

TRANSITION AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND RIGHTS AND OWNERSHIP POLICY IN THE SOEKARNO ERA

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ABSTRACT

Writing creation write this aim for study update to law agrarian affairs in Indonesia, namely with the establishment of the Basic Law of Agrarian (BLoA) 1960 which overcomes dualism law colonial agrarian era. Question proposed research are: 1) How is fate ownership post-Indonesian land Independence, 2) What is the process of forming the BLoA, 3) How is the implementation of the BLoA in Indonesia, and 4) How is the implementation of the BLoA through the landform program. Post-Indonesian independence wishes enforce justice and prosperity because most Indonesian population are farmers. Before the formation of the BLoA in 1960, the Dutch agrarian system elements were used, called Agrarische Wet. Rule agrarian still not yet one unity rules govern various problem land so that there is especially problem population, rights, and owned land. Basic agrarian law is a solution to Indonesia's land affairs problem that regulates the transition period with various problems. Plus, there is a governing landform right owned by land. In reality, applying the BLoA and landforms in Indonesia can solve disputes from deliberation. The method used is literature studies.

Keywords: Land sharing, Basic Law of Agrarian, Land reform,

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Man and land are can not inseparable. For life human, land is a place where humans stay. This thing makes soil have a significant and crucial role in human life. Without land, people no will live. The land is not only the place to stay but also where a man could step up his feet. Like Indonesian land produces abundant riches earth _ so that nation foreign interested come for master. However, Indonesian people are not willing to deliver the land so course. They fight, spill blood sacrifice life for plot land. For example, the VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie) came, and Indonesians were not willing to give right on soil but through the matches in various areas. Mastery of Indonesian land by the VOC based on mercantilism is an effort to collect and accumulate riches with the method set up fortress trade above _ Indonesian land and ride system local for monopoly trade.

After the VOC rule ended, mastery of nation foreign, namely the Netherlands above Indonesian land, continued with a system plant force. Plant force or Cultuurstelsel was conducted to empower Indonesian farmers and to improve production plant export (Parinduri, 2021). However fact that the system made Indonesian population is live with no freedom to manage soil to fulfill their needs. Cultuurstelsel that implemented by Governor General Van

Den Bosch, carries the same principle as Raffles policy. Only just Cultuurstelsel no withdraw rent _ to people however take share _ soil people for planted plant producer ingredient export that worth high in Europe. Farmers could not look after the land plated with cash crops for export.

Problems resulting from Cultuurstelsel push existence policy by the Minister of Colonies of Indonesia, Engelbertus de Waal. The new policy is Agrarische Wet, aimed to protect indigenous policy rights on ownership of soil for the indigenous people as well as freedom in usage. In Agrarische Wet, the rights of indigenous people on accessing and using soil can be protected from the expansion of private corporations. The lands that Indonesian people have could not be bought by foreign corporations. They could access the lands through rental. Profit earned through land rent is only felt by the foreign private corporation and never develops the quality of economic and well-being of indigenous people.

Agrarische Wet, an agrarian rule in Indonesia, creates problems and causes dualistic law character. For foreign people, it enforced the law with the west axis, while for indigenous, it enforced law custom. Implementation Agrarische Wet often happens _ deviation. In Agrarische Wet, it is listed that indigenous people are not allowed to sell their land to foreigners (Fauz, 1999). Native people were only allowed to sell the land to fellow indigenous with a low price. However, such rules do not work. If there are people indigenous want to sell right on the land, then soil the taken by the state. Land that has been taken by the country later for sale to party foreign. In that way, selling and buying soil does not violate the Agrarische Wet's rule and harms native people.

Under Sukarno's leadership, post-Indonesian independence, the government wants existence, justice, and prosperity. The Indonesian population majority is the farmer. So, changing the agrarian law and land affairs is essential to remove the dualism. From this viewpoint, the BLoA was a solution that regulates management and control of land, as well as the Land reform program for help, realize guaranteed right people farmer on source agrarian as well as arrange acquisition results so that people life prosperous (Fauzi, 1999). From exposure, research questions raised in this study are: 1) How fate land ownership in post- Indonesian independence? 2) How is the process of drafting the BLoA? 3) How is the implementation of the BLoA in Indonesia? 4) How is the implementation of the BLoA through the Landform program?

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The study of written material discusses phenomena in the past, including in study history. Reviewer in creation writes this decipher history how does the process end Agrarische Wet and the establishment of the 1960 BLoA as his replacement. Research conducted _ includes qualitative descriptive study with method studies References or study literature. In this method, the reviewer collects data via various literature and sources relevant reading _ to support research. Study with method studies: References were conducted through books, journals, ebooks, articles, and the internet. Sources that have been _ got then read, recorded, and processed as ingredient research.

Literature collection will help the reviewer do the study and arrange arguments for discussion. Study with method studies literature aims to look for footing To use base theory

and foundation think. In studied material, _ the base existing theory _ is theory justice. In philosophy and western law theory, justice is maintained as crown law. According to Plato, justice is "giving each man his due," meaning that giving to everyone fits _ with his rights. Then from corner Aristotle's point of view, the theory of justice distinguished Becomes justice distributive and corrective justice. Justice distributive is justice focused on distribution _ or distribution of wealth, honor, and goods obtained in society. Next, corrective justice focuses on the justification of something considered wrong. If the error is made, justice corrective gives the aggrieved party change or compensation. _ If something crime has conducted so perpetrator must sentence to proper punishment. _

3.0 RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Agrarian Law Construction

In 1870, Agrarische Wet appeared based on company wishes _ foreigners who wanted to embed capital in Indonesia. In the period before, Agrarische Wet was only published and enforced in the Netherlands. Then, after enforced in Indonesia, another chapter, Article 62 of the RR, consisted of three verses and added five paragraphs. So, the entire paragraph has as many as eight verses. Change return carried out in Article 62 of the amended RR becomes Article 51, which consists of several paragraphs. Paragraph 1 contains about intended prohibition _ for Governor General to sell land. Paragraph 2 regulates the ban sale of land that excludes type used land _ for expanding the territory and industry. Paragraph 3, namely the Right of Governor General in rent soil customized with the ordinance. Paragraph 4 of the ordinance in gift soil along with Right Erfpacht with restrictions time maximum 75 years. Paragraph 5 contains the obligation of the Governor-General to guard the residents' rights. Paragraph 6 prohibits Governor General take suitable soil from Indonesian people except for interest general, Article 7 ownership of soil Indonesian people are equipped with rights owned by the individual with the limitations that have been set in the ordinance, and Article 8 regulates that rental soil to strangers _ from Indonesian people have set in Law (Sandi, 2017).

Agrarische Wet clearly describes the influence of liberalism and capitalism that lead to free competition. Agrarische Wet was created under pressure from business people private sector in the Netherlands who feel excess capital and see opportunities for abundant land in Indonesia. Besides that, also weighing on a base suffering consequence from continuity system plant forced and worked the rod that befalls Indonesian people. Agrarische Wet aims to forgive the place for large companies with capital below right Erfpacht with gift soil in 75 years and open _ opportunities for entrepreneurs who rent the land to the people. Besides _ for interest company foreign, Agrarische Wet was created to protect rights soil people and provide suitable soil to the people (Judge, nd). Nevertheless, it is a pity, in the middle walk, Agrarische Wet experienced many deviations with existence sales soil indigenous direct to strangers and brought up the greed of companies foreign in invest in Indonesia and earn profit for the importance alone.

Post proclamation of independence in August 1945, Constitution Number 5 of 1960 regulates about Basic Rules Purpose. President Soekarno commanded that this regulation was expected to enable riches natural for the interest of the low class of Indonesian people. The regulation appears base on the wishes of the predecessors who wanted existence governing guidelines _ land national for release from entanglement colonial regulation. In line with Soekarno's

wishes are described in his "Indonesia Accuse" speech, where he conveys the misery of the Indonesian people as a result of Dutch colonialism.

In the Independence commemoration on 17 August 1960, Soekarno delivered a speech called "Political Manifesto of the Republic of Indonesia". In the speech he explained that the land is not can become tool suction, the land is for a farmer, the land is for the actual working land, the land is not for people who only sit lazily and let sweat pour out from working land! The state regulates about ownership of land and its use (Peurun, 2019). The effort gave birth to the National Land Law as an embodiment of Soekarno's wish is realized in the form long process flow through the formation of the committees.

1. Yogyakarta Committee

In 1948, formed Yogyakarta Agrarian Committee through Determination President of Indonesia dated 21 May 1948 No. 16 chaired by Sarimin Reksodiharjo in office as Head of the Agrarian Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs and consists of Sadjarwo as representative from Row Tani Indonesia (IFF), Abu Umar representative from STII and Luat Siregar representative from Sumatra. Hose one week, another member committee is an expert adat represented by R. Djojodiguno, Moentoha, expert forestry Wardi, expert agriculture Soewardjo, expert tax Moentalib, and experts labor K. Harahap. The task of Committee Yogyakarta Agrarian Affairs, namely: providing consideration related law land to government; designing basics law the ground inside there is Political Homeland Agrarian Affairs; designing change, replacement, revocation old rules; To do investigation related things _ with law land.

Based on agrarian principles, the Yogyakarta Agrarian committee proposed to abolish the principle of Domain Verclaring and recognition rights, investigate other countries to ensure rights owned by foreigners about land, and propose the existence determination minimum area of land. So that farmers live decent and spacious maximum soil without looking at type land, recommend scheme rights accepted and determined registration ownership land and other rights.

Thanks to the struggle of the Yogyakarta Agrarian Committee. They succeed in contributing by designing regulation addition and implementing Law Number 13 of 1948, which explains about change Vorstenlanden Gronghuurreglement. Design the submitted to the government in October 1948 then continue to Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat (KNIP/The Central of Indonesian National Committee) before the tragedy Aggression Dutch Military II. Furthermore, the stance restricts ownership of soil to prevent over-exploitation with details of a minimum limit of 2 hectares and a maximum of 10 hectares. The limitation applies to the whole type of land. Finally, set principles as the basic law of the new agrarian. The principles mentioned in the committee explanation concerned to the colonial law of land.

2. Jakarta Committee

However, along running time Yogyakarta Agrarian Committee is considered not yet maximum, and not many produce products related to National Agrarian Law. Based on Presidential Decree 19 March 1951 No. 36, the Committee disbanded and was replaced by the Jakarta Agrarian Committee. The Jakarta Agrarian Committee led by Sarimin

Reksodiharjo as the Head, but in 1953 he was replaced by Singgih Prapdiharjo. Vice chairman Position filled by Sadjarwo. The Jakarta Agrarian Committee consists of two representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, two persons from the Ministry of Agriculture, two persons from the Ministry of Justice, one person from the Ministry of Works General, one person from the Ministry of Social Affairs, and three representatives from farmer organizations.

Tasks carried out by the Committee are planning new basic land regulations and providing input about all problem laws in Indonesia.

With the change, frequent committee _ happened, committee Jakarta Agrarian Appraisal not enough maximum in progress, but permanent give several results decision namely:

- a. Minimum ownership restrictions soil an area of 2 hectares.
- b. Related law inheritance and law custom conducted review repeat.
- c. The maximum limit for one family is an area of 25 hectares.
- d. Prohibition for legal entities for working agriculture small.
- e. No existence difference type citizen.
- f. Agriculture small has property rights, business rights, rent rights, and rights wear.
- g. Agreement procurement right ulayat with condition follows Applicable laws. _

3. Soewahjo Committee

On 29 March 1955, the Jakarta Agrarian Committee disbanded and was replaced by the Committee Agrarian chaired _ by Soewahjo Soemodilogo with the primary goal is preparing the national BLoA in one year. Then, on 1 January 1957, the Committee agrarian Soewahjo produced Script the BLoA plan, which contains:

- a. Removal principle domain and acknowledgment right ulayat accompanied precondition certain.
- b. Replacement principle domain with Right State power and based on Article 38 Paragraph 3 of the 1950 Constitution.
- c. Removal of the dualism of Agrarian Law and replaced with governing law and formation of institutions. Institutions _ this authorized arrange law western customs and laws.
- d. Ownership rights are above the business, buildings, and land use rights.
- e. Indonesian citizens have the right to get ownership without looking at the difference.
- f. Procurement maximum and minimum limits depend on land area _ with ownership of every person and legal entity.
- g. Every owner soil must look after soil the agriculture he has alone.
- h. Procurement registration and planning use land.

Next, the RBLOA is submitted to Committee Agrarian, and still, there is some necessary part _ repaired. So that formed Committee Drafter of RBLOA based on the Minister of Agrarian Affairs Decision on 26 March 1957. The committee formulator consists of Singgih Praptodihardjo as chairman and Boedi Harsono and Herman Wiknjo Broto. Committee formulator produces several changes, additions and deletions made _ in skeleton adapt destination formation Constitution Trees to prevent dualism enforcement regulations. Work

result the submitted and approved by the Committee Agrarian and then _ submitted to the Minister of Agrarian Affairs. Several permanent repairs were conducted to reach perfection design when it had already matured, submitted to the Council of Ministers on 14 March 1958, and approved by them on 1 April 1958, in the trial.

4. Finalization

In 1960, the BLoA planning from Soenarjo Committee was handed over to President Soekarno. However, Sukarno asked to test the planning with universities which later formed the ad hoc committee, which works collaboratively with Gadjah Mada University. The first ad hoc committee was formed, chaired by Soemartojo, and consisted of Moentoha and Moh. Nasroen as members. The task of this ad hoc committee is to formulate basic regulations. The ad hoc committee produced seven reports covering land use and its functions in social economics, rights land covering property, business, buildings, and other rights. Next, conversion of new rights, state rights over land, transfer right on land, and reports final accompanied the formulation of the BLoA planning along with the description.

Then, come back handed over to Soekarno for asking agreement President can be submitted to the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR/ House of Representatives) for endorsement as the final result. After 12 years pass change committee as much as five times as well as various long processes, finally on 24 September 1960 the BloA was passed by the House of Representatives. The BLoA number 5/1960 was born with destination no solely for the certainty of land law, but for destination stage changes to community layout; from structure society that is feudalism-colonialism changed to direction a just and prosperous society (Peurun, 2019).

B. Implementation of the BLoA in Indonesia

The contents of the BLoA are a reflective form of values in Pancasila (Harsono, 2008). Pancasila values prove the existence correlation between God, man, and Agrarian. It is stated in Article 1 Paragraph 2 of the BLoA, which regulates that the whole earth, water, and space as source power nature that is in the territory of the State of Indonesia as a bounty from Almighty God _ One and become riches national. Almighty God _ One shows side religiosity as well as an explanation that someone has power outside _ the scope of a man with his gift in the form of grace and grace for Indonesia. Besides that, human carry not quite enough answer on base awareness for maintaining and managing source power nature that has bestowed by God Almighty _ one. BLoA also recognizes existing types of rights like nation, ethnicity, individual, and legal entity rights are framed in Article 6, which explains that "All rights on soil have a social function." It means that everyone has equal rights and responsibilities to maintain, utilize and use the natural resources of Indonesia.

Furthermore, Article 9 Paragraph 2 regulates that every individual has the same position in having soil. It reflects humanity and justice values in accordance with Pancasila. Then, Article 11, paragraph 2 explains that the state has an obligation to protect all citizens, especially those of low social class. The article contains social and moral values as the Pancasila reflection. Following with subsequent articles of the BLoA, which also raise Pancasila values as anticipation and solution to problem agrarian affairs in Indonesia (Sumarja, 2012).

C. Implementation of the BLoA through the Landform Program

Land reforms have meaning, namely land and reform; land means land and reform, that is, change, build, and organize the structure into a new form. From this perspective, land reform is remodeled or setting repeat return system possession and possession of incoming land _ in part the concept of agrarian reform (Siregar, 2017). Implementation of land reform in Indonesia itself in the years 1962-1965 was colored by the political movement that followed with violence and instability politics.

Implementation of land reform during the Soekarno government was related to with existence of expenditure BLoA 1960. This program is closely related to President Soekarno's speech on the commemoration day of Indonesian independence on 17 August 1959. His speech entitled 'Rediscovering Our Revolution' which contains confirmed the need to remodel agrarian regulation and soil problems as part of the effort to arrange the national economy of Indonesia. Soekarno's speech was formulated as a Political Manifesto. Starting strategy conducted about a repair to problem soil from law land that is colonial and feudal going to law the nature of the land national. The Political Manifesto speech became the foundation of land reform by the Supreme Advisory Council in 1960 (Fauzi, 2012). Soekarno stated that policy toward the agrarian problem in Indonesia. First, the implementation of land reform was strengthened and expanded ownership of soil for farmers who did not have land.

After BLoA passed in 1960, the implementation of Land reform was influenced by social and political powers like Indonesian Communists Party (ICP), the Indonesian Farmers Front (IFF) represents poor farmers' laborers and farmers, as well as organization Petani Nasional Indonesia (PETANI/Indonesian National Farmers). Political parties demand that soil must give to working farmers. They think if demands carry out, the feudal system will be erased in Indonesia (Ardanareswari, 2021). The feudal system developed an exploitative relationship between the masters of the land soil large with farmer cultivators who worked in the master lands through proceeds, pledges, bonds, and usurers. Pressure from ICP and IFF became an icon of the implementation of BLoA in Java in 1961. The social-political organizations have influenced farmers, and ICP has become party politics that could not be separated from farmer movements. The Organizations used a radical approach in implementing BLoA and against the agrarian reform abandonment. Land reform is often accused as a product of communism because in line with and follows the desire of the ICP and their social organization affiliation, who want protection soil for the farmers.

Land reform in Indonesia is aimed to create justice and a prosperous society, as well as the enhancement standard of life nation in Indonesia. Through the Landreform government enforced a fair policy in distributing lands and eliminating the landlord system. Land reform was conducted by setting a maximum limit for land ownership, so every farmer could get soil that was appropriate to their sufficient needs (Achdian, 2008).

4.0 CONCLUSION

The ownership rights are an authority for having, accessing, and prospering soil. In context agrarian, inequality of agricultural land ownership triggers the emergence of BLoA. The ultimate goal of BLoA is to strengthen justice in land ownership because many lands are acquired by landlords, and many farmers have no land. Their lives depended on the soil as

land tenants. Through the BLoA government wanted to rearrangement of land sharing and gave access for no land farmers to have soils for their family life.

BLoA triggered social contestation and conflicts among poor farmers and landlords. Landlords are not willing to give their land to poor peasants for free. On the other hand, poor farmers view BLoA as a golden opportunity to own land in their own name. The contestation and conflicts made by BLoA could not be implemented successfully, even failed.

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