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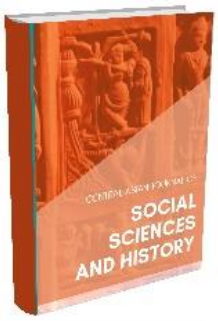

Analysis of the Influence of the Diversion of Agricultural Land Management Functions into Non-Agricultural Ones

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Abstract:

The concept of optimizing land management is land use management. Land use management includes the responsibility to regulate the provision and management of land, water and space, as well as to preserve and maintain its fertility. All communities, legal entities, and even institutions closely related to law and land have an obligation under Article 15 of the UUPA to protect land, improve its fertility, and prevent losses to economically disadvantaged communities. Based on this article, individuals, legal entities, communities or private parties who own the land have a legal

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obligation to preserve the land and prevent damage.

The research that has been conducted applies normative research methods, namely research in the field of law that examines various legal regulations. This legal study examines the applicable laws related to property rights and various problems in this study. The purpose of this study is to analyze the economic, social and environmental impacts of agricultural land conversion and its perceived impact on food security. In summary, agricultural land offers many benefits in economic, social and environmental aspects. Therefore, the loss of agricultural land due to agricultural land conversion has negative effects on various aspects of development. Another impact of agricultural land conversion is the destruction of food security, an important objective of national development.

INTRODUCTION

Spatial planning and land use planning are needed in agricultural development. This will provide convenience for the use, ownership, and transfer of land rights so that agricultural businesses can run smoothly and do not deviate from the principles of justice. Available resources must be properly utilized in agricultural development, in addition to supporting each other with other sectors such as the village development sector, transmigration, industrial sector, and the ability of resources and the environment must be properly preserved.

The concept of optimizing land management is land use management. Land use management regulates the supply and use of land, water and space, and includes the responsibility to preserve and maintain its fertility. All communities, legal entities, and even institutions closely related to law and land have an obligation under Article 15 of the UUPA to protect land, improve its fertility, and prevent harm to economically disadvantaged communities. Because of this, based on this article, individuals, legal entities, communities or private parties who own land have an obligation under the law to maintain the land so as to prevent it from being damaged. The legal consequence is the violation of the law against individuals, corporations, the government and the private sector who do not manage the land optimally.

In the context of land management, basic land management is essential to avoid conflicts of interest, given the highly complex nature of land-related interests. Land use management is usually guided by fundamental land policies contained in the UUPA and other land use laws.

In the field of population in recent years that the population of Indonesia has grown very rapidly, this certainly requires adequate provision of food and shelter. To meet the food and shelter needs, both

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require sufficient land supply. Adequate housing development is being carried out to provide adequate housing. Housing and settlement development initiatives in order to provide adequate shelter certainly do not escape the use and utilization of agricultural land, this will result in diverting agricultural land to reduce the area of agricultural land and food supply will also be reduced. On the other hand, to ensure supply for population growth, the supply of land for housing development must be met.

With the adoption of Law No. 41 of 2009 on Sustainable Agricultural Land, conversion of agricultural land that is actually protected is no longer permitted. On the other hand, the application of Law No. 1/2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas is also very useful for organizers of housing and settlement area procurements, since this program is protected by law. In this context, the application of Law No. 19 of 2013, which deals with the protection and empowerment of farmers, is very appropriate. The law also protects farmers as users of agricultural land that meets food needs.

There is Law No. 41 of 2009 dealing with sustainable agricultural land, Law No. 1 of 2011 on housing and settlements, and Law No. 19 of 2013 on protection and empowerment of farmers. The purpose of this law is to regulate housing and settlement development and protect farmers and their agricultural land from the risk of rapid shortages of agricultural land due to land conversion. Existing Questions: 1) How does agricultural land conversion affect various factors such as economic, social and environmental factors? b) How does agricultural land conversion impact food security? Do you want to give it?

The purpose of the research we conduct is to analyze the impact of economic, social and environmental factors of agricultural land conversion and their impact on food security. The previous study was carried out in a study titled “Legal analysis of agricultural land conversion for housing and settlement development (study in Bima prefecture)” (Siti Nurmi, 2020), this study We are considering moving to a non-agricultural field.

METHODOLOGY

The research method used is the normative research method, which is a combination of research on legal science regulations according to the special characteristics of legal science and legal research on applied law (positive law). Academics, the use of legal theory, and legal philosophy. Normative legal research, several types of approaches, including: approaches in terms of law and in terms of regulations, approaches in terms of judicial precedents, approaches in terms of historical, and conceptual. Since this research is a normative research, the legal materials are primary and secondary legal materials.

DISCUSSION RESULT

The impact of conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use has legal and social consequences that need to be considered. Several legal studies highlight this issue, including on the control, supervision and protection of agricultural land. Article 6 of the Basic Law on Agriculture (UUPA) states that every country has a social function and therefore the change of function must not eliminate the social function. (Isdiyana Kusuma Ayu, 2018)

The diversion of agricultural land can have a negative effect on the environment and land potential, and cause problems related to food security. (Isdiyana Kusuma Ayu, 2018)

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Thus, controlling and supervising the transfer of land management functions from agricultural to non-agricultural land is important in the context of protecting agricultural land and the sustainability of natural resources.

The diversion of agricultural land can have a negative effect on the environment and land potential, and cause problems related to food security. (Isdiyana Kusuma Ayu, 2018). These studies emphasize the importance of strict regulations related to land conversion, including through land conversion permits and regional spatial planning. (Siti Nurmi, 2020). Thus, controlling and supervising the transfer of land management functions from agricultural to non-agricultural land is important in the context of protecting agricultural land and the sustainability of natural resources.

One of the national development goals is to increase national food security, this will be realized by efforts to increase the production of staple foods in the form of rice nationally, especially rice that has been produced from farmers' rice fields. The policy on development goals in the field of increasing national food security through strengthening rice production from farmers' rice fields, this is motivated because rice is the staple food of the national population, so that rice is able to make a major contribution in order to fulfill the calorie and protein needs of the national population. If there is a shortage of rice, it will have a huge impact on the nutritional adequacy of the population. In addition, the productivity of rice from paddy fields is also much higher if we compare it with the productivity of rice farming from dry land. So that the empowerment of rice farming from paddy fields will have a good and very large impact on national food availability.

The demand for rice to fulfill food needs continues to increase. This is due to significant population growth and increased per capita consumption supported by increased household income. To overcome all this and in order to maintain national food security and sufficiency, rice production must increase nationally. But in reality, the production of rice has been slowing down and even declining lately. Slow and declining rice production due to declining productivity of rice farming, because there is no new breakthrough in technology that can increase rice productivity to the maximum. Meanwhile, increasing rice productivity is the main factor for increasing national rice production. In a situation where the productivity of rice farming is increasingly difficult to increase, the effort that must be made is to increase the area of rice harvest in order to increase the production of national rice yields. Increasing rice yield efforts can be done with the construction of irrigation or irrigation so as to increase rice production per year and increase the area of rice fields with the creation of new rice fields. However, in reality, such efforts are also difficult to realize due to land limitations. Even in the near future, the area of paddy fields tends to decrease due to conversion from agricultural land to non-agricultural land.

In a situation where it is difficult for rice farmers to increase their paddy production due to the difficulty of land expansion and the stagnation of farming technology, the conversion of agricultural land will add to this problem. Therefore, in order to support food security on a national scale, efforts to control the conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural land are very important. Efforts to

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control the conversion of agricultural land are also needed in order to avoid other problems arising from the conversion of agricultural land, such as economic, social and environmental problems. However, in reality, as a result of the conversion of agricultural land, it is even more pervasive, so it seems that efforts to control the conversion of agricultural land are being ignored. This is due to many factors, such as the view that the impact of agricultural land conversion is a minor problem. There are several aspects related to the conversion of agricultural land, namely the potential economic, social and environmental impacts of agricultural land conversion, the scope of the impact of agricultural land conversion on food security, the nature of the impact of agricultural land conversion on food factors, the pattern of utilization of converted agricultural land, and the main factors of agricultural land conversion.

Potential Impacts Economically, Socially, and Environmentally

As agricultural land has a very wide range of functions and benefits economically, socially and environmentally, the reduction of agricultural land through land conversion has negative effects on various aspects of development..

The benefits of farmland can be broadly divided into two types. One of them is utility value. The benefits come from agricultural activities on agricultural land. Second, non-use value or intrinsic utility is a variety of benefits that arise in and of themselves, such as biodiversity conservation or the presence of a species, the benefits of which are not yet known but whose realization is highly unlikely. may be important. Helpful for future human needs. Utilization value can be divided into two types: immediate benefit and long-term benefit.

Direct benefits are in the form of: (1). Various kinds of agricultural products, the value of which can be measured empirically and can be realized in price. These goods are various kinds of agricultural products from exploitation activities, including wood, straw, leaves, all of which can be used for biomass. The benefits of these agricultural products can only be enjoyed by the landowners themselves. (2). Various kinds of agricultural products that have value cannot be measured empirically, while the price of these goods cannot be determined explicitly. The benefits of these goods can be enjoyed by both the landowner or land itself and the community in general. These goods include rice as a form of food availability, as a means of recreation, the availability of employment, and the development of culture in rural areas. All of this can suppress the movement of people from villages to cities.

Indirect benefits of agricultural land are usually closely linked to environmental aspects. In other words, it can prevent flooding, control the balance of water systems, prevent erosion, reduce household waste pollution, and prevent air pollution from exhaust gases. These types of benefits are collective and apply to the entire community. This is because the environmental problems they cause can spread beyond the region.

The conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land has significant environmental impacts. Positive impacts include growth of the economic sector and increased economic value for local communities. However, there are also negative impacts, such as greatly reduced land for agriculture, reduced national food crop production, threats to the balance of various ecosystems, loss of environmental services, reduced food availability. Apart from that, the conversion of agricultural land can result in unused agricultural facilities and infrastructure resulting in the loss of farmers' livelihoods.

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Therefore, the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land must be carefully evaluated to minimize negative environmental and social impacts.

Impact on food security sector

Conversion of agricultural land often attracts the attention of the broader community because it undermines food security, an important goal of national development. Food security is a very broad factor.

a. Conception of food security

Food security has been widely discussed at international conferences since the world food crisis in the 1970s. At that time, food security focused on the amount of food provided to meet a country's needs. Around the 1970s, many countries tried to achieve self-sufficiency in rice and other foodstuffs. Indonesia was honored at the FAO conference in 1984 for achieving food self-sufficiency.

The importance of food security continues to grow, given the variety of problems and challenges that countries will face after the end of the food crisis. Doubts about food self-sufficiency figures as an indicator of a country's food security are increasing. This is because even countries that are considered to have achieved food self-sufficiency are not necessarily able to meet the food needs of their entire population. For example, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, etc. Food shortages are also often caused by reduced agricultural production due to various factors, including pest attacks, bad weather conditions, natural disasters, and conversion of agricultural land. This means that food security is not measured by a country's successful food self-sufficiency. This is because the level of food self-sufficiency of a country does not necessarily mean that it can always fulfill its food needs. On this basis, at the 1991 FAO Food Security Committee meeting, a definition of food security was developed that covered more complex aspects, defined as: "However, individuals can obtain it by any means." (Soetrisno N, 1998)

Food security will include the availability of food in large quantities, the stability of food availability over a period of time, and the ability of people to obtain the food they need. Based on the results of the International Nutrition Conference held in Rome in 1992 organized by FAO and WHO, nutrition aspects began to be integrated into the concept of food security. (Ibid)

The nutritional adequacy of food is closely related to food diversity, and each food has its own advantages and disadvantages in nutritional content, so that food diversity also increases the nutritional content of food consumed by the community to be more diverse. The concept of resilience in terms of food with a broader aspect was only created in Pelita VII through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food. The law defines food security as: From this definition, the scope of food security is derived from three aspects: 1) The scope aspect, i.e. country, region and household size, is relevant to the issue of food self-sufficiency. 2) Temporal and seasonal aspects, i.e. the stability of food availability over time. 3) Social and economic aspects within households, which are related to household food availability and food security aspects.

b. Impact on several aspects of food security.

Aspects of food security include the amount of food available, stable food availability, food

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accessibility, and food use. There are food quality and safety issues. Conversion of agricultural land may negatively impact some of these aspects. The impact of agricultural land conversion includes three aspects.

1). Quantity aspect in terms of Food availability

National food sufficiency is actually met from domestic production. However, for Indonesia with a large population, considering that the world's food supply is very scarce and the provision of food through imports can drain the country's foreign exchange, it is difficult to increase the country's food supply through imports. Under these conditions, Indonesia has no choice but to produce its own food with available natural resources. Thus, rice fields play an important role in food production. In addition, paddy fields also play an important role in the production of dry season vegetables and polygreens. Thus, the conversion of agricultural land reduces the amount of agricultural land that can be planted with food crops such as rice, which directly leads to a decrease in the amount of food available. In addition, the conversion of agricultural land also leads to the destruction of irrigation networks, resulting in a decrease in agricultural production and ultimately a decrease in the amount of food available.

2.) Stability Aspects of Food Security.

Achieving national food security involves balancing the amount of food available with the food needs of the population and distributing food evenly across locations and time so that consumers have access to food at all times. To be able to meet food needs at any time, rice production should be carried out monthly so that the availability of staple food can be fulfilled. However, the timing of rice planting depends on rainfall patterns, so harvesting is only done at certain times. Rice production usually decreases during the dry season because yields decrease during the dry season, especially on rain-fed land. In contrast, rice fields that are continuously planted with rice are irrigated lands where the irrigation water supply is more precise and reliable. Therefore, the conversion of agricultural land, especially irrigated rice fields, into non-agricultural land can affect the stability of staple food availability every year by reducing the production capacity of staple food in the dry season.

3) In terms of Food Accessibility Aspects

There are two types of household access to food. One is in terms of material access, which is mostly caused by food distribution, and the second is economic access, which is caused by household purchasing power for food. At present, the purchasing power of each household is highly dependent on food prices and people's income. Given the same food prices, low-income communities have worse economic access than well-off communities. These low-income communities are generally agricultural workers whose livelihoods depend on agricultural labor activities. Therefore, changes in the function of agricultural land, especially rice fields, will reduce employment opportunities for farmers and ultimately reduce their income. Therefore, conversion of agricultural land can directly reduce farm laborers' economic access to food, even though this population is generally food insecure. On the other hand, the food purchasing power of other population groups is likely to decline as food prices rise due to reduced food production caused by conversion of agricultural land.

Nature of the Impact of Land Conversion on Food Problems

Problems in the field of food production occur due to several reasons, including drought or

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flooding, pest attacks, damage to irrigation systems, falling food prices, and conversion of agricultural land. Some of these factors can lead to food problems due to a decrease in the harvest area and a decrease in agricultural yields. The impact caused by some of these factors will vary in nature. The following are some of the characteristics of the effects arising from the conversion of agricultural land on food problems.

a. Permanent Impact

A reduction in harvested area can be caused by several factors. The potential for reduced production as a form of impact is both temporary and permanent in nature. Examples include the spread of various pests, falling food prices, and droughts and floods. The effect on nutritional problems is temporary, meaning that nutritional problems only occur when the event occurs. However, when changes occur in the way agricultural land functions, the resulting nutritional problems become permanent. This means that this problem will continue for a long time even after agricultural land conversion has stopped.

A simple example is: If rice production decreases during this period (TS) due to pest infestation or drought, the country will have to import rice to meet its food needs. Barring pest infestations and droughts next year, agricultural conditions will quickly recover and the country will no longer need to import rice. Unlike farmland conversion, rice imports must continue to meet food demand even if farmland conversion ceases. This is because the conversion of farmland could not be quickly restored to its original state, resulting in a decrease in rice production. There are four factors that can cause nutritional problems that cannot be quickly restored:

First, converted rice fields have a permanent nature and become rice fields without being repurposed. Conversion of agricultural land is irreversible, as converting agricultural land into industrial, commercial, and residential complexes significantly increases the value of the land.

Second, efforts to open or create new paddy fields in an effort to restore food production to its initial state will take a long time.

Third, especially in Java, land resources for paddy fields are decreasing. Meanwhile, new land clearing activities must be supported with sufficient funds. With limited land resources, efforts to create rice fields and revitalize irrigation to neutralize rice production lost due to conversion of agricultural land will be difficult to realize..

Fourthly, in order to prevent production losses due to the diversion of agricultural functions or land conversion, the following efforts can be made, among others, by increasing rice production in wet-rice farming. However, this is also difficult to realize due to technological developments..

b. Cumulative Impact

Agricultural land conversion results in a permanent reduction in rice field area, increasing nutritional problems over time. Impact of agricultural land conversion if agricultural productivity and rice cultivation intensity do not improve during this period. In this case, all annual rice production will depend on existing rice fields.

In the current year (TS) or before agricultural land conversion, rice production corresponds to rice

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demand, so there is no need to import rice to meet food demand. If there is any agricultural land conversion next year (TS+1), the rice production achieved in TS+1 will decrease. At this production level, the government has to import rice to meet its demand. The decrease in rice production is actually the result of the conversion of agricultural land (TS+1) that year. Even if agricultural land conversion is eliminated in the next year, rice imports will still occur to meet rice demand because rice production is not sufficient to meet food demand. If farmland is converted to land again in the following year (TS+2), rice production will decrease again. If agricultural land conversion continues or continues, the reduction in rice production will accumulate to meet food demand. Because the permanent and cumulative effects of land conversion are often unknown, when assessing the impact of land conversion on rice yields, it is usually assumed that the impact is temporary in nature. . Therefore, the impact of land conversion on nutrition is estimated to be small and modest.

c. Progressive Impacts

Along with economic and social development, the need for land for various non-agricultural activities is increasing year by year, and the transfer of agricultural land functions is inevitable. The scope of transformation of agricultural land functions is getting wider year by year, and the transformation of agricultural land functions is generally contagious. This means that if there is a transfer of agricultural land function or land function transfer at a certain location, the subsequent transfer of agricultural land function will increase the area of converted land at that location. Symptoms of land conversion relocation can be caused by two interrelated factors (Irawan Soerodjo, 2003) These are: (1) Along with the development of residential and industrial land on land that is converted to agricultural land, efforts are made to increase access to land through improvements in terms of transportation facilities and infrastructure. This improvement in terms of accessibility increases the demand for real estate from other investors and real estate speculators, causing an increase in real estate prices in the surrounding area. (2). The increase in land prices will cause other farmers in the area to sell their land.

These land purchasers are typically not local residents, creating military lands that are generally vulnerable to land conversion processes. (Wibowo, 1996). In addition, thanks to technological advances, the productivity of rice cultivation continues to increase from year to year. As a result, annual rice production per paddy field can be lost. This results in the loss of rice planting opportunities annually increasing per hectare of land converted to use. This means that even though the annual area in a certain period is fixed, the possibility of rice production loss due to conversion of agricultural land is getting bigger. This means that each hectare of land converted to agricultural use creates a greater nutritional problem each year. Therefore, the progressive impact is that the area of conversion of agricultural land increases, food production opportunities are lost, and consequently nutritional problems due to conversion of agricultural land or land conversion are getting bigger every year.

Utilization Patterns and Determinant Factors

Conversion of agricultural land can have negative impacts on food security and other economic, social and environmental aspects. However, precise data on the extent of land conversion is not yet available. (Sumaryanto, 1995). Some organizations also publish data on farmland conversion. In particular, the National Land Agency (BPN), Kimpraswil, the Agriculture Department, and the Central

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Statistical Office (BPS). However, each agency publishes different farmland conversion data due to differences in organizational interests and measurement methods used. Agricultural land conversion generally results from land contestation between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. There are three reasons for this: limited land resources, relatively rapid population growth and economic growth.

Existing agricultural land tends to be limited, and population growth reduces the land available for both agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Also, due to the effects of economic growth, the land required for non-agricultural activities tends to be more expensive than the land required for agricultural activities. Land scarcity due to population growth and growth, combined with increased demand for land for non-agricultural activities due to economic growth, ultimately leads to the diversion of agricultural land. Part of it is hard to avoid, especially in developing countries where population growth and economic growth are generally very rapid. On this basis, Simatupan and Iran declare that agricultural land conversion is an inevitable part of development activities. As long as the population growth rate is high and economic development continues, agricultural land conversion will undoubtedly continue. (Simatupang P, 2003)

In the context of economic development, transportation facilities and other public facilities are needed, such as trade areas, industrial areas and others, all of which require land. Meanwhile, the development of housing and settlements is needed in order to fulfill the need for shelter for a population that is also growing steadily. Driven by several things, the conversion of agricultural land is impossible to avoid.

Indonesia is a developing country with remarkable economic growth, and its economic structure is shifting from agriculture to non-agriculture. This results in a rapid increase in the need for land for non-agricultural activities, which ultimately drives the conversion of agricultural land. The existence of these two areas will result in an outflow of population to the area, and the conversion of agricultural land to construct housing complexes.

Since agricultural land such as paddy fields, swamps and gardens are generally owned by farmers, the process of conversion is usually initiated by the sale of farmland to others. Farmland conversion can also be facilitated by an increase in the supply of farmland. This may be caused by two phenomena: inheritance sharing. One is inheritance sharing, which will lead to lower land ownership per farmer and a decline in agricultural exchange rates in the long run. and rising land prices. This phenomenon is an impetus for farmers to sell their land and transfer to other land.

In contrast, the north coast region shows inconsistent results. Jamal (1999) and (Irawan B, 2000) show that the majority of farmers who sold their land to investors for conversion to non-agricultural uses actually did not want to sell their land (Irawan B, 2000). Therefore, massive land conversion such as the development of housing or industrial estates is often carried out by local bureaucrats and other political parties in support. (Rusastra IW, 1997)

This is evidence that the sale of land by farmers is not driven by the desire to switch to non-agricultural fields due to narrow land tenure, but the high sales price is the main cause in terms of farmers to sell their agricultural land to investors, so in this case business is the main consideration.

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There are several reasons why farmers are generally unwilling to sell their land to enter the non-farm sector. (1). The absorption capacity of jobs in non-agriculture tends to be less and is not expected to increase significantly. This is because non-agricultural development is generally capital intensive. (2). In rural areas, land ownership is evidence of strong social power. (R, 1996). Thus, in terms of social status, farmers are disadvantaged when selling their land. (3). Although farmers' skills are usually limited to the agricultural sector, the transition to the non-agricultural sector usually requires specialized skills depending on the field of work.

From the above discussion, it is clear that from an economic point of view, an increase in the demand for land for non-agricultural activities and the supply of agricultural land by farmers can lead to reuse and changes in the functions of agricultural land. The farmer himself. The existence of land demand and supply that leads to the transfer of agricultural functions is inseparable from government policies, especially the economic, social and development policies of public institutions. For example, measures to finance housing construction can make land demand more attractive and encourage the conversion of agricultural land. On the other hand, social policies may encourage the conversion of agricultural land as housing needs continue to increase due to uncontrolled population growth. Similarly, the lack of appropriate planning policies regarding the development of transport facilities and other public facilities can result in the diversion of agricultural land..

The potential for agricultural conversion or land use change is influenced by three factors: (1). Developing non-agricultural activities such as housing, office developments, and industrial zones is easier on rice fields than on land. (2). Economic infrastructure is more available in rice fields than on land. This is the result of previous developments focused on efforts to increase rice production. (3). Rice fields are generally not far from urban areas and tend to be more densely populated than barren areas, especially mountainous areas.

In this case, the government has the legal power to regulate and control land use, including the power to regulate changes in the function of agricultural land. Therefore, recent agricultural land conversion cannot be separated from the role of governance in controlling agricultural land conversion. As simple as it may be, there are several laws and regulations that explicitly or implicitly prohibit conversion of agricultural land. Some of the coefficients are: (1). Weaknesses in the regulations, particularly the issue of sanctions for violations and the designation of areas where diversion is prohibited. (2). Enforcement of the rule of law is very weak. (3). During the self-governing era, ordinances issued by the Center had no legal force. (4) Community management cannot be carried out properly because the socialization of regulations has not penetrated all layers of society. (Five). This regulation appears to contradict the phenomenon of land conversion, which is inevitable as long as economic growth remains a development goal..

Conclusion

Agricultural land is able to provide various benefits in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects. Therefore, the loss of agricultural land due to the diversion of agricultural land functions has a negative impact on aspects of development. Among the impacts given from the diversion of agricultural land use is the collapse of the food defense aspect as the goal of national development.

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It is suggested that government policy in approving the conversion of agricultural land should really consider the interests of the whole community, and the benefits can really be felt by the whole community. To protect agricultural land that is shrinking due to the conversion of agricultural land functions and improve national food security, the government must immediately utilize land with low fertility, utilize dry land, preserve sustainable agricultural land, and optimize the construction of flats.

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Decree of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency Number 6 of 1998 Concerning the Granting of Land Ownership Rights for Residential Houses;

Instruction of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs/Head of the National Land Agency Number 4 of 1998 Concerning the Acceleration of Services for Registration of Land Ownership Rights for Residential Houses.

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