

Strengthening Legal Certainty Through the Updating of Village Land Data to Support Land Registration

Sri Wahyu Handayani^{1*}, Normalita Destyarini², Asep Ridwan Purbalingga Herlan³

^{1,2,3} Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia.

@ : sri.handayani@unsoed.ac.id



Abstract

Introduction: This community service activity is motivated by the condition of land data in Pekuncen Village, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, which is obsolete both physically and substantively. This condition has resulted in disorderly village land administration that has led to legal cases involving village officials. Such disorder is caused by limitations in human resources in mastering appropriate technology.

Purposes of The Devotion: The purpose of this community service is to provide appropriate technology transfer for updating village land data in order to achieve orderly village land administration and legal certainty.

Method of The Devotion: The methods used include socialization, mentoring, and monitoring and evaluation of activity outcomes to support sustainability.

Results Main Findings of the Devotion: The results of this community service demonstrate a significant impact on improving the capacity of village officials' human resources through a series of activities that serve as solutions to the identified problems, namely: 1) enhanced understanding of village officials regarding valid documents as the basis for the history of land ownership; 2) improved mastery of computerized administration of juridical land data to ensure greater accuracy and effectiveness in addressing physical document issues of the Letter C Book, which is no longer feasible and contains many torn or missing pages; and 3) improved capacity in managing the administration of juridical land data renewal.

Keywords: Legal Certainty; Land Registration; Village Land Data; Land Administration.

Submitted: 2025-12-19

Revised: 2026-02-17

Accepted: 2026-03-17

Published: 2026-03-31

How To Cite: Sri Wahyu Handayani, Normalita Destyarini, and Asep Ridwan Purbalingga Herlan. "Strengthening Legal Certainty Through the Updating of Village Land Data to Support Land Registration." *AIWADTHU: Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum* 6 no. 1 (2026): 70-82.

<https://doi.org/10.47268/aiwadthu.v6i1.3658>

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INTRODUCTION

Almost most villages in Indonesia still have disorderly village land administration.¹ illage land administration is an obligation of villages as regulated in Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 47 of 2016 concerning Village Government Administration. Article 5 paragraph (2) stipulates that the Village Treasury Land Book and the Village Land Book are included under General Administration, rderly village land administration functions as a source of data and information for village governance, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment.²

¹ Vallensia Mizatul Khair and Wahib Assyahri, "Optimalisasi Administrasi Pertanahan Di Indonesia: Tantangan Dan Strategi Menuju Kepastian Hukum," *Journal of Public Administration and Management Studies* 2, no. 2 (2024): 55-62, <https://journal.umnyarsi.ac.id/index.php/JPAMS/article/view/114>.

² Persoalan Tertib Administrasi Pertanahan Melalui Kegiatan Pendaftaran Tanah Yang Berkeadilan Mira Novana Ardani and Ana Silviana, "Persoalan Tertib Administrasi Pertanahan Melalui Kegiatan Pendaftaran Tanah Yang Berkeadilan," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 3 (2022): 494-512, <https://doi.org/10.14710/JPHI.V4I3.494-512>.

This community service activity was carried out in Pekuncen Village, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province. Prior to the implementation of the activity, an initial visit was conducted to identify and analyze the condition of Pekuncen Village. Pekuncen Village is categorized as a Developing Village with a Village Development Index (IDM) of 0.69 and a population of 5,198 people, consisting of 2,614 males and 2,584 females. Based on village data, there are more than 3,000 land parcels and 150 block maps. The initial visit revealed that the Village Letter C Book, which serves as the village land book, is in a concerning condition, being obsolete both physically and substantively.³

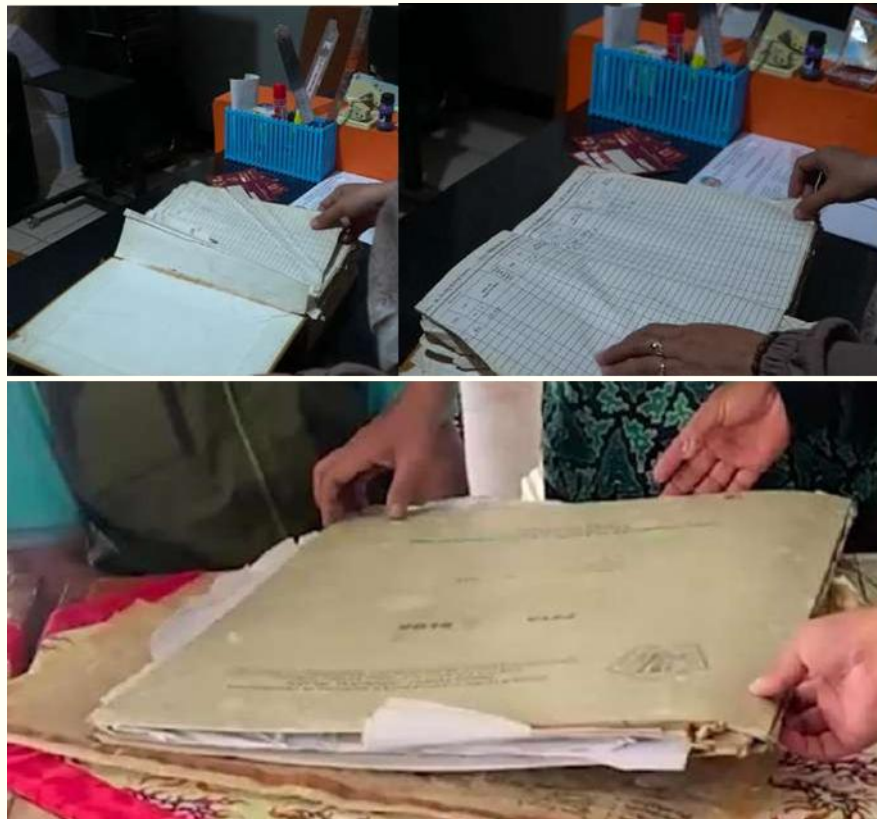


Figure 1. Condition of the Letter C Book in Pekuncen Village, Jatilawang District, Banyumas Regency

Based on the survey, it was found that the arrangement of village administrative activities, particularly land administration, has not been computerized and is not optimally managed. Although all land in Pekuncen Village already has Land and Building Tax Payable Notification Letters (SPPT), not all land has been certified, particularly ownership rights; approximately 50% of land in Pekuncen Village has not been registered and remains uncertified. The Land and Building Tax Payable Notification Letter (SPPT) is a document issued by tax authorities to notify taxpayers of the amount of tax payable on land and/or building tax objects within a certain tax year. SPPT cannot be used as proof of land ownership rights but merely serves as a tax administrative document that is often misunderstood by the community as proof of land ownership.⁴ In fact, land registration aims to provide legal certainty and legal protection for rights holders over a land parcel, provide information to interested parties to facilitate policy determination, and ensure

³ Sri Wahyu Handayani et al., "Village Land Administration as an Effort to Prevent Agrarian Disputes/Conflicts," *Kosmik Hukum* 23, no. 1 (2023): 1, <https://doi.org/10.30595/kosmikhukum.v23i1.15651>.

⁴ Mardiasmo, *Perpajakan Edisi 2019*, (Yogyakarta : Penerbit Andi, 2019.)

orderly land administration.⁵ The disorder occurring in Pekuncen Village is caused, among others, by limitations in human resources who master appropriate technology, resulting in land administration bookkeeping that remains manual and relies solely on the Letter C Book.⁶ The continued use of manual Letter C Books poses a high risk of abuse of authority by village heads,⁷ falsification of village certificates, and other actions that may subject village heads to criminal sanctions.⁸ Handayani argues that: *Land administration services will provide guarantees of justice for the community; empowering village apparatus human resources will encourage village independence in development, which will create prosperity within the community.*⁹

Therefore, improvements are urgently needed to prevent land-related legal cases in villages.¹⁰ The proposed solution is the standardization of digital village land administration recording.¹¹ The stages of improvement begin with computerized village land data, followed by renewal of juridical data, renewal of physical data, and finally standardized digitalization of village land data. The current situation analysis in Pekuncen Village shows that land data is still in the form of Letter C Books that are obsolete and poorly maintained both substantively and physically. These books serve as references for village heads in issuing village certificates during land sale transactions, inheritance, grants, and other legal actions. This condition necessitates mentoring and training on renewing juridical land data administration to ensure its validity.

METHOD OF THE DEVOTION

Based on the above conditions, this community service offers several solutions to the identified problems as follows: a) Providing legal training and counseling regarding valid documents as the basis for land ownership history, addressing the issue of obsolete and outdated juridical land data recorded in the village Letter C Book; b) Providing training on computerized administration of juridical land data to be more accurate and effective in addressing physical document problems of the Letter C Book, which is no longer feasible and contains many torn or missing pages. Providing training and mentoring on managing the administration of juridical land data renewal, addressing the issue that human resources of Pekuncen Village officials do not yet fully understand the management of juridical land data renewal administration.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To improve land administration governance and support sustainable village development, accurate and up-to-date juridical land data is required. Pekuncen Village, located in Jatilawang District, requires data renewal so that administration and public

⁵ Aksar Aksar, Saut Maruli Tua Manik, and Umar Dinata, "Pemahaman Hukum Administrasi Pertanahan Bagi Masyarakat Desa Sanglar Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir Guna Mencegah Konflik Dan Sengketa Pertanahan," *Mimbar Keadilan* 15, no. 1 (2022): 68–80, <https://doi.org/10.30996/MK.V15I1.5844>.

⁶ Handayani et al., "Village Land Administration as an Effort to Prevent Agrarian Disputes/Conflicts."

⁷ Didik Efrianto, Herman, and Oheo K Haris, "The Head of District's Abuse of Power on Issuing Land Reference," *Halu Oleo Legal Research* 3, no. 2 (2021): 123–40, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.33772/holresch.v3i2.21446>.

⁸ Handayani et al., "Village Land Administration as an Effort to Prevent Agrarian Disputes/Conflicts."

⁹ Handayani et al.

¹⁰ Rina Yulianti and Mufarrijul Ikhwan, "The Policy of Village Web-Based Land Affairs Administration Management as Prior Evidence in Land Registration in Indonesia," *Jurnal Cita Hukum* 8, no. 3 (2020): 589–608, <https://doi.org/10.15408/JCH.V8I3.17253>.

¹¹ Handayani et al., "Village Land Administration as an Effort to Prevent Agrarian Disputes/Conflicts."

services can function effectively and efficiently¹² This community service activity was conducted to renew and organize juridical land data in Pekuncen Village through the following activities:

1. Community Service Activity Planning



Figure 1



Figure 2

The planning of this community service activity was carried out according to the proposed implementation schedule, namely from January to March 2025. During this planning stage, the Head of the Proposer and team coordinated with partners, determined responsibilities, and assigned tasks for each stage of activity implementation. Direct field observations were conducted by the proposer team and students to analyze the situation of juridical land data recorded in the village Letter C Book, as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

¹² Ratna Riyanti et al., "Penyuluhan Hukum Tentang Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Dalam Memahami Sengketa Pemindahan Kepemilikan Hak Ulayat Adat Di Desa Lereng Kecamatan Kuok – Kabupaten Kampar," *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Dan Riset Pendidikan* 3, no. 4 (2025): 4700-4706, <https://doi.org/10.31004/jerkin.v3i4.1331>.

2. Legal Training and Counseling on Valid Documents as the Basis for Land Ownership History

Legal training and counseling on valid documents as the basis for land ownership history were conducted to address obsolete and outdated juridical land data recorded in the village Letter C Book. Although initially planned for April, due to certain constraints, the activity was eventually carried out on August 7, 2025.

The training and counseling were attended by 30 participants consisting of the village head, village secretary, village officials, and residents of Pekuncen Village, Jatilawang District, Banyumas Regency.¹³



Figure 4

The opening remarks by the Head of Pekuncen Village, Karso, S.Pd., highlighted the following key land administration problems: a) Obsolete and outdated juridical land data recorded in the village Letter C Book; b) Physical documents of the Letter C Book being damaged, torn, or missing; c) Limited understanding among village officials regarding the management of juridical land data renewal administration.



Figure 5

¹³ Triwahyuningsih Triwahyuningsih and Abdurrahman Darajat, "Peran Pendidikan Hukum Dalam Meningkatkan Kesadaran Dan Ketaatan Hukum Masyarakat Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Advokasi* 13, no. 3 (2025): 939–54, <https://doi.org/10.36987/JIAD.V13I3.6457>.

The socialization material was delivered by Sri Wahyu Handayani, S.H., M.H., C.Md., under the theme “Validity of Land Tenure Documents.” The delivery of the socialization material covered the following main topics: a) The definition of the renewal of juridical land data at the village level; b) The importance of renewing juridical land data at the village level; c) The legal basis for the renewal of juridical land data at the village level; d) Challenges in renewing juridical land data at the village level; e) Techniques for renewing juridical land data at the village level; f) The benefits of renewing juridical land data at the village level, and; g) Future challenges.

In an effort to improve the knowledge of village officials regarding the importance of valid documents as the basis for the history of land ownership, legal training and counseling were conducted involving 30 (thirty) village officials. Evaluation was carried out through pretests and posttests to measure changes in participants’ knowledge before and after the activity. The pretest results indicated that most participants had limited understanding of the types of valid documents and their role in proving land ownership. The average pretest score was below the achievement indicator, namely below 80. This condition demonstrates an urgent need to enhance knowledge in this area.

After the implementation of the training and legal counseling, a posttest was conducted to measure participants’ level of understanding. The results showed a significant improvement in participants’ knowledge, with most participants obtaining scores above 80. This achievement indicates that the training success indicators were optimally achieved, as more than 80% of participants were able to answer the questions correctly and demonstrated a deep understanding of valid documents as the basis for the history of land ownership.

Overall, the data indicate that the legal training and counseling activities were effective in improving the knowledge of village officials regarding land ownership documents. This improvement is expected to support village officials in performing administrative duties and land management more accurately and lawfully, as well as to strengthen their understanding of the importance of valid documents in the process of recognizing land rights.

3. Training on the Computerization of Village Juridical Land Data Administration to Improve Accuracy and Effectiveness.

Training on the computerization of village juridical land data administration to improve accuracy and effectiveness was conducted in response to the physical document problems of the Letter C Book, which is no longer feasible and in which many pages were found to be torn or missing. Although originally scheduled for April, the activity was only able to be implemented on August 14, 2025. The training was attended by 30 (thirty) participants, with participation consisting of the village head, village secretary and staff, as well as residents of Pekuncen Village, Jatilawang District, Banyumas Regency, as evidenced in Figure 6.



Figure 6

The training on the computerization of village juridical land data administration involved students in the mentoring process and had been carried out since April to July 2025. This computerization training was offered as a solution to the problem faced by Pekuncen Village officials, who required training in land data computerization to achieve greater accuracy and effectiveness.¹⁴ The training aimed to enhance the capacity of village officials to manage land data accurately and effectively through the use of computer technology. A total of 30 participants, consisting of village officials and related personnel, took part in the activity with the expectation that they would be able to update and improve the village land administration system.

Before the training (pretest), most participants demonstrated limited levels of understanding and capability in operating computerized systems for land data management.¹⁵ This condition was reflected in the pretest results, which showed that only a small proportion of participants were able to manage land data digitally in an effective manner. After the training was conducted, a posttest was administered as an evaluation of participants' improved capabilities. The results showed a significant increase in participants' mastery of computerized juridical land data administration. More than 50% of the village land data had been computerized, in accordance with the established achievement indicators. This demonstrates that the training activity successfully enhanced participants' ability to manage data digitally and improved the effectiveness of village land administration.

This achievement illustrates that the implementation of a better computerized system can accelerate the processes of recording, processing, and reporting land data, as well as reduce administrative errors that had previously occurred. In addition, the use of technology is also expected to enhance accountability and transparency in land data management at the village level.¹⁶

¹⁴ Rio Afandi, Kurnia Warman, and Hengki Andora, "Pendaftaran Tanah Pertama Kali Pada Kawasan Sempadan Danau Maninjau Sebagai Danau Prioritas Nasional Melalui Program Pendaftaran Tanah Sistematis Lengkap," *UNES Law Review* 7, no. 3 (2025).

¹⁵ Sugiyono, "Sugiyono. 2018. Metode Penelitian Pendidikan," *Revista de Química*, 2018.

¹⁶ Supawanhar Supawanhar et al., "Meningkatkan Kepercayaan Publik Terhadap Sistem Peradilan Melalui Sosialisasi Dan Edukasi Peran Dan Fungsi Rupbasan Kelas I Bengkulu Pada Mahasiswa Dan Masyarakat," *Jurnal Pengabdian Kolaborasi Dan Inovasi IPTEKS* 2, no. 6 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.59407/jpki2.v2i6.1422>.

4. Training and Mentoring on the Management of Juridical Land Data Renewal Administration

Training and mentoring on the management of juridical land data renewal administration were conducted in response to the problem that human resources among Pekuncen Village officials did not yet fully understand the management of juridical land data renewal administration. Although originally planned for June, certain constraints prevented the achievement of targets according to the initial schedule. As a result, the activity was only carried out on August 21, 2025, simultaneously with training entitled “The Validity of Land Tenure Documents.”

The training and legal counseling on the management of juridical land data renewal administration were attended by 30 (thirty) participants, consisting of the village head, village secretary and staff, as well as residents of Pekuncen Village, Jatilawang District, Banyumas Regency, as evidenced in Figure 7 below.



Figure 7

This training and mentoring aimed to improve the capacity of village officials to manage the administration of juridical land data renewal in an effective, accurate, and structured manner. A total of 30 participants, consisting of village officials involved in land data management, took part in the activity.

Prior to the training, pretest results indicated that most participants had limited understanding and capability in managing the administration of juridical land data renewal, as reflected by average pretest scores below the achievement indicators. This condition demonstrates the need for improved competence to ensure that land data management at the village level can be carried out in a more professional and accurate manner.

After the training and mentoring activities were completed, a posttest was conducted as an evaluation to measure participants' improved capabilities. The results showed that all participants achieved posttest scores above 80, in accordance with the established achievement indicators. This indicates that the training successfully improved the capacity

of village officials to manage juridical land data renewal administration effectively and professionally.¹⁷

This achievement indicates that village officials have become capable of understanding the procedures, technologies, and regulations related to juridical land data renewal, and are able to manage such administration independently and accurately.¹⁸ This success is expected to facilitate the land data renewal process at the village level, improve data accuracy, and support the creation of more transparent and accountable land administration.

5. Mentoring on the Management of Village Land Administration Renewal

Mentoring on the management of village land administration renewal was conducted in accordance with the planned implementation schedule as outlined in the proposal and had been carried out from April to July 2025.

6. Pendampingan dan Evaluasi *Pretest* dan *Posttest*

Mentoring and evaluation through pretests and posttests were conducted during each training and legal counseling session. Participants who attended the socialization activities were required to complete written pretests to measure their knowledge and attitudes prior to the socialization: The pretest was used to assess the level of participants' knowledge, understanding, and attitudes before participating in the activity,¹⁹ thereby determining the extent to which participants had understood the material to be delivered.²⁰ Subsequently, a posttest was conducted to measure the outcomes and effectiveness of the socialization, as well as to assess the extent to which participants had understood, internalized, and were able to apply the material presented during the socialization process.

7. Application of Land and Agrarian Law Knowledge

The application of land and agrarian law knowledge by the village head, village secretary, and their staff requires support in the form of specific equipment to ensure that the process of collecting juridical land data can be carried out effectively and efficiently.²¹

8. Provision of Laptop Facilities as a Means to Enhance the Implementation of Appropriate Technology for the Renewal of Juridical Land Data

The utilization of information technology through the provision of laptops can improve the efficiency and accuracy of village land administration systems. Laptops enable village officials to manage land data digitally using applications based on the Village Information System (Sistem Informasi Desa/SID) or spatial-based land systems such as the digital Land Parcel Map (Peta Bidang Tanah/PBT) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The use of digital devices also accelerates the integration of village data with data from the Land

¹⁷ Mugi Praseptiawan, Eko Dwi Nugroho, and Amirul Iqbal, "Pelatihan Sistem Informasi Desa Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Literasi Digital Perangkat Desa Taman Sari," *ABDIMAS: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat* 4, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.35568/abdimas.v4i1.1206>.

¹⁸ Edy Suroso et al., "Pengembangan Desa Wisata Di Desa Selawangi," *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (2024), <https://doi.org/10.52436/1.jpmi.1957>.

¹⁹ Ilham Effendy, "Pengaruh Pemberian Pre-Test Dan Post-Test Terhadap Hasil Belajar Mata Diklat HDW.DEV.100.2.a Pada Siswa SMK Negeri 2 Lubuk Basung," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan* 1, no. 2 (2016).

²⁰ Anindita Badiani, "Efektivitas Pre-Test Dan Post-Test Dalam Pembelajaran Listening Di Kalangan Mahasiswa," *TARBAWI: Journal on Islamic Education* 1, no. 1 (2023), <https://doi.org/10.24269/tarbawi.v1i1.2980>.

²¹ IGusti Ketut Agung Ulupui et al., "Pelatihan Akuntansi Desa Untuk Meningkatkan Akuntabilitas Dana Desa Di Desa Cisaat Kab. Subang Jawa Barat," *Rahmatan Lil 'Alamin Journal of Community Services*, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.20885/rla.vol2.iss2.art6>.

Office (BPN) and regional governments, in accordance with the principles of data interoperability under the One Data Indonesia policy.



Figure 9



Figure 10

The provision of one (1) laptop unit to Pekuncen Village, Jatilawang District, represents a strategic step in strengthening effective, transparent, and accountable land administration governance. In the context of village governance, land administration plays a vital role as a foundation for spatial planning, asset management, and the resolution of land disputes. It is important to note that many villages in Indonesia still face limitations in information technology infrastructure, resulting in manual land data collection and reporting processes that potentially lead to recording errors, data duplication, and delays in public services.

Furthermore, the provision of laptops encourages the enhancement of human resource capacity at the village level through digital literacy and technical skills in managing both spatial data and land law administration. Consequently, villages are not merely policy recipients but also active actors in technology-based land information management. This approach aligns with the objectives of village development, namely the realization of

professional, effective, and efficient governance, as well as improved public services for village communities.

The provision of laptops is not merely equipment assistance, but a strategic investment to build a sustainable village digital ecosystem. Its impact includes the creation of orderly land administration systems, valid and integrated data, and faster and more transparent public services, which ultimately strengthen legal certainty of land rights at the village level and support data-driven development.

CONCLUSION

The results of the community service activities “Strengthening Legal Certainty Through the Updating of Village Land Data to Support Land Registration,” as of the preparation of the Community Service Progress Report, indicate that a series of implementation stages have been carried out, offering several solutions to the identified problems, as follows: 1) Providing legal training and counseling on valid documents as the basis for the history of land ownership, in response to the problem of obsolete and outdated juridical land data recorded in the Village Letter C Book. This activity improved the level of knowledge regarding legal documents of land ownership, as indicated by an increase in the average score to 80 in the post-test; 2) Providing training on the computerization of village juridical land data administration to improve accuracy and effectiveness, addressing the problem of physical documents in the Letter C Book that are no longer feasible and contain many torn or missing pages. This activity had a significant impact on improving the computer technology proficiency of village officials by up to 80 percent; 3) Providing training and mentoring on the management of juridical land data renewal administration, addressing the problem that human resources among Pekuncen Village officials do not yet fully understand the proper management of juridical land data renewal administration. This activity improved the capacity and understanding of village officials in carrying out orderly and legally compliant juridical land data management.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This community service is funded by Institute of Research and Community Service Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, schema Research-Based Community Service Program BLU 2025, contract number 14.166/UN23.34/PM.01/V/2025, date 14th May 2025.

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