

Penyelesaian permasalahan pertanahan terhadap tanah partikelir di wilayah kelurahan Jembatan Lima, Jakarta Barat = Problem solving lands on private land in region of Jembatan Lima, West Jakarta

Willyardi Winata, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20403712&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Tanah Partikelir merupakan tanah yang diciptakan oleh Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda dengan cara menjual tanah tersebut kepada pihak swasta yang terdiri dari orang asing seperti golongan timur asing golongan eropa maupun golongan pribumi yang dianggap berjasa kepada VOC Tanah partikelir mempunyai hak hak keistimewaan yang bertentangan dengan prinsip keadilan sosial sehingga dianggap sebagai suatu negara didalam negara berbagai upaya penghapusan dilakukan baik oleh pemerintah kolonial Belanda sendiri maupun pemerintah Indonesia Upaya tersebut antara lain pembelian kembali tanah tanah partikelir kemudian pemerintah Indonesia melalui Undang Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1958 Tentang Penghapusan Tanah Tanah Partikelir menegaskan bahwa tanah tanah partikelir maupun tanah tanah yang luasnya melebihi 10 bauw dihapuskan dan menjadi tanah negara dan kepada setiap pemilik tanah partikelir diberikan ganti kerugian berupa uang maupun hak atas tanah Salah satu tanah negara bekas tanah partikelir adalah di daerah Kelurahan Jembatan Lima Jakarta Barat yang sampai sekarang masih dimiliki oleh pemilik atau ahli warisnya maupun oleh pihak yang menguasai secara fisik tanah tersebut yang dibuktikan dengan surat partikelir atau eigendom verponding Namun sejak berlakunya undang undang tersebut alat bukti kepemilikan tanah partikelir masih diakui dan merupakan suatu dokumen administrasi yang diperlukan untuk pendaftaran sehingga secara de facto tanah partikelir masih diakui keberadaannya dan dapat didaftarkan untuk memperoleh hak atas tanah dan diberikan Sertipikat sebagai tanda bukti hak berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 24 Tahun 1997 Tentang Pendaftaran Tanah.

<hr>

ABSTRACT

Private land is land that was created by the Dutch colonial government, by selling the land to private parties consisting of a group of strangers as foreign east, europe groups, as well as indigenous groups are credited to the VOC. Private land rights have privileges that are contrary to the principles of social justice that is considered as a state within a state. abolition efforts undertaken by the Dutch colonial government itself and the Indonesian government. Such efforts include the repurchase of private lands, then the Indonesian government through Act No. 1 of 1958 on the Abolition of private lands confirms that the private lands or lands which covers more than 10 bauw abolished and became the ground state and the any private land owners are given compensation in cash or land rights. One former state land is private land in the Village area of Lima Bridge, West Jakarta, which is still owned by the owners or their heirs or by the party that controls the land physically, as evidenced by a private or eigendom verponding. Since the enactment of this regulation such as, evidence of private land ownership was

recognized and a number of documents required for registration so that the de facto private land still recognized and can be registered to obtain land rights and given certificate as proof of rights under Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 On Land Registry; Private land is land that was created by the Dutch colonial government, by selling the land to private parties consisting of a group of strangers as foreign east, europe groups, as well as indigenous groups are credited to the VOC. Private land rights have privileges that are contrary to the principles of social justice that is considered as a state within a state. abolition efforts undertaken by the Dutch colonial government itself and the Indonesian government. Such efforts include the repurchase of private lands, then the Indonesian government through Act No. 1 of 1958 on the Abolition of private lands confirms that the private lands or lands which covers more than 10 bauw abolished and became the ground state and the any private land owners are given compensation in cash or land rights. One former state land is private land in the Village area of Lima Bridge, West Jakarta, which is still owned by the owners or their heirs or by the party that controls the land physically, as evidenced by a private or eigendom verponding. Since the enactment of this regulation such as, evidence of private land ownership was recognized and a number of documents required for registration so that the de facto private land still recognized and can be registered to obtain land rights and given certificate as proof of rights under Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 On Land Registry; Private land is land that was created by the Dutch colonial government, by selling the land to private parties consisting of a group of strangers as foreign east, europe groups, as well as indigenous groups are credited to the VOC. Private land rights have privileges that are contrary to the principles of social justice that is considered as a state within a state. abolition efforts undertaken by the Dutch colonial government itself and the Indonesian government. Such efforts include the repurchase of private lands, then the Indonesian government through Act No. 1 of 1958 on the Abolition of private lands confirms that the private lands or lands which covers more than 10 bauw abolished and became the ground state and the any private land owners are given compensation in cash or land rights. One former state land is private land in the Village area of Lima Bridge, West Jakarta, which is still owned by the owners or their heirs or by the party that controls the land physically, as evidenced by a private or eigendom verponding. Since the enactment of this regulation such as, evidence of private land ownership was recognized and a number of documents required for registration so that the de facto private land still recognized and can be registered to obtain land rights and given certificate as proof of rights under Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 On Land Registry, Private land is land that was created by the Dutch colonial government, by selling the land to private parties consisting of a group of strangers as foreign east, europe groups, as well as indigenous groups are credited to the VOC. Private land rights have privileges that are contrary to the principles of social justice that is considered as a state within a state. abolition efforts undertaken by the Dutch

colonial government itself and the Indonesian government. Such efforts include the repurchase of private lands, then the Indonesian government through Act No. 1 of 1958 on the Abolition of private lands confirms that the private lands or lands which covers more than 10 bauw abolished and became the ground state and the any private land owners are given compensation in cash or land rights. One former state land is private land in the Village area of Lima Bridge, West Jakarta, which is still owned by the owners or their heirs or by the party that controls the land physically, as evidenced by a private or eigendom verponding. Since the enactment of this regulation such as, evidence of private land ownership was recognized and a number of documents required for registration so that the de facto private land still recognized and can be registered to obtain land rights and given certificate as proof of rights under Government Regulation No. 24 of 1997 On Land Registry]