

RENEWAL OF CONTROL OF INTERNAL LAND RIGHTS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE

by

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ABSTRACT

Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution mandates the state that everything related to land as part of the earth, water and natural resources contained therein in Indonesia must and must be managed and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people. The state's right to control land is regulated in Article 1 and Article 2 of the UUPA, which also states that land controlled by the state is an elaboration of the state's right to control land, water and space. State land as land directly controlled by the state is land that is not attached to any land rights, as regulated in the UUPA. Control of land rights from a juridical-theoretical perspective is control based on rights, which are protected by law and generally give authority to the rights holder to physically control the land that is being claimed, for example the land owner uses or takes advantage of the land that is being claimed, not handed over to another person.

Keywords: Reform, Land Rights, State Administration

PEMBAHARUAN PENGUASAAN HAK ATAS TANAH DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM TATA NEGARA

ABTRAK

Pasal 33 ayat (3) UUD 1945 mengamanatkan kepada negara bahwa segala sesuatu yang berkaitan dengan tanah sebagai bagian dari bumi, air dan kekayaan alam yang terkandung di dalamnya yang ada di Indonesia harus dan wajib untuk dikelola dan dimanfaatkan bagi sebesar-besarnya kemakmuran rakyat Indonesia. Hak menguasai negara atas tanah diatur dalam Pasal 1 dan Pasal 2 UUPA juga menyebutkan bahwa tanah yang di kuasai oleh negara merupakan penjabaran dari hak menguasai dari negara atas bumi, air, dan ruang angkasa. Tanah negara sebagai tanah yang dikuasai langsung oleh negara adalah tanah yang tidak dilekati dengan sesuatu hak atas tanah, sebagaimana diatur dalam UUPA. Penguasaan hak atas tanah dari segi yuridis-teoritis adalah penguasaan yang dilandasi hak, yang dilindungi hukum dan pada umumnya memberi kewenangan kepada pemegang hak untuk menguasai secara fisik tanah yang di haki, misalnya pemilik tanah menggunakan atau mengambil manfaat dari tanah yang di haki, tidak diserahkan kepada orang lain.

Kata Kunci: Pembaharuan, Hak Atas Tanah, Tata Negara

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia, as a country that asserts itself as an agrarian nation, places land in

a very important position. Land is so important that the constitution mandates the state to protect it. This is expressly stated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945), which states that "The land, water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people." This constitutional mandate mandates the state that everything related to land as part of the land, water and natural resources contained therein in Indonesia must and must be managed and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people. If we trace its legal history, the formation of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was Soepomo's idea who put forward the concept of an integralist state in a speech before the BPUPKI session on May 31, 1945. According to him, in an integralist state based on unity, the State Socialism system (Staats Socialisme) would be used in the economic field. Therefore, companies that are important and control the livelihoods of many people will be managed by the state itself. The state becomes the sole actor that will determine where, at what time, what companies will be run by the central government or by the regional government or which will be handed over to a private legal entity or to an individual, it all depends on the interests of the state or the interests of the people as a whole. Likewise regarding land, in essence the state controls all land, so that all matters related to land, including mining that is important for the state, will be managed by the state itself.

Land plays a major role in the dynamics of development, therefore Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that the land, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. Provisions regarding land can also be seen in the Basic Agrarian Regulations or what is commonly referred to as UUPA (Law Number 5 of 1960). Respect for individual rights is generally recognized in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as stated in Article 28H paragraph (4) "that everyone has the right to have private property rights and these property rights may not be taken arbitrarily by anyone." With this principle, the rights to land owned by a person in accordance with national land law are protected from interference by other parties. Likewise, a person's rights to land may not be seized arbitrarily and unlawfully, including by the authorities.

National land law provides legal protection to those entitled to land. Any land ownership and use by anyone for any purpose must be based on land rights as provided by national land law.

Land ownership and use based on rights are legally protected against interference from any party, whether by fellow community members or by authorities, even if such interference is unjustified. This principle is crucial to understand because it embodies the principle of respect for land rights.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is descriptive analysis, that is, research that describes, examines, explains, and analyzes laws and regulations related to the objectives of this research. The purpose of descriptive research is to accurately describe the characteristics of individuals, conditions, symptoms, or certain groups, or to determine the frequency or distribution of a symptom or the frequency of certain relationships between symptoms and other symptoms in society. The main purpose of analyzing legal materials is to understand the meaning contained in the terms used in the statutory regulations conceptually, as well as to understand their application in practice and legal decisions. This research uses a type of legal research with a normative juridical approach method. Research with a normative juridical method is by using a statute approach, doctrinal legal research that refers to legal norms, this research emphasizes secondary sources of material, both in the form of regulations and legal theories, which focuses on collecting all related legislation in books, conducting studies of legislation related to legal arrangements and the implications of their implementation in Indonesia as well as laws decided through the research process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The rights of the Indonesian people to land are the highest rights to control land and include all land within the state territory, which is communal land, is eternal and is the parent for other rights to control land. The regulations regarding rights to control land are contained in Article 1 paragraph (1) paragraph (3) of the UUPA. The rights of the Indonesian people to land have a communal nature, meaning that all land within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is the shared land of the Indonesian people, who are united as the Indonesian nation (Article 1 paragraph (1) UUPA). In addition, it also has a religious nature, meaning that all land within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is a gift from God Almighty (Article 1 paragraph (2) UUPA).

The relationship between the Indonesian people and the land is eternal, meaning that the relationship between the Indonesian people and the land will continue without interruption forever. The eternal nature means that as long as the Indonesian people are still united as the Indonesian people and as long as the common land still exists, under no circumstances will any power be able to break or eliminate this relationship (Article 1 paragraph (3) UUPA). The right of the Indonesian people to land is the parent of other rights of control over land, meaning that all other rights of control over land are based on the right of the Indonesian people to land and that the existence of any control right, the right in question does not eliminate the existence of the right of the Indonesian people to land. The state's right to control land is based on the right of the Indonesian people to land, which is essentially an assignment to carry out the duties of the nation's authority which contains elements of public law. The task of managing all common land cannot be carried out alone by the entire Indonesian people, therefore in its implementation, the Indonesian people as the holder of the rights and bearer of the mandate, at the highest level is authorized by the Indonesian state as the organization of power of all the people (Article 2 paragraph (1) UUPA).

In today's era of globalization and economic liberalization, land plays an increasing role in various needs, both as a place to live and for business activities. This will also increase the need for support in the form of legal certainty in the land sector. Providing legal protection in this land sector requires the availability of written, comprehensive, and clear legal instruments that are implemented consistently in accordance with the spirit and letter of their provisions. In facing various real cases, it is also necessary to carry out land registration activities that enable land rights holders to easily prove their rights to the land they control, and for interested parties, such as prospective buyers and prospective creditors, to obtain the necessary information regarding the land that is the object of legal actions to be carried out, as well as for the government to implement land policies. Providing legal certainty regarding land rights for all Indonesian people is one of the main objectives of UUPA, so that the law instructs the Government to carry out registration throughout Indonesia which is of a *rechtscadaster* nature, meaning that it aims to guarantee legal certainty for rights holders in the ownership and use of their land.

Cadastre is an appropriate tool in providing descriptions and identification of land and functions as a continuous recording (a continuous record of land rights and must also show a nature that is open to the public (public record). This is important, especially when associated with one of

the principles in land registration, namely the principle of publicity. In this regard, the provisions for land registration in Indonesia are regulated in Article 19 paragraph (1) of the UUPA which states that: "To guarantee legal certainty by the government, land registration is carried out throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia according to the provisions regulated by Government Regulation." Indonesia, as a country that asserts itself as an "agrarian nation," places land in a position of utmost importance. Land is so important that the constitution mandates the state to protect it. This is expressly stated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "Land, water, and the wealth contained therein are controlled by the state for the greatest possible prosperity of the people."

This constitutional mandate mandates the state that everything related to land as part of the earth, water and natural resources contained therein in Indonesia must and must be managed and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people. If we trace its legal history, the formation of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution was Soepomo's idea who put forward the concept of an integralist state in a speech before the BPUPKI session on May 31, 1945. According to him, in an integralist state based on unity, the State Socialism system (Staats Socialisme) would be used in the economic field. Therefore, important companies that control the lives of many people will be managed by the state itself. The state becomes the sole actor that will determine where, at what time, what companies will be run by the central government or by the regional government or which will be handed over to a private legal entity or to an individual, it all depends on the interests of the state or the interests of the people as a whole. Likewise regarding land, in essence the state controls all land. So all matters related to land, including mining that is important for the state, will be managed by the state itself.

The State's Right to Control Land is a term given by the Basic Agrarian Law to legal institutions in the concrete legal relationship between the state and Indonesian land, the contents and objectives of which are detailed in Article 2 paragraphs (2) and (3) of the UUPA. The State's Right to Control is positioned below the Nation's Right. This occurred as a delegation of authority to the Indonesian Nation, carried out by representatives of the Indonesian nation when drafting the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and establishing the Indonesian nation on August 18, 1945. The delegation of duties is stated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.³ The delegation was carried out with the intention that the Indonesian Nation, which was proclaimed on August 17, 1945, could achieve the goals

of its founding, namely to achieve a just and prosperous Indonesia. However, in its implementation, it turned out that the application of the UUPA, which was initially nationalist, populist, and based on original Indonesian law, was not the same as the goals of its formation. This can be seen from the many deviations from the UUPA which then encouraged the MPR to issue MPR Decree Number IX of 2001 concerning Agrarian Reform and Management of Natural Resources (SDA), which is the basis for legislation in the field of agrarian reform and management of natural resources. The need for Agrarian Reform and Natural Resource Management (SDA) is due to the existence of sectoral laws which have become a degradation of the UUPA which was originally intended to be a general rule (*lex generalis*) for the regulation of Natural Resources (SDA) to be equal to other sectoral laws and thus making the UUPA a special rule (*lex specialis*) which only regulates the land sector.

The UUPA needs to be refined as a *lex specialis* to address the deficiencies within the UUPA and to address the multiple interpretations that arise from deviations from the UUPA's philosophy and principles. Of these two alternatives, the current choice is to refine the UUPA and make it a *lex specialis*, with a new task, namely the need to establish legislation on Natural Resources (SDA) that is *lex generalis*. This is intended so that this legislation can serve as a guideline for other sectoral laws, ultimately resulting in the creation of a legal framework in the field of natural resources. Referring to the objectives of agrarian reform contained in the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IX/MPR/2001, the objectives are to reduce poverty, improve public access to economic resources (land), reorganize the gap in ownership control, use, utilization of land, and agrarian resources; and reduce land and agrarian disputes. Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IX/MPR/2001 is one of the important keys in agrarian policy in Indonesia for the following reasons:

- 1) MPR RI Decree Number IX/MPR/2001 as a strategic policy direction which includes contains changes to the agrarian vision and mission, thus presenting an agrarian legal policy that prioritizes the community.
- 2) As the legal basis for subsequent legislation and agrarian policies. The implementation of MPR RI Decree No. IX/MPR/2001 must be taken into account in the formulation of agrarian policies, so as not to abandon the vision and mission that have been changed to humane in the first point.

Meanwhile, Presidential Decree 86/2018 focuses more on land legalization, land redistribution, and community empowerment. This seems to deviate from the ideals of agrarian reform itself, one of the sources of which is land ownership disputes. This neglect is increasingly apparent in Article 17 number (3) of Presidential Decree 86/2018, which states that "Further provisions regarding the handling of agrarian disputes and conflicts are regulated by Ministerial Regulation." Policy development appears half-hearted, with Presidential Decree 86/2018 failing to further regulate agrarian conflicts. This is the reason for the normative vacuum. Agrarian disputes, a major national issue, deserve attention. Therefore, when these positive legal norms are ratified and implemented in the community, they should not be limited to substantive norms alone. They must include procedural norms and a legal structure that will ensure their implementation aligns with the objectives of the legal regulations themselves. Regulating agrarian dispute resolution in Presidential Decree 86/2018 will certainly guarantee legal certainty and provide justice for those whose rights have been violated. Considering that today... the problem of agrarian disputes is one of the sources of inequality in land ownership.

Presidential Decree 86/2018 does regulate land settlement in Chapter IV concerning "Handling of Agrarian Disputes and Conflicts by establishing a hierarchical Agrarian Reform Task Force." However, this provision is only limited to the parties involved in resolving disputes or conflicts and then delegates further arrangements to Ministerial Regulations. This shows that Presidential Decree 86/2018 has not been able to resolve the problem as a whole and needs to be immediately established Ministerial Regulations. This requires the government to be more careful in formulating its policies, especially in the agrarian sector, so as not to cause inconsistencies or overlapping laws and regulations as a new problem. Therefore, it can be concluded that the main goal in general of agrarian reform is to change the structure of society, which was originally a legacy of the feudal and colonial systems during the Dutch era into a more just and equitable social structure. While specifically aimed to make the community more independent because ownership of these assets provides opportunities for them to cultivate the land, so that unemployment can be reduced and the community's standard of living can be improved.

CONCLUSION

The legal provisions regarding the state's right to control land are regulated in Articles 1 and 2 of the UUPA, which also state that land controlled by the state is a manifestation of the state's

right to control land, water, and airspace. State land, as land directly controlled by the state, is land that is not attached to any land rights, as regulated in the UUPA. Control of land rights from a juridical-theoretical perspective is control based on rights, which are protected by law and generally give the rights holder the authority to physically control the land that is being claimed, for example the land owner uses or takes advantage of the land that is being claimed, without handing it over to another person. Control of land rights from a constitutional perspective is the right to control the state, especially in the land sector, which is a right given to the state for administration (*bestuursdaad*), regulation (*regelendaad*), management (*beheersdaad*), and supervision (*toezichthoudensdaad*) for the purpose of maximizing the prosperity of the people.

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