the risk of errors. For example, in the context of land rights, accurate measurement and mapping can prevent disputes over land parcel boundaries in the future.

In addition, the efficient management of measurement, mapping, and filing activities of land plots in a village is also very important in supporting land order. With trained human resources, land registration activities in a village can run smoothly, and with minimal constraints. This can aid in better decision-making, more efficient planning, and rural development.

The existence of human resources trained in mapping, measurement, and land management has a positive impact on the development of village communities and the development of village capacity in absorbing community activities. For example, in agriculture, accurate mapping can help communities and village governments in planning irrigation canal maintenance, thereby increasing agricultural productivity.

4) Complete Systematic Land Registration Program

Land registration is an important process in determining land ownership and rights. However, often its implementation causes various complaints from the community related to services. To overcome these problems, complete systematic land registration is a solution that can provide legal certainty and protection of land rights for the community.

Saputri (2023:306) revealed that the implementation of land certification through Complete Systematic Land Registration has implications for providing legal certainty regarding the status of community land ownership and control. The impact of the Complete Systematic Land Registration program on the community, among others, gives trust to banks or creditors. In addition, this program also has an impact on the ease of the authorities in designing regional development activities, especially related to land and space.

Therefore, it can be understood that in 2018, the Ponorogo Regency Land Office offered mass land rights certification through a complete systematic land registration program. This offer was actively responded to by the community and the Polorejo Village Government, so that the activity could be carried out properly, and successfully issued land rights certificates for land plots that had not been certified.

A complete systematic land registry refers to a comprehensive approach to identifying, mapping, and documenting land tenure status thoroughly. This process involves field surveys, data collection, verification, and updating of detailed land-related information. Thus, a complete systematic land registry can provide clarity regarding land boundaries, ownership, and other related rights.

One of the main benefits of complete systematic land registration is to provide legal certainty to landowners. With valid and accurate documents, people can avoid prolonged ownership disputes. In addition, clarity regarding the status of land is also the basis for economic development and investment in the region.

However, the implementation of complete systematic land registration also raises several problems. Complex processes that require sufficient resources can be a bottleneck, especially in remote areas. In addition, there is uncertainty regarding the legality of land that has been occupied by the community for a long time, also causing resistance to the registration. To overcome these problems, the land office involves the community in a complete systematic land registration process. A participatory approach can increase public confidence in the process carried out by the land office.

In other words, a participatory approach has become increasingly important in various aspects of people's lives, including in the land registration process. When the context of the discussion is placed on the land office, it is known that a participatory approach is the key in increasing public trust in the process carried out by the agency.

It is important to understand that the land office has a very urgent role, in regulating land ownership and other natural resources. Uniquely, various processes in the land office are actually understood as

something complicated and difficult to understand by the general public. In fact, situations like this can cause distrust in justice and transparency in the process being carried out by the land office.

Therefore, a participatory approach can open the door for active community participation in decision-making processes related to land registration. When the community is involved in the planning, decision-making, and implementation of land policies, the land office can strive to accommodate the interests of the community in a fair and transparent manner.

One of the ways a participatory approach can be implemented is through the implementation of public forums, community consultations, and other participation mechanisms. For example, the land office can openly involve the community in the planning process of land registration activities in a village, and involve the community in the implementation of land registration and its evaluation activities. Thus, the community feels a part in the overall land registration activity, and believes that the decision taken has taken into account its interests. In addition, a participatory approach can also increase the accountability of land offices. By involving the community in the supervision and monitoring process, land institutions can be open to criticism and constructive input from the community.

C. Policy Impact

The impact of sociological rational policies on the people of Polorejo Village who have experienced land trauma, namely: **First**, a sense of security, which is characterized by: **(1)** land plots that have begun to be recorded and recorded properly by the Polorejo Village Government and the Ponorogo Regency Land Office; **(2)** the data and records of the land parcels are used, for the implementation of mass certification of land rights in Polorejo Village; and **(3)** the mass certification of land rights is carried out by involving Polorejo Village Government staff, as witnesses during the measurement and filing of community-owned land parcels.

A sense of security is one of the fundamental aspects of community life in Polorejo Village, which can be seen when the government registers land in this village. The process of collecting data and recording land plots ran smoothly without any significant obstacles, so that efforts to provide legal certainty could be carried out. This situation further increases the sense of security for the community, especially when there are several aspects that support it, such as data collection and recording of subjects and objects of land plots.

Land plot data collection is a crucial first step in land resource management and the implementation of land registration. Systematic data collection has opened up opportunities for land offices and village governments, to find out the owners of land plots, the boundaries of land plots, and the use and utilization of their land. This is what brought together the Polorejo Village Government and the Ponorogo Regency Land Office, to work together to carry out land registration activities. The objectives include providing legal certainty for the community, reducing land conflicts, and strengthening individual ownership rights over land.

In addition, there is also the registration of land parcels which is also done properly, in order to prevent disputes or conflicts between land owners. When the land has been registered and has proof of legal ownership, the community is more protected in terms of ownership of their land plots. Accurate and transparent recording gives confidence to the public, that their rights are recognized by the state. This is very important, considering the many cases of land disputes that occur in various regions.

Good land management also has a positive impact on the social and economic aspects of the community. With legal certainty, people are bolder to develop agricultural, livestock, fishery, and other businesses. For example, some members of the Polorejo Village community have used their land for more productive agricultural businesses after obtaining legal certainty related to land ownership. Thus, this condition not only improves the welfare of individuals, but also encourages village economic growth.

However, at the beginning of the land registration activity in Polorejo Village, there was a challenge that had to be faced by the Land Sector Community Group in this village, namely the lack of public understanding of the importance of data collection and recording of land plots. Even some members of the community are still reluctant to involve themselves in this process, due to their lack of understanding and fear of the risks that will be faced.

Second, increasing enthusiasm, namely when the people of Polorejo Village are able to obtain: **(1)** fulfilling the need for a sense of security for the land they own; **(2)** the knowledge that the opportunity to meet

the needs is increasing; and **(3)** the experience that credit for business capital is easy to obtain, after the certification of land rights.

Polorejo Village, which has a typical natural charm of Ponorogo, is a clear example of a community that strives to increase the spirit of its people in meeting basic needs, especially in terms of a sense of security in land ownership. Land ownership issues often trigger uncertainty and conflicts in various regions, so the success of this village in overcoming these problems is very interesting to observe.

A sense of security in land ownership is a basic need that cannot be ignored. Land is a source of life, a place to live, and a source of livelihood for the community. When the community feels that their land rights are threatened, both by outsiders and by unclear government policies, the enthusiasm to participate in activities and contribute to village development will decrease. Therefore, the fulfillment of this sense of security is very vital. For this reason, several strategies have been implemented to increase the community's sense of security towards the land they own, such as the efforts of the village government together with the land office in the implementation of land registration. This activity aims to provide strong legal evidence of land ownership. With the certificate, the community feels more protected from land disputes.

In addition, there are also efforts to educate the community through understanding their rights as land owners. With adequate knowledge of land law, they are better prepared to deal with risks and conflicts that may arise. Furthermore, there are also community development efforts, when the community is encouraged to build solidarity through community group organizations in this village that specialize in managing the land sector. With good cooperation, they can help each other in resolving land-related issues, including mediation efforts in disputes. Finally, no less important thing is the protection of community land ownership from other parties, which is carried out by the village government to protect the community from illegal land ownership by other parties. The trick is to monitor and enforce the law, to try to ensure that people's rights are not violated.

Third, access to capital, which is characterized by: (1) the ease of access to capital by the people of Polorejo Village after the certification of land rights that have been held in their villages; (2) the usefulness of the Polorejo Village Head's Certificate explaining about community members, who are participants in land rights certification, so that they can be used to access capital.

In the context of economic development, access to capital is one of the key factors that affect the growth and welfare of the community. As is known, the increase in access to capital that occurred after the certification of land rights in Polorejo Village has shown a positive impact on the lives of the village community. Certification of land rights is an important step in providing legal certainty and recognition of land ownership. The certification program implemented not only guarantees the rights of the community to their land, but also opens up opportunities for them to access capital. With the existence of land certificates, people have assets that can be used as collateral to get loans from financial institutions, because there is an increase in the trust of financial institutions in the community. Land rights certificates have provided a guarantee of credit return to financial institutions, so they are more willing to provide loans to the community. This can be seen from the increasing number of community members in this village who apply for credit after the certification of land rights. With the existence of a land right certificate, people can use their land as business capital. For example, some farmers in Polorejo Village have applied for loans to buy agricultural tools and superior seeds, so that agricultural productivity increases. This has led to diversification of sources of income, as people who previously relied solely on agriculture then began to explore other areas of business, such as trade and handicrafts, thanks to better access to capital. This condition further creates new jobs and increases people's income.

Although access to capital has increased, there are still challenges that need to be overcome. One of them is the public's understanding of financial and investment management. Some community members in this village do not have enough knowledge on how to manage loans and utilize capital effectively. Therefore, education and mentoring programs are needed so that people can utilize capital appropriately and wisely.

Fourth, freedom to choose commodities, which is characterized by: **(1)** the desire and readiness of farmers to make efforts to break free from their dependence on middlemen; **(2)** the use of credit by farmers as an instrument, to thwart the debt trap that has been spread by middlemen; **(3)** the use of credit as business capital, so that farmers are free to choose the most profitable (commercial) type of crops.

Freedom to choose commodities is one of the important aspects of the modern agricultural system. This is marked by the desire and readiness of farmers to break free from dependence on middlemen. When farmers

have the freedom to choose commodities, this condition gives farmers greater control over the production and marketing of their agricultural products. By choosing more profitable commodities, farmers can increase their income, while reducing the risk of losses due to fluctuations in market prices. For example, farmers who previously only grew rice can now consider planting vegetables or fruits that have high demand.

In the past farmers had a dependence on middlemen, which was detrimental to them, especially when middlemen bought agricultural products at low prices, so farmers did not get a decent profit. With the freedom to choose commodities, farmers can look for alternative distribution channels, such as selling directly to consumers or through agricultural cooperatives. This not only increases income, but also gives farmers a better bargaining position.

The desire and readiness of farmers to adapt to market changes is very important. In this context, agricultural extension and marketing training play a crucial role. A good training program can help farmers understand market trends, new cultivation techniques, and how to market products. For example, some farmers in Polorejo Village were trained in organic farming, so that they were able to penetrate the premium market and get higher prices. However, not all farmers have the same access to such information and resources. Therefore, it is important to try to get the necessary support for farmers to choose commodities independently. While there are many opportunities, freedom to choose commodities also faces various challenges, one of which is market risk.

Fifth, the increase in bargaining position, which is seen in the ability of farmers in Polorejo Village, in doing: **(1)** consolidation of activities, through cooperation in land cultivation by farmers in one farmer group in Polorejo Village; **(2)** production collectivization, through the cooperation of farmers in one farmer group in Polorejo Village, to produce certain types of agricultural commodities at a certain time; **(3)** product marketing collectivization, through the cooperation of farmers in one farmer group in Polorejo Village, to jointly market agricultural products to markets around Ponorogo.

Polorejo Village, located in the middle of fertile land with high agricultural potential, faces diverse challenges in improving the bargaining position of its farmers. One of the strategies that has proven effective in increasing the bargaining position is through the consolidation of activities, especially in the form of cooperation in land cultivation by farmers in one farmer group. The consolidation of activities in farmer groups provides a number of benefits for farmers.

The cooperation of farmers gives them the opportunity to use resources more efficiently. For example, buying fertilizers and seeds collectively allows them to get a cheaper price, compared to buying individually. Research shows that cooperation in farmer groups can increase productivity by up to 20% due to better resource management.

In addition, the consolidation of activities also increases the bargaining position of farmers in facing the commodity market. By operating as a group, they can conduct stronger negotiations with buyers, be it local merchants or large corporations. When farmers come together, they can offer larger volumes of products, which in turn can increase the selling price.

The next advantage of collaborative activities in farmer groups is the exchange of knowledge and experience. Farmers can learn from each other about better farming techniques, how to deal with pests, and best practices in managing their soil. This not only increases crop yields, but also strengthens the skills and capacities of farmers collectively.

Despite the many benefits offered, the consolidation of activities within farmer groups also faces several challenges. One of the main challenges is the difference in the level of commitment and skills among group members. Some farmers turned out to be more experienced and had more resources, while others were less active and did not have adequate resources. This can then cause tension within the group and reduce the effectiveness of cooperation.

Sixth, the improvement of welfare, which is marked by a decrease in the number of poor families in this village, namely from 101 poor families in 2014 to 77 poor farmer families in 2017. Thus, there was a decrease in poor families by 24 poor families, or by 23.76%. This is possible because some people have participated in the land rights certification program en masse, so that they can get credit for business capital.

Improving the welfare of village communities is one of the main goals in social and economic development. One of the clearest indicators of improved welfare is the decline in the number of poor families.

The decline in the number of poor families provides an interesting picture of the social, economic, and policy dynamics that contribute to these changes, such as: economic development programs, access to resources, support from the government.

One of the main factors that contribute to the reduction of poverty is the existence of a planned economic development program. In this context, it is known that there are activities of the village government in collaboration with the land office, in the form of the launch of the land registration program. One of the impacts of this program is in the form of obtaining land rights certificates by the community (farmers), making it easier for them to access capital for the farming business they are engaged in. Therefore, access to resources, such as capital, also plays an important role. With capital assistance for farmers to buy fertilizers and agricultural tools, they can increase productivity.

The government has a central role in creating policies that support poverty alleviation. Policies that support local economic growth can help reduce the number of poor families. For example, when the land registration program ultimately provides financial support through access to much-needed capital to finance the basic needs of farmers. Despite the decline in the number of poor families, challenges remain. One of the main challenges is the uneven distribution of resources. Some families may be more successful in taking advantage of existing programs, while others remain trapped in poverty for a variety of reasons, such as lack of access to information.

4 Conclusion

The community and the Polorejo Village Government in 2008 experienced land trauma, so they rejected the land rights certification program offered by the Ponorogo Regency Land Office. This condition was then responded by the Head of the Ponorogo Regency Land Office in 2014, by issuing a sociological rational policy. The operationalization of this policy includes: (1) the formation of community groups, (2) the implementation of a mass and self-help land rights certification program, (3) the implementation of the national agrarian program, and (4) the complete systematic land registration program. In the end, this policy succeeded in having a positive impact on the community and the Polorejo Village Government in the form of the loss of land trauma.

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