



PTSL Policy Analysis from the Perspective of Legal Certainty, Justice and Benefits: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract: Legal certainty, fairness, and community benefits are the goals of Indonesia's Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL), which seeks to streamline and simplify the land registration process. The purpose of this study is to examine the PTSL policy and its execution in order to draw conclusions about the program's strengths and weaknesses in terms of its ability to provide legal certainty, fairness, and advantages. This study delves into the effects of PTSL on several parts of Indonesian agricultural legislation using a qualitative method with normative analysis. Although PTSL has improved access to land rights and legal clarity, the study found that indigenous peoples' rights, conflict resolution, and equitable benefit sharing remain major obstacles. In order to maximize the effectiveness of PTSL implementation, this study suggests three main strategies: enhancing regulatory frameworks, empowering communities, and strengthening the ability to implement.

Keywords: Land Registration; Agrarian Law; Agrarian Reform.

1. Introduction

Land, which is a blessing from God Almighty, plays an essential part in human existence. Land is essential for human survival because it provides a stable base from which to build a better existence (Arisaputra, 2021). Space to live, food to eat, and raw materials for other basic needs are all provided by land. Accordingly, land management is a crucial and strategic component of state welfare (Steel, 2012). Article 33 paragraph (3) of the Constitution of 1945 states that the state shall have authority over the land, water, and all natural resources within, and shall employ them to the fullest extent practicable for the benefit of the people. For the common good, this clause stresses that the state must control and oversee the use of land and other natural resources (Permatasari, 2024). Agrarian regulation in Indonesia is largely based on this clause, which is then put into practice by a variety of government policies and laws.

Land management is based in part on Law No. 5 of 1960, which addresses fundamental agricultural principles. Any and all matters pertaining to Indonesian agriculture are primarily governed by this legislation. This statute highlights the state's authority to control land ownership and usage for the sake of the public good and stresses the significance of equitable land use for all communities.

Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997, which pertains to Land Registration, was also adopted by the government to strengthen and clarify these laws. In order to promote sustainable development and avoid land conflicts, this rule seeks to provide clear legal rights to land. According to this rule, land registration is an ongoing process that the state maintains on a regular

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basis. Data pertaining to real estate plots and apartment units, both physical and legal, must be collected, processed, recorded, presented, and maintained as part of this activity.

Proof of title for property with existing rights, such as ownership rights to apartment units and specific encumbrances, is also required for land registration (Ramadhani, 2021). The purpose of this is to make sure that the state recognizes and records every individual who has a claim to land or apartments. Therefore, land registration serves as an endeavor by the government to establish clear legal rights to land (Sugianto, 2017).

There are two primary approaches to land registration, as indicated in Article 13, paragraph (1) of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997: systematic land registration and occasional land registration. With the goal of properly and thoroughly cataloguing all parcels of property, the nation undergoes systematic land registration in a planned and thorough way (Wibowo et al., 2023). On the other hand, irregular land registration is done when people or organizations choose to register their property on their own terms, rather than following a set timetable (Hardian, 2017).

Uncertainty about who owns what, competing claims, and a dearth of supporting documentation all contribute to property disputes. Inadequate or inconsistent land registration systems, together with restricted public access to land registration data and services, are common causes of this issue. Uncertainty and the possibility of land conflicts are brought about by this circumstance.

The Indonesian government has launched a strategic strategy called the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) to expedite the land certification process nationwide (Suharto & Supadno, 2023). Launched as a component of agrarian reform, PTSL seeks to provide economic opportunities for the community, ensure social fairness, and strengthen legal protections for land ownership. More equitable distribution of land, particularly to those without or with little access to it, is a primary goal of agrarian reform. Inequality in land ownership contributes to social and economic inequality, thus this is crucial. Redistribution of land allows those who did not have it before to have a chance to enhance their standard of living by making better use of it.

In order to establish a system of orderly land management and to back sustainable development, the PTSL program is seen as crucial. Clearer and more legally recognized ownership rights result from the issuance of a legitimate land certificate, which helps to decrease the risk for future dispute (Wijayanti, 2010)

Before the launch of the PTSL program, legal uncertainty over land ownership in Indonesia had profound social and economic impacts. Socially, it led to frequent land disputes involving individuals, communities, and the government, resulting in social unrest and violence that disrupted community harmony. Indigenous and marginalized groups faced significant challenges in asserting their land rights due to a lack of formal documentation, often leading to displacement and loss of livelihoods. This uncertainty weakened social cohesion and created instability as people lacked security in their homes and land, living in fear of eviction.

Economically, the uncertainty deterred investors from land development projects, limiting economic growth and development opportunities. Farmers, uncertain of their land ownership, were reluctant to invest in improvements, leading to lower agricultural productivity and perpetuating rural poverty. The inability to use land as collateral due to unclear titles restricted access to credit, hampering investment in business ventures and land improvements. Additionally, the lack of clear land ownership led to inefficient land use and hindered formal land markets, reducing overall economic efficiency. High administrative costs arose from ongoing legal battles, administrative procedures, and conflict resolution related to land disputes.

The PTSL program has made significant strides towards achieving its main objectives of fairer land distribution and improved community welfare. However, challenges such as data accuracy, legal ambiguities, marginalization, and corruption must be addressed to fully realize its potential. By leveraging opportunities in digitalization, legal reforms, inclusive policies, and community empowerment, PTSL can continue to advance towards its goals of legal certainty, justice, and socioeconomic benefits for all Indonesian citizens.

By making available accurate and comprehensive data on land ownership status, PTSL also helps to increase openness in land management (Pratama et al., 2023). By making land records more accessible to the public, we can lessen the likelihood of fraud or abuse of land records, which might lead to disputes. By making more information public, this openness brings much-needed clarity to land management, allowing communities to make more informed decisions and reducing the likelihood of disagreements (Pratama et al., 2023).

PTSL emphasizes legal clarity to reduce land conflicts and protect community ownership rights. Equal access for all people, especially indigenous tribes and distant residents, is intended to demonstrate PTSL's fairness. PTSL is also projected to boost land values and financial availability, boosting the economy. PTSL has had numerous benefits, but it also has drawbacks. Land disputes, indigenous rights, and regulatory changes are major challenges. Additionally, insufficient resources and technology hinder PTSL aims.

This study analyzes the PTSL policy from the perspectives of legal certainty, fairness, and benefits, as well as its implementation obstacles and prospects. This study should provide suggestions to improve PTSL in the future..

2. Materials and Methods

This study analyses Indonesian PTSL policies in the context of agrarian legislation using qualitative methodologies and normative analysis. A normative approach to legal study needs textual and conceptual examination of relevant legislation, legal theory, and court judgments (Mahmud, 2016). After qualitative data analysis, PTSL policies are examined using a normative method to ensure legal clarity, fairness, and benefit. This report evaluates whether PTSL met its legislative goals and how to enhance the program. This study technique aims to improve legal certainty, fairness, and advantages in Indonesian land management by analyzing PTSL policy and making specific suggestions.

This research will utilize a range of data sources. Key legal documents related to agrarian laws and regulations, including the Basic Agrarian Law, Presidential Regulations, and Ministerial Decrees, will be examined. Relevant national and local legislation on land registration and management passed by the Indonesian Parliament will be included. Judgments and case law from Indonesian courts addressing land disputes and interpretations of agrarian laws will be reviewed. Official reports from the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (BPN) and other government bodies involved in land management will be analyzed. Additionally, academic and professional case studies on the implementation and impact of PTSL policies will be referenced. Scholarly articles, books, and other publications providing theoretical and contextual insights into agrarian legislation and PTSL policies will also be considered.

The study will employ several methods and techniques for collecting qualitative data. Document analysis will involve a detailed examination of legal texts, legislation, court decisions, and government reports, focusing on their content, context, and implications. A comprehensive literature review will be conducted, covering existing literature, academic articles, books, and case studies related to PTSL policies and agrarian legislation to identify key themes, trends, and gaps in current knowledge. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with key stakeholders, such as government officials, legal experts, landowners, and representatives from indigenous and marginalized communities, to gain in-depth insights into the implementation and impact of PTSL policies. Focus group discussions with various stakeholders will be organized to gather diverse perspectives and facilitate the exploration of shared experiences and collective views. Field observations in areas where PTSL policies have been implemented will help understand the on-ground realities and challenges faced by different communities. Case study analysis will focus on specific instances where PTSL policies have been applied, examining outcomes and implications for legal certainty, fairness, and benefits, and identifying best practices and areas for improvement. Content analysis techniques will be used to systematically categorize and interpret qualitative data from interviews, focus groups, and documents, identifying patterns, themes, and relationships within the data.

3. Results and Discussion

In the framework of protecting and advancing people's interests, the rule of law serves a specific purpose. A society's and an individual's conduct may be guided and controlled by the rule of law, which serves as a tool for accomplishing certain goals. Legal goals may ultimately lead to something perfect, but they are notoriously hard to put into effect because of their abstract nature.

Finding ways to make people happy is the fundamental purpose of legislation. The presence of related punishments, however, is often what motivates people to comply with the law, either individually or collectively. Anyone can see that people and communities only follow the law when they feel threatened or pressured to do so, rather than out of any genuine desire to do so. So, it's not easy to live a happy life in a law-abiding community, as following the rules is usually driven by fear.

In fact, legal certainty is needed to prevent uncertainty, so the law must be in the form of written regulations.(MS Mertokusumo & Pitlo, 1993). Principles of law, however, may not always represent the whole scope and intent of the law. Legal documents are the means by which the rule of law is expressed; yet, the language used in these documents does not always correspond to the spirit or intent of the law (Priyanto, 2011).

The more laws meet the requirements of "correct rules" that eliminate uncertainty as much as possible, the more precise and sharp the legal rules are, the more persistent justice will be. This is the meaning of *summum ius, summa iniuria*.(Apeldoorn, 1993)or more often we hear the expression that the highest justice is the highest injustice.(Mahmud, 2016).

To prevent the state from acting arbitrarily, there must be legal clarity that serves to safeguard everyone's interests by outlining what is and is not permissible. People in this situation are referred

to be justice seekers because they crave certainty; nevertheless, true certainty is not focused on formalities or simple form, but on the desire for justice.

Another point of view is that laws are put in place to help people. That the legislation ought to serve a practical or lucrative purpose. The goal of legislation, according to utilitarian Jeremy Bentham, should be to ensure that the largest possible number of individuals experience the highest possible level of pleasure, or the greatest possible good for the largest possible number of people (S. Mertokusumo, 2008).

The teaching's flaw is that numerical happiness is all that the flow of utility offers. In other words, if many people are legally fortunate, then it doesn't matter if a small number of people have their rights sacrificed. This is true even though the law protects and views humans not just as a society, but as unique individuals. As a result, the loss of rights for certain individuals cannot be justified. Justice can only be ensured by the rule of law, which is why it must be able to safeguard even the most vulnerable individuals. The first law seeks to provide justice; in cases when that is not feasible, the law pursues advantage or *doelmatigheid*, as stated by O. Notohamijoyo (Notohamijoyo, 2011). Notohamidjojo also emphasizes the importance of having a clear legal framework as an advantage.

If identical instances are handled consistently, according to Radbruch, the goals of the law may be accomplished (Marbun, 2023). But fairness, as Teguh Prasetyo argues, is the ultimate goal of law, and there is no such thing as a law that does not offer advantages. Geny, a philosopher, agrees with the premise that fairness is the ultimate goal of law. While he acknowledged that achieving justice is the fundamental goal of law, he argued that efficiency and expediency must also be considered (S. Mertokusumo, 2010)

In Indonesia, there are two major and interconnected programs that aim to address land issues and promote agricultural justice: agrarian reform and the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL). These two projects are becoming more important because of the many land disputes that occur, most of which are caused by ambiguity about who owns what. What follows is an analysis of the significance of agrarian reform, its connection to PTSL, and the function of both in resolving land disputes.

One of the main goals of agrarian reform is to ensure that everyone in the community has access to land, particularly those who are currently landless (Utomo, 2021) Inequality in land ownership contributes to social and economic inequality, thus this is crucial. Redistribution of land allows those who did not have it before to have a chance to enhance their standard of living by making better use of it. When individuals have access to land, they may utilize it for farming and other economic pursuits, raising their level of living. One way that agrarian reform can alleviate poverty and promote prosperity is by giving low-income individuals the chance to own land (Tarfi & Amri, 2021)

Agricultural output and food security on a national level may be enhanced by a more equitable allocation of land to small farmers. By empowering local communities to take charge of their property and grow their own food, agrarian reform helps communities become more self-sufficient economically.

In order to forestall future land disputes and challenges, the government has instituted a land registration system to provide legal certainty in the agricultural sector. Article 3 of Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 lays forth the rationale behind land registration, specifically: (a) It makes it easy for owners of land rights, vertical residential units, and associated ownership to ver-

ify their ownership status and preserves their legal rights. A land title certificate is provided to the right holder as evidence of this purpose being implemented. (b) Make it easier for stakeholders, such as government agencies, to get the information they need for land property and apartment unit registration legal transactions. Access to physical and legal data on registered land and residential units fulfills the purpose of giving this information and (c) Establish a system of controls for the administration of land. This directive requires that all land and apartment unit transactions, including transfers, assignments, and deletions of rights, be registered in the registration system.

Land registration must be carried out based on the simple, affordable, up-to-date and open principles explained by Tehupeiory (Rafles, 2022) : (a)Basic Principle: Stresses the need of meticulous and precise land registration in achieving the desired level of legal certainty, (b) Affordability Principle: The goal is to ensure that everyone who needs it can afford to use land registration services, with a particular focus on low-income community groups and their financial situations and capacities, (c) Thirdly, the most recent or current principle states that data must be comprehensive and updated continuously in order for the land office's land registration records to accurately represent the present state of the registered property, and (d) The concept of openness ensures that accurate data and information pertaining to land registration is readily available to the public at the Land Office. This makes it simpler for the public to receive proper information about the status of land.

The application of legal principles in the implementation of the Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) in Indonesia can be analyzed through the legal theory put forward by Gustav Radbruch. According to Radbruch, law must include three basic values, namely legal certainty (*Rechtssicherheit*), justice (*Gerechtigkeit*), and social benefit or purpose (*Zweckmäßigkeit*). In the PTSL context, the application of these legal principles can be explained as follows).

a. Principle of Legal Certainty

Legal certainty is crucial, according to Radbruch, and the law must provide order, clarity, and stability for this to be true. Only then can individuals know for sure what their rights and responsibilities are. Multiple mechanisms are put in place to execute the notion of legal certainty in PTSL.

As a first step, PTSL is structured to systematically gather data and land certification in order to provide legal certainty about property ownership. Land ownership becomes more transparent and secure with formal certification, which decreases ambiguity and the likelihood of land disputes. This procedure improves landowners' legal protections and establishes order in land management.

Second, in order to guarantee that every piece of registered land has legitimate evidence of title, the PTSL procedure necessitates thorough documentation and verification of ownership. This follows the rule of law that stipulates unambiguous and trustworthy proof. Invalid or overlapping ownership claims might lead to disputes; our thorough verification eliminates that risk.

Finally, the Basic Agrarian Law and other relevant laws provide a solid foundation for the application of PTSL. By eliminating room for varying interpretations, this legal certainty facilitates the execution of PTSL with clarity.

b. Principles of Justice

According to Radbruch, justice is a concept that guarantees that everyone is treated fairly and without bias by the law. There are several ways in which the concept of justice is used in the implementation of PTSL.

It is PTSL's hope that all segments of society, especially those living in poverty or in rural regions, would have the same opportunities to register their property. With this initiative, we want to ensure that every person has a fair chance to own property with legal certainty. Fair treatment of all individuals, irrespective of their socioeconomic standing or where they live, is reflected in this.

Fairly accommodating indigenous peoples' rights is one of the primary obstacles to PTSL implementation. In order to protect indigenous peoples' customary rights, PTSL must guarantee that land registration does not disregard or infringe upon them. The preservation of justice for all parties involved and the prevention of damage to any group need the acknowledgment of these rights.

Furthermore, PTSL offers a fair process for settling land disputes. This is crucial to guarantee an open, honest, and fair resolution to any conflicts that may emerge. If we want people to have faith in the justice system and treat one other fairly, we need a system like this fair resolution process.

c. Principle of Benefit

According to Radbruch, the law should bring about social advantages and contribute to society's welfare in accordance with the idea of benefit or usefulness. The several ways in which this concept is expressed in the implementation of PTSL contribute to the actual benefit to society.

Owners of certified land have easier access to using their property as collateral for loans. The local and national economies may both benefit from this, since it can enhance their economic well-being while also encouraging the productive use of land. When property is certified legally, it provides doors for landowners to take part in development projects that value stability in title.

Government land use planning and management are both aided by the comprehensive and accurate land data generated by PTSL. All parties involved, including those concerned with natural resource management, sustainable urban development, and the general public, stand to gain from this. Preventing environmental deterioration and supporting sustainable development are both aided by this improved land management.

Additionally, PTSL enhances land-related public services by facilitating more open, streamlined, and speedy administrative procedures. This manner, the public can reap the benefits of less red tape and improved services firsthand. The land registration procedure may be made more efficient and less susceptible to corruption by bolstering these public services.

All things considered, the adoption of PTSL in Indonesia is indicative of the practical application of important legal ideas advanced by Gustav Radbruch with the aim of enhancing societal benefits, justice, and legal certainty. Achieving legal certainty requires thorough land registration and transparent documentation. Achieving fairness entails providing equitable access and treating community rights fairly. Contributions to economic success and improved management of natural resources enhance benefits.

Yet, obstacles like as property disputes, the failure to acknowledge traditional rights, and a lack of capacity development remain in the way of PTSL fully realizing these three fundamental principles. With the proper and consistent application of these legal concepts, PTSL may greatly improve the agricultural system and make it more fair.

Both the economic worth of property and the frequency of land disputes may be positively impacted by the legal clarity that PTSL provides. Any landowner who has a current land certificate may use it as security to secure loans or lines of credit. Communities may now take advantage of new chances to make better use of their property, which boosts economic development. As PTSL's land certification services fortify landowners' rights, they contribute to a more stable and secure society.

When it comes to fairness, PTSL follows rules that make sure everyone may use their land registration services. Land registration procedures often acknowledge and respect the traditional land management methods of indigenous populations. Everyone, including indigenous communities, may take use of PTSL's land registration services and get the legal protections they need. Furthermore, PTSL guarantees that underprivileged communities, who would not have had the chance to acquire property titles before, now have an equal chance to do so.

Legal clarity and agricultural stability might be significantly enhanced by PTSL in Indonesia. Legal clarity about land ownership will grow substantially as the number of registered properties with official certificates rises. Land certification via PTSL gives peace of mind to landowners by ensuring that all landowners have appropriate legal documentation of their land. This, in turn, decreases the likelihood of conflicts and increases security.

Conflicts over property rights arise often when boundaries are ambiguous or when claims overlap. The clarity and legal recognition of land ownership rights brought about by a certified certificate may help to avoid or at least mitigate future disputes. PTSL

strengthens agricultural stability by registering all landowners in a thorough and organized manner, which gives them greater legal protection.

The PTSL does more than only make the law more clear; it also helps the community's economy and its members get the loans they need. Landowners who get their properties certified and registered may use the certificate as security to get loans from banks. Opportunities for landowners to access business financing arise, allowing them to develop their property or engage in other economic pursuits. Because expanding people's access to credit may spur more general economic activity, PTSL helps the economy flourish on a national and even regional scale.

More investment, both domestic and international, may be attracted by the legal certainty of land ownership offered by PTSL. The land's worth and the area's economic development may both be boosted by this investment. Indonesia may attract greater investment if the legal concerns associated with land ownership are better managed.

When it comes to the effective and sustainable management of natural resources, PTSL also makes a significant contribution. The government may improve its spatial planning and back infrastructure development that fits regional requirements with more comprehensive and accurate data about land ownership. Monitoring land usage and ensuring sustainable and community-beneficial management of natural resources are both made possible via the use of land information recorded through PTSL (Kamila & Hidayat, 2024).

Public services in the land sector might potentially be enhanced by PTSL as well. Bureaucracy is a common obstacle to public services; PTSL can eliminate it with an IT-based administrative procedure that is quicker, more transparent, and less reliant on human intervention. Improved efficiency, less room for corruption, and more public faith in land services are all possible outcomes of integrating IT into the land registration process. Better and speedier land registration services will be available to the public in this manner.

Success for PTSL will require overcoming a number of obstacles, despite the program's many promising future possibilities. The intricate nature of Indonesia's agricultural dynamics is one of the key obstacles. Even now, land disputes are common, particularly in economically promising regions like cities and industrial parks. It usually takes a lengthy period and extensive legal action to settle these disputes.

Equally difficult is getting local communities and indigenous peoples to acknowledge their land rights. It is essential that the PTSL land registration procedure upholds and safeguards the customary rights and interests of local people. This calls for an inclusive and considerate strategy that takes into account the different traditional land management methods in different parts of the world (Pramuji & Putri, 2020).

Another major obstacle to PTSL adoption is the ever-changing nature of regulations. It might be challenging to regularly apply PTSL in line with existing legislation due to the legal ambiguity caused by quick regulatory changes. For this reason, it is critical that PTSL be flexible enough to respond rapidly to changes in federal rules (both at the federal and regional levels) that affect this program (Fazira & Khaidir, 2022).

Additional challenges in adopting PTSL include insufficient resources and capacity. An ongoing issue is the scarcity of trained personnel who are capable of conducting thorough and organized land registration. Particularly in outlying and isolated locations, the substantial financial and infrastructural requirements of PTSL implementation might be a significant barrier.

Using technology to correctly record and map land is also an issue. Errors in land registration and data accuracy might result from subpar data integration across government entities. To guarantee the data utilized is accurate and reliable, it is crucial to solve the problem of land data correctness and integrity.

Another problem with PTSL is that people don't understand how important it is to register their property legally. The community's engagement in the PTSL program may be hindered by this lack of knowledge. Consequently, it is necessary to address the difficulty of educating and engaging the community more actively in the land registration process, particularly in regions where legal knowledge is low (Lukito, 2020).

When fully implemented, Indonesia's Complete Systematic Land Registration Program (PTSL) could greatly improve the country's economic development, agricultural stability, and legal certainty. To make this initiative a success, however, we must overcome obstacles including complicated land disputes, fast changes in regulations, little resources, and low public awareness. To tackle future agricultural dynamics and regulatory changes, we need stronger rules, more capacity, better technology use, and public education.

To make the most of PTSL, the government, the community, and other interested parties must work closely together. By doing so, PTSL can promote sustainable and equitable development in Indonesia while simultaneously increasing legal clarity. In addition to assisting in the development of more robust agricultural stability, this program may increase societal benefits, fortify people's rights, and enhance people's quality of life generally

4. Conclusions

Legal certainty, fairness, and advantages suggest that the PTSL policy may promote Indonesian agricultural stability and societal welfare. By establishing legal clarity over property ownership, PTSL reduces land disputes and boosts land value. PTSL applies justice to ensuring that indigenous groups and the poor have equitable access to land registration services. However, PTSL must overcome complicated land disputes,

legislative ambiguity, limited resources, and poor public knowledge of land registration. Government, communities, and other stakeholders must work together, enforce regulations, and provide sufficient resources to overcome these difficulties. PTSL may be enhanced to benefit society and promote sustainable and equitable development in Indonesia by analyzing current issues and possibilities. This policy might boost economic development, legal certainty, human rights, and quality of life.

To enhance the PTSL policy and maximize its benefits for agricultural stability and societal welfare in Indonesia, several specific and practical recommendations are essential. Improving data collection and management is crucial, using advanced geospatial technologies like satellite imagery and drones to enhance survey accuracy and comprehensiveness. Developing a centralized land information system will ensure data consistency and accessibility.

Legal reforms and clarity are also important. Simplifying and harmonizing land laws and regulations can reduce ambiguities and streamline the registration process, with periodic reviews to address emerging challenges. Inclusive policies and outreach should be developed. Outreach programs targeting indigenous groups, the poor, and marginalized communities are essential. Establishing mobile land registration units will help reach remote and underserved areas, ensuring equitable access.

Efficient dispute resolution mechanisms are necessary. Community-based mediation centers can resolve land disputes amicably before they escalate to courts. Providing legal aid and advisory services will assist individuals and communities in navigating the land registration process and resolving disputes.

5. Patents

Author Contributions: The first author focused on concept development and research design, the second author was responsible for data collection and analysis with a focus on legal and justice aspects, while the third author contributed through theoretical studies, data evaluation, and final editing of the article. With their respective contributions, The three authors collaborated to produce comprehensive research and provide in-depth insight into PTSL policy within the framework of legal certainty, justice and benefits

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