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Problems in Determining the Location of Land Objects Resulting in Differences in the Coordinate Points of Land Objects Listed on Land Certificates in Kendal Regency

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Abstract. *Land ownership should be registered in order to obtain a Certificate of proof of rights that can provide certainty and legal protection for its owner. The problem of the location of the land object is different from the coordinates stated on the Certificate caused by procedural errors in data collection, natural events and limited accuracy of the tool for taking coordinates. The solution to the problem of the difference in the location of the land object with the coordinates stated on the Certificate is through an objection mechanism by the interested party which will then be re-examined on the land object and further clarification is made by making a repair report, if the Certificate has been issued then the old certificate will be withdrawn and canceled and a new certificate will be issued.*

Keywords : *Coordinate; Certificates; Legal.*

1. Introduction

Land is a fundamental need for every citizen today, which can be seen from the enthusiasm of everyone to obtain and maintain the land they want and own.[1]

In the national legal system, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 33 paragraph (3) states that: "the earth, water and natural resources contained therein, control of which is assigned to the Republic of Indonesia, must be used for the greatest prosperity of the people."

Aware of the importance of land, in 1948 as a follow-up to Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, the founders of this country, located in the capital city of the country which at that time was still in Yogyakarta, immediately formed a committee tasked specifically to design and enact land law in Indonesia and their hope that the legal umbrella would be quickly completed and used quickly. However, the reality is the opposite because the legal umbrella known as Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Principles of Agrarian Law or known as UUPA

[1]Kartasaputra G., 1991, Land Law: Guarantee for Successful Land Utilization, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, page 7.

which came into effect in September 1960.[2]UUPA implies that land at the highest level is controlled by the State as an organization of all the people. Constitutionally, the 1945 Constitution in Article 33 paragraph (3) states that "earth, water, space and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". From this basic provision, it can be seen that the prosperity of the people is the main goal in utilizing the functions of earth, water and space and the natural resources contained therein.[3]The implementation of this in the land sector has been issued UUPA. The general explanation of UUPA can be seen that this Law is a unification in the field of Land Law.

In order to guarantee the certainty of rights and legal certainty over land, UUPA has outlined the necessity to carry out land registration throughout Indonesia, as mandated by Article 19 of UUPA. This article includes general provisions for land registration in Indonesia.

To follow up on this matter, Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Apartment Units, and Land Registration has been issued. The implementation of land registration in society is a State task carried out by the Government for the benefit of the people, in order to provide land rights status in Indonesia.

UUPA adopts a negative system so that the information contained in the certificate of proof of rights has legal force and must be accepted by the judge as true information as long as there is no other evidence that can prove otherwise. If this happens, the court will decide which evidence is correct. Land registration does not cause those who are not entitled to become entitled to a plot of land just because their name is wrongly recorded as the rightful one. Those who are entitled can demand that corrections be made and if the land in question is located in a different object registration, the owner still has the right to own the land in question.

The coordinate point of the original land location is different from the coordinate point of the land object listed on the certificate is one of the problems found in society. The coordinate point is the position of a certain point on a map where the point meets the vertical line and the horizontal line on a map.[4]The high number of land problems not only worries the public but also greatly affects the performance of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency (ATR/BPN) as an institution that has the main task of implementing land administration.

A case study that can be taken from one of the processes of making a Certificate in Kantah, Kendal Regency, namely the overlapping of the Certificate of

[2]Elsya Syarief, 2014, Resolving Land Disputes, Gramedia, Jakarta, p. 2
[3]Urip Santoso, 2008, Agrarian Law and Land Rights, Kencana, Jakarta, p.50
[4]Terralogiq, Precise Navigation! Here's How to See Coordinate Points on Google Maps,https://terralogiq.com/cara-mebayar-detik-koordinat-di-google-maps/, accessed on February 18, 2024

Ownership Number 01891 Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District, Kendal Regency in the name of Tarwiyah with the overlapping constraint of NIB Number 02410, Area 2924 M2 overlapping with the next one with NIB number 00892, area 3,300 M2. This happened because during the plotting process there was an error in the coordinate points used.[5]

2. Research methods

The legal research method used by the author in this study is the Empirical Law method. The research specifications of this study are descriptive analytical description specifications. The data collected for research consist of primary data and secondary data.

This primary data was obtained through direct interviews with informants and observations.[6]Determination of the Location of Land Objects Resulting in Differences in the Coordinates of Land Objects Listed on Land Certificates in Kendal Regency

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Obstacles to the Problem of Determining the Location of Land Objects Which Result in Differences in the Coordinate Points of Land Objects Listed on Land Certificates in Kendal Regency

Land Registration in Indonesia adheres to a negative publicity system (positive elements), because it has the character of a legal system, the registration system for the positive publicity system is very visible.

The registration system model used in Indonesia. When observing the applicable legal provisions (PP Number 10 of 1961 yo. PP Number 24 of 1997) by indicating that the formal document of land ownership rights according to the legal provisions is in the form of a certificate of rights.

The land registration system in Indonesia should be based on a registration system with a positive publicity system, because the characteristic or characteristic of this land registration system is the existence of a certificate as proof of land ownership rights. and moreover, all the sequences of procedures and mechanisms regulated in our laws and regulations lead to legal rules in the land registration system with a positive publicity system model.

For the purposes of registration to be able to issue a certificate of land rights, several stages must first be carried out for the purposes of registration, namely measuring the land area and mapping the land boundary points.

1. Installation of Technical Base Point (TDT)

The stages of installing the basic engineering points are as follows:

a. Inventory

[5]Interview with Mr. Slamet, staff of the Kendal Regency National Land Agency on May 16, 2024 at 09.00 WIB

[6]Mukti Fajar ND and Yulianto Achmad, 2010, Dualism of Normative and Empirical Legal Research, Pustaka Pelajar, Yogyakarta, p. 161.

b. Planning

c. Preliminary Survey

2. Basic Point Mapping Technique

The process of mapping engineering base points is carried out using the Autodesk Map 2004 program, the creation of engineering base maps is based on field measurement data.

According to Article 25 paragraph 1, all land area measurements in principle must be carried out in the National Coordinate system by binding to the nearest National technical base point around the land area. This can be done if the convergence of technical base points of order 3 or order 4 is already available around the land area. The work of convergence of technical base points nationally is currently underway, therefore for areas where technical base points are not yet available, the implementation of land area measurements in systematic and sporadic land registration can temporarily be carried out in the local coordinate system, where if the convergence of technical base points in the area is already available, it must be transformed into the National Coordinate system.

For the use of the National or Local coordinate system, each plot of land that has been measured must be immediately mapped on a registration map, either on a registration map with a map sheet that is already available because there are other plots of land that have been mapped first or a new map sheet that is made by only containing the one plot of land that has just been measured.

After the measurement and mapping of the land location as described above, then the determination of the land object is carried out to be registered and a Certificate of Land Rights is issued. The problematic issues in determining the land object which later turns out to be different from that stated in the Land Rights Certificate include the following:[7]

1) When registering land using the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) mechanism which is a program from the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning, by making land registration fees free, it does not always move people to use the service, but usually those who are more moved to carry out PTSL are village government officials such as village heads. When land measurement officers for the PTSL program come down to review the location of the land object, it is not always and not immediately attended by the owner of the land object being measured, as well as the owner of the land directly adjacent to the land being measured for various reasons ranging from working in the fields or factories to working abroad who can only return home once a year. so that the measuring staff are sometimes only accompanied by village government officials because the community has entrusted the administration to the village government. Well, the problem

[7]Interview with Sapta Nugraha, S.Si., M.Sc., as Head of the Measurement, Mapping and Conversion Sub-Section of the Kendal Regency BPN, on May 16, 2024

arises when after the Land Rights Certificate is issued, it turns out that the coordinates on the Certificate are different from the actual land location, for example shifting several meters from the actual point. This condition can actually be said to be human error. Something like this happened in the case of Certificate of Ownership Number 01891 Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District, Kendal Regency in the name of Tarwiyah with the problem of overlapping NIB Number 02410, Area 2924 M2 overlapping with the next one with NIB number 00892, area 3,300 M2. This happened because during the plotting process there was an error in the coordinate points used.[8]

2) The large number of unmapped registered land plots is partly due to the limited land infrastructure in Indonesia at the time the land plots in question were registered, namely the absence/lack of Base Maps. This has occurred since the UUPA in 1960 was not in effect until now. The availability of a Registration Base Map is important because it is the basis (Base Map) in compiling the Registration Map and other derivative maps. This Base Map is also used as a control instrument for the quality of measurement and mapping results in the context of Land Registration. Ideally, each land plot resulting from measurement in the context of Land Registration is mapped on the Registration Base Map.

Based on data (ATR/BPN DI, 2017), the percentage of national Basic Map Registration coverage only covers 45.14% (29,317,417 Ha), 31.65% (20,555,965 Ha) High Resolution Satellite Imagery (CSRT) is available but has not been processed (not yet orthorectified) into a Basic Map Registration. With the development of the latest technology, especially Mapping using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Drones/UAVs), the Ministry of ATR/BPN has utilized this technology for aerial photography, the results of which can be processed (Orthorectification) into a Basic Map Registration, which is currently recorded as 1.45% (941,739 Ha) of digital aerial photos that have been utilized. The remaining 21.76% (14,132,632 Ha) data is not yet available. The calculation of this percentage is based on the Non-Forest Area area throughout Indonesia.

Based on studies conducted by the Ministry of ATR/BPN, the Utilization of Drones/UAVs for the creation of Base Maps has been declared to be usable with the note that the orthorectification process of the photographic results is carried out in accordance with the technical principles of photogrammetric mapping (MenATR/KaBPN, 2017). The use of this technology has been felt to be able to accelerate the procurement of Base Maps with less cost and personnel with good results. The unavailability of basic technical points that are evenly distributed throughout Indonesia as a reference for land area measurements causes the results of land area boundary measurements not to be tied to national coordinates.

[8]Interview with Mr. Slamet, staff of the Kendal Regency National Land Agency on May 16, 2024 at 09.00 WIB

3) The limited quantity and quality of Human Resources (HR) which are not evenly distributed are a separate problem in measurement and mapping activities in order to improve spatial data on land areas. Based on data (ATR/BPN DI, 2017), the total number of HR for Measurement and Mapping is 6,218 people consisting of 2,771 measurement officers (ASN) from the Ministry of ATR/BPN and 3,447 Licensed Cadastral Surveyors (SKB). The SKB consists of 529 Cadastral Surveyors (SK) and 2,918 Assistant Cadastral Surveyors (ASK). The moratorium on CPNS acceptance at the Ministry of ATR/BPN in recent years has caused the number of HR at the Ministry of ATR/BPN to decrease.
4) Another example is the shape, area and boundaries of the land plot do not match the actual conditions in the field due to the previous data collection and boundary measurement process that did not meet the technical rules of cadastral measurement. What causes this is the limited Base Map, the lack of distribution of measurement reference points, limited measuring equipment and the lack of technical skills of measuring officers and negligence in quality control activities. Another thing that often happens is that on the map resulting from the improvements, the land plots overlap, either partially or completely. Of course, there are often differences between the map and the field, that on the map there is overlapping but in the field there is actually no overlap. But this is still problematic, for example because the improvement of the spatial data results in changes in shape and area that are different from the shape and area on the certificate circulating in the community. Maybe the improvements on the map are not a problem, but the land/certificate owner may not be able to accept the consequences of the changes in shape and area on the certificate, for various reasons, for example the certificate has been transferred or pledged to a third party with a transaction value according to the area of the previous certificate. Of course, the new owner will feel disadvantaged by the change in area. The question is who will replace the loss. The solution will of course take a long time and drain the time, thoughts and energy of the personnel of the Ministry of ATR/BPN[9]. The potential for complex derivative legal issues found as a result of the spatial data improvement process is what causes the spatial data improvement to take a long time. There is concern that improving spatial data on land areas will actually awaken this "sleeping tiger" which needs to be considered for a solution, especially by experts in the legal field.
5) The problem of the difference in area is due to the Letter C area used as the basis for proving land ownership before the issuance of the land certificate being inaccurate because when the land measurement was carried out, only simple tools were used and cadastral techniques were not used. The measurement method used at the time of land registration still used a meter

[9]Interview with Mr. M. Mansur, applicant for Land Registration from the Village Letter C File dated May 16, 2024 at 09.00 WIB

that was less accurate or the land boundary markers were not in the form of concrete stakes and were not fixed, so that the boundary markers could be lost or shifted. The Head of the Land Measurement Section explained that the Letter C used as the basis for proving land ownership before the issuance of the certificate was an old product so that when the measurement was carried out at the time of making the Letter C, it did not use cadastral measurement techniques like those used by the Land Office so that the results obtained were inaccurate. And when the measurement was carried out, the boundary markers used were not concrete stakes like those used by the Land Office, but boundary markers that were not fixed so that they could be lost or shifted.

According to the explanation of the Head of the Land Measurement Section, the problem of differences in land area often arises at the stage of determining boundaries and measuring the land area being applied for. The Land Office stated that Letter C cannot be used as proof of land ownership but is initial evidence in written form. Around 1813, Letter C, which is proof of tax payment, can be used as initial evidence to obtain land rights. In the process of registering land for the first time from the conversion of old rights (Letter C), differences in the size of the land area listed in Letter C are often found with the measurement results from the Land Office. The reason for this difference is because in ancient times land measurements were still done manually using simple tools. In this case, there is also often a shortage of land area, which reduces the land area listed in Letter C, based on interviews with Notaries and PPATs. In carrying out land registration, Letter C is used as initial evidence when registering for the first time. Based on the results of an interview with the secretary of Leyangan Village, it was said that Letter C is a village document in the form of a list containingexplanation of the identity of the owner who has the right to the land and who made the relevant agency at that time, to find out the land he owned, so in the past land ownership was only based on people's memories, there was no written letter used as proof of land ownership, after there were regulations from the government in the past, each land was made a letter as proof called Letter C.[10]

6) The difference in land area between the measurement results and the land area stated in Letter C can be caused by the area of Letter C used as the basis for proving land ownership before the issuance of the land certificate being less accurate, because at the time of land measurement only simple tools were used and cadastral techniques were not used. The measurement method used at the time of land data collection in the making of Letter C was still manual using a meter that was less accurate and the land boundary marks were not in the form of concrete stakes or were less solid, so that the boundary marks could be lost or shifted.

[10]Interview with Sapta Nugraha, S.Si., M.Sc., as Head of the Measurement, Mapping and Conversion Sub-Section of the Kendal Regency BPN, on May 16, 2024

According to the explanation of the Head of the Land Measurement Section, the problem of differences in land area often arises at the stage of determining boundaries and measuring the land area being applied for. When the measurement is carried out by the measuring officer. Then the area of the land being applied for will be known. According to the reality, the area obtained after the measurement can actually be excess or insufficient in area. The results of interviews with Notaries and PPATs explained that the factors that often cause a shortage of land area are due to two causes, namely, First, due to soil erosion, namely the ditch is eroded by water and causes the volume of the ditch to widen and the land area to decrease. Second, because the boundary mark is in the form of a road, the shortage of area is due to the tolerance of the land rights owner being quite high by providing a path of relief for the surrounding neighbors and not thinking about the consequences that will cause losses for themselves.[11]

In this case, the party who is harmed is himself. This problem will result in a shortage of area. The results of land measurements based on Letter C are smaller than the results of measurements using a deodolite (Global Positioning System) by the Semarang Regency Land Office, due to the tendency of people who are reluctant to pay high taxes. The Sunset Policy in 2008 and the Tax Amesty program in 2016 further strengthen the argument that Indonesian people do not like to pay taxes.

7) According to Mrs. Tarwiyah as the land owner, the shifting of natural boundary markers that were initially used as a reference for measuring, while the land owner still refers to the natural signs. For example, land shifts in hilly areas that bring with them natural boundaries of the land such as trees or rivers or other signs, while the basis for measurement is the first position before the shift occurred.[12]

8) According to the statement of the Head of Tanjungmojo Village, the mapping carried out in the area often results in inaccuracies because the mapping system is still not good, where the existing data is very minimal, the land office only receives data from the sub-district.[13]In addition, coordinate mapping using the Global Positioning System (GPS) still has limited accuracy or there is still a margin of error so that the coordinate points obtained can shift several centimeters or even meters, depending on the GPS device used. If in the previous mapping using GPS with a low level of accuracy until later on the measurement is carried out again using GPS with high accuracy then it can be ascertained, the coordinate point with the location of the land object will definitely be slightly different. Therefore, a GPS device with high accuracy

[11]Interview with Sapta Nugraha, S.Si., M.Sc., as Head of the Measurement, Mapping and Conversion Sub-Section of the Kendal Regency BPN, on May 16, 2024
[12]Interview with Mrs. Tarwiyah as Land Owner on May 12, 2024 at 13.00 WIB
[13]Interview with Mr. Suwito, Head of Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District on May 13, 2024 at 13.00 WIB

that is currently not owned by BPN Kendal is also a problem that must be considered more in the future.

9) Limited personnel and experts in the land sector are obstacles. Trained and qualified workers are needed to collect data, verify, map, and process documents. In connection with the use of technology in the mapping process, adequate human resources are needed. The land office requires skilled and trained experts in the fields of mapping, land law, data processing, and information technology.

10) Still related to human resources, the accuracy in inputting all mapping data, measurements must also be considered more because all inputted data will be stored in the national data center. If there is incorrect data, the process must be carried out from the beginning.[14]

3.2. Solutions to the Problem of Determining the Location of Land Objects Which Result in Differences in the Coordinate Points of Land Objects Listed on Land Certificates in Kendal Regency.

The development of the era followed by the development of technology. Land issues are something very complex because they involve many aspects of people's lives. Seeing the many land problems that occur, the National Land Agency (BPN) as a government agency tasked with handling land issues began to anticipate the problems that arise.

This was followed up with the establishment of the Land Data and Information Center (Pusdatin), in accordance with Presidential Regulation Number 10 of 2006. The task of Pusdatin is to carry out the collection, processing, presentation of land data and information as well as building and developing the National Land Information and Land Management System (SIMTANAS). Then the KKP (Land Office Computerization) system was created.[15]

Computerization of activities in the land sector is then also strengthened in Article 1 number 15 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 6 of 2018 concerning Complete Systematic Land Registration which states that the main application in supporting the implementation of the authority, duties and functions of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency based on information and communication technology that is built and developed refers to the flow, requirements, time, costs, and authority in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. The computerization system for land activities referred to in Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Form and Content of Land Title Certificates uses an electronic system in the form of a systematic, integrated application that can be used with or without a

[14]Interview with Mr. M. Hikam, Head of Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District on May 13, 2024 at 13.00 WIB

[15]Interview with Sapta Nugraha, S.Si., M.Sc., as Head of the Measurement, Mapping and Conversion Sub-Section of the Kendal Regency BPN, on May 16, 2024

network, and can be directly synchronized automatically. In the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency Number 7 of 2019 concerning the Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of State for Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency Number 3 of 1997 concerning Provisions for the Implementation of Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning Land Registration, in Article 102, in the making of deeds by the Land Deed Making Officer (PPAT) to the Head of the Land Office, there have also been efforts to support the implementation of a digital system.

Previously, electronic data collection was regulated in Article 84 of Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Apartment Units, and Land Registration, in paragraph (1) it is written that "the organization and implementation of Land Registration can be carried out electronically".

The computerization system carried out by the land office is carried out in stages according to the capabilities and readiness of the minister. In the making of deeds carried out by PPAT there are a series of electronic devices and procedures that function to check certificates which aim to match the certificate with a copy of the land book at the Land Office.

It has been explained at the beginning that the certificate checking activity aims to match the original certificate with the copy of the land book at the land office. Then a problem arises where the certificate check carried out by the PPAT through the application system connected to the land office does not match the results. The name of the rights holder on the original certificate is not the same as that on the copy of the land book. Of course, there are factors that influence the problems that arise. These factors can be divided into two parts, the first is due to human error, the second is due to the computerized system.

That land administration is moving towards a computerized system, then the structural efforts that can be made for the problem of inconsistency of legal data between copies of land books and land books in the results of the check, there are two resolution structures, the first is by coming to the land office, besides that it can also be done through the application system. The problem of inconsistency of legal data contained in the land book with that written on the certificate or copy of the land book can be resolved structurally, the first is by coming to the Land Office.

Where the initial step taken is that the PPAT prepares the files that have the problem. by preparing the data needed to make repair efforts, namely; data of the parties who carry out legal acts, proof of tax payments and proof that the taxes paid have been validated by the relevant agencies, and certificates or copies of the land books themselves to re-adjust the written data.30 Furthermore, if the problem occurs due to the data written on the certificate such as the Field Identification Number (NIB) not being validated, the PPAT can submit a registration to the counter in charge of verifying the NIB. The Pasuruan

Regency Land Office in order to provide effective and efficient services in carrying out validation has attempted to form a validation desk. The validation desk is located at the Pasuruan Regency Land Office counter. So that parties who have a need for validation, simply submit a validation application at the land office counter.

Due to wrong and negligent acts, resulting in a wrong legal certificate product regarding the coordinate point. In practice, civil liability is associated with deliberate acts (dolus) or due to negligence (culpa). Based on the example of the case, for the misuse of government actions due to negligence when measuring/determining the coordinate point, the legal protection used is preventive legal protection. Preventive legal efforts provided are regulated in Article 27 of PP 24/1997: Disputes are a continuation of the existence of a problem. A problem will turn into a dispute if the problem cannot be resolved. As long as the parties can resolve the problem well, then a dispute will not occur. However, if the opposite happens, the parties cannot reach an agreement on a solution to the problem, then a dispute will arise. If preventive legal means do not produce results, then repressive legal means are carried out.

problematic related to the difference in land coordinate points with those stated in the Land Rights Certificate in Kendal Regency in the case of Land Ownership Certificate Number 01891 Tanjungmojo Village, Kangkung District, Kendal Regency in the name of Tarwiyah with overlapping constraints NIB Number 02410, Area 2924 M2 overlaps with the next one with NIB number 00892, area 3,300 M2 which occurs because during the plotting process there is an error in the coordinate points used, then the best and fastest effort to resolve it is to make or submit an objection mechanism to the Kendal BPN for the location of the land object being different from the coordinate points in the Land Rights Certificate, so that based on the objection, the Head of the Kendal BPN will form a team to conduct a re-check and clarification by calling the interested parties and directly adjacent to the land object and then conducting a review at the location of the land object. If there is an error, a correction will be made by withdrawing and canceling the old Certificate and issuing a new Certificate. This objection mechanism is much more effective and efficient when compared with the mechanism for State Administrative Lawsuits in the State Administrative Court or Civil Lawsuits in the District Court which require a relatively long time and are quite expensive until the trial process is completed.

4. Conclusion

The problem of differences in the location of land objects with the land coordinates listed on the Certificate in Kendal Regency, especially in the PTSL program, occurs due to inaccuracy in carrying out measurements and mapping caused by many factors, one of which is because it is not possible to present one by one stakeholders for an object or those bordering the object by only referring to or referring to village government officials who are considered to know more about the condition of the object, in addition to the availability of tools in the

form of a capable GPS system or device with high accuracy that is not currently available. If the coordinates of the object are different from those stated on the certificate (study at the Kendal Regency Land Office), then an objection can be made to the National Land Agency to conduct a check and clarification and review the location of the land object, and followed up with improvements in the Pusdatin data, carrying out the collection, processing, presentation of land data and information and building and developing a Land Information System so that data on land areas, both textual and data registered in the land book, can be integrated properly, if there are changes and improvements, a report will be made, but if the certificate has been issued, the old Certificate will be withdrawn and canceled to issue a new Certificate. In addition, it can also be taken through legal channels, namely lawsuits either through the State Administrative Court or the General Court (District Court).

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