

Dampak landreform bagi petani di Kediri, Jawa Timur 1960-1966 = The impact of land reform for peasant in Kediri, East Java 1960-1966

Reninta Kusuma Ranti, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20412992&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

[Berawal dari belum adanya hukum pertanahan yang berpihak kepada kepentingan rakyat Indonesia, Landreform melalui Undang-undang Pokok Agraria sebagai pembaharuan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat Indonesia. Undang-undang yang berlaku sejak Indonesia merdeka sampai tahun 1960 masih mempergunakan undang-undang yang dibuat oleh Pemerintah Kolonial Belanda. Berdasarkan kepentingan yang berbeda, maka undang-undang mengenai pertanahan yang sesuai dengan kepentingan rakyat Indonesia harus segera dibuat. Fokus penelitian ini adalah dampak landreform bagi rakyat khususnya petani di Kediri Jawa Timur. Penelitian diawali dengan membahas kehidupan sosial petani di Kediri, pemanfaatan tanah sebelum adanya landreform, Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria dirumuskan dan pelaksanaannya di tingkat nasional hingga tingkat desa, serta dampak bagi petani di Kediri. Skripsi ini mengambil tahun penelitian dari 1960 sampai dengan 1966 sebagai awal dari Undang-undang Pokok Agraria dan pelaksanaannya

;Before there was the agrarian law supporting Indonesian people, land reform by Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria as a renewal of the law as a means to increase of welfare of Indonesian people. From the beginning of Indonesian independence until 1960, Indonesia still enforces the law from the Dutch colonial government. Under the circumstances thereof needs to have a new agrarian law in accordance with Indonesian people. This thesis focused on the impact of land reform for the people, especially for peasants in Kediri, East Java. This research begins with their social lives, the use of land before land reform, then formulation of Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, and the implementation of the law in national level to the village with the impact felt by peasants in Kediri. This thesis focused in the year 1960 until 1966 as the birth of Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria and its implementation

;Before there was the agrarian law supporting Indonesian people, land reform by Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria as a renewal of the law as a means to increase of welfare of Indonesian people. From the beginning of Indonesian independence until 1960, Indonesia still enforces the law from the Dutch colonial government. Under the circumstances thereof needs to have a new agrarian law in accordance with Indonesian people. This thesis focused on the impact of land reform for the people, especially for peasants in Kediri, East Java. This research begins with their social lives, the use of land before land reform, then formulation of Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, and the implementation of the law in national level to the village with the impact felt by peasants in Kediri. This thesis focused in the year 1960 until 1966 as the birth of Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria and its implementation

, Before there was the agrarian law supporting Indonesian people, land reform by Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria as a renewal of the law as a means to increase of welfare of Indonesian people. From the beginning of Indonesian independence until 1960, Indonesia still enforces the law from the Dutch colonial government. Under the circumstances thereof needs to have a new agrarian law in accordance with Indonesian people. This thesis focused on the impact of land reform for the people, especially for peasants in

Kediri, East Java. This research begins with their social lives, the use of land before land reform, then formulation of Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, and the implementation of the law in national level to the village with the impact felt by peasants in Kediri. This thesis focused in the year 1960 until 1966 as the birth of Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria and its implementation

]