

INTISARI

Tanah merupakan kebutuhan pokok bagi kehidupan manusia. Mengingat pentingnya tanah, maka perlu adanya jaminan kepastian hukum atas tanah. Pengukuran bidang tanah di Desa Purwodadi khususnya pada perkebunan kelapa sawit berbeda dengan pengukuran bidang tanah pada daerah pemukiman. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi kegiatan pengukuran bidang tanah pada perkebunan kelapa sawit tersebut terhadap juknis PTSL 2016. Penelitian dilakukan pada perkebunan kelapa sawit yang persilnya telah disertifikasi tetapi akan disertifikasi ulang. Selain itu kendala yang terjadi selama kegiatan penelitian ini juga akan dievaluasi beserta cara mengatasinya.

Pengukuran dilakukan pada perkebunan kelapa sawit dengan menggunakan metode radio GPS-RTK yang memiliki cakupan wilayah hingga radius 5 km. Pengukuran pada areal perkebunan kelapa sawit didampingi oleh perwakilan dari KUD Tuwuh Sari yang mengetahui secara pasti batas bidang yang akan diukur. Akuisisi data hanya dilakukan pada batas masing-masing blok perkebunan sawit. Hasil perolehan data di lapangan selanjutnya dilakukan perajangan menggunakan perangkat lunak AutoCAD Map 3D sehingga persil-persil yang dihasilkan sesuai dengan informasi kepemilikan persil dari KUD selaku pengelola perkebunan kelapa sawit. Terdapat beberapa perlakuan khusus yang dilakukan selama kegiatan pengukuran pada perkebunan kelapa sawit, oleh karena itu perlu dilakukan evaluasi terhadap kegiatan pengukuran tersebut terhadap Juknis PTSL 2016.

Pelaksanaan pengukuran bidang tanah pada perkebunan kelapa sawit sebagian besar telah sesuai dengan juknis PTSL 2016. Peta bidang tanah perkebunan kelapa sawit dihasilkan setelah proses perajangan bidang tanah dengan menggunakan perangkat lunak AutoCAD Map 3D dilakukan. Hasil pengukuran batas-batas blok perkebunan kelapa sawit terdiri atas 55 blok, kemudian setelah dilakukan pemecahan didapatkan 793 bidang tanah yang kemudian ditambahkan informasi bidang tanah dan dihasilkan peta hasil pengukuran bidang tanah. Selama proses kegiatan, dijumpai beberapa kendala mulai dari tahap persiapan hingga proses penambahan informasi. Beberapa kendala tersebut adalah tidak tersedianya citra dengan resolusi yang baik, selain itu koneksi internet juga tidak tersedia di area perkebunan sehingga menghambat proses pengukuran. Cuaca yang tidak menentu, pemasangan tanda batas yang tidak dilakukan dan juga adanya enklave juga merupakan beberapa kendala yang menghambat kegiatan pengukuran. Kendala lain yang dihadapi di antaranya adalah kendala yang terjadi pada kegiatan pengolahan data, adanya informasi bidang tanah yang belum tercatat serta terjadi kesalahpahaman antara petugas ukur dengan pihak desa yang bertanggung jawab, namun semua kendala tersebut dapat diatasi.

Kata kunci: sertifikasi, pengukuran bidang tanah, perkebunan kelapa sawit, perajangan, juknis PTSL

ABSTRACT

Land is a basic need for human life. Given the importance of land, it is necessary to guarantee legal certainty over land. Measurement of land parcels in Purwodadi Village, especially in oil palm plantations, is different from measuring land parcels in residential areas. This study was conducted to evaluate the activities of measuring land parcels on oil palm plantations against the 2016 PTSL technical guidelines. The study was conducted on oil palm plantations whose parcels have been certified but will be re-certified. In addition, the obstacles that occur during this research activity will also be evaluated along with how to overcome them.

Measurements were carried out on oil palm plantation using a radio method of GPS-RTK which has a coverage area of up to a radius of 5 km. Measurement of field boundaries was accompanied by representatives from KUD Tuwuh Sari who knew the exact boundary of the land to be measured. Data acquisition was carried out only on the boundary of each oil palm plantation block. The results of the data acquisition in the field will then be chopping using AutoCAD Map 3D software so that land parcels are generated according to the land parcel ownership information from KUD as the manager of the oil palm plantation. There are several special treatments carried out during measurement activities on oil palm land, therefore it is necessary to evaluate these measurement activities towards the PTSL technical guidelines 2016.

Most of the measurement of oil palm land parcels has been in accordance with the PTSL technical guidelines 2016. The map of oil palm parcels was produced after the process of chopping land parcels using AutoCAD Map 3D software was carried out. The results of the measurement of the boundaries of the land blocks of oil palm plantations consist of 55 blocks, then after solving it was obtained 793 land parcels which were then added with information on the land parcels and a map of the land parcels was produced. During the activity process, several obstacles were encountered starting from the preparation stage to the process of adding information. Some of these obstacles are the unavailability of images with good resolution, besides that internet connection is also not available in the plantation area, thus hampering the measurement process. Uncertain weather, the installation of boundary signs that were not carried out and also the presence of an enclave were also some of the obstacles that hindered measurement activities. Other obstacles faced were obstacles that occurred in data processing activities, the existence of information on land parcels that had not been recorded and there was a misunderstanding between the measuring officer and the responsible village party, but all of these obstacles could be overcome.

Keywords: certification, land parcel measurement, oil palm plantation, chopping, PTSL technical guidelines