

# Legal review of land tenure in the Ambal Urut Sewu area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province by the TNI AD Kodam IV/Diponegoro

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## Article History

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** The agrarian conflict that occurred in the Ambal Urut Sewu area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province between the community and the Indonesian Army, Kodam IV/Diponegoro has not been resolved even though the National Land Agency (BPN) has issued a Certificate of Land Use Rights (SHP) to the Indonesian Army. The community assumes that the land is a hereditary property right based on proof of ownership Letter C. In addition to having documents proving that the land is state land resulting from the transfer of armed forces belonging to the Dutch colonial government in Indonesia during the colonial period, the Indonesian Army has also strengthened this by issuing a SHP for land in the area for the Indonesian Army. This stagnant condition underlies the research carried out with the aim of obtaining answers about the legality of land ownership and management, and how to resolve the duplication of control over part of the Indonesian Army training land with the surrounding community.

**Research/methodology:** This research uses a qualitative research method through a descriptive analytical deductive approach with data collection through library research, field observations, and in-depth interviews. Data processing from data transcription, and data organization are analyzed until patterns, themes, and concepts can be identified.

**Results:** Legally, the TNI AD Kodam IV/Diponegoro has the legality to use or utilize land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area based on the SHP, and the letter of the Directorate General of State Assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number: S-825/KN/2011 dated April 29, 2011 which confirms that the land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area is an asset of the TNI AD with Registration Number: 30709034 ownership year 1949 from the handover of the KNIL on July 25, 1950 with an area of 1,150 Ha. Alternative resolution through mediation is a resolution that must be taken by both parties.

**Keywords:** *Agrarian Conflict, Ambal Urut Sewu, TNI AD, Land Legality, Alternative Resolution*

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## 1. Introduction

In controlling state land, it is the strongest institution as mandated in Article 3 Paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that 'The land, water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people' in line with Article 2 Paragraph (1) of the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960, 'The land, water and space, including the natural resources contained therein, at the highest level are controlled by the state', however the

state only controls with authority, in the form of authority to regulate, organize the allocation of land, water and space as well as their use, supply and maintenance. The next authority is to regulate and determine the legal relationship between humans and land, water and space including all legal acts related to this. In its history, the Indonesian Army as a state institution that carries out land defense functions has also played a role in nationalizing foreign assets including the ownership of the Dutch Armed Forces called the Koninklijk Nederlandsch Indische Leger (KNIL), based on the results of the Round Table Conference (KMB) power over the Nusantara region was handed over to the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia (Gani, Histiari, & Ahistasari), on July 26, 1950 the dissolution of the KNIL had an impact on personnel, weapons and bases including land controlled by the KNIL. KNIL personnel were given the freedom to choose to join APRIS or remain in the Dutch Armed Forces, while the Military Bases and their land were handed over to APRIS. This included training land in the Ambal Urut Sewu area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province, which when viewed from the geographical form and area of the land, the Dutch Armed Forces utilized as a coastal defense area in order to anticipate the arrival of enemies through the southern sea of Java Island (Mwesigwa, 2021; Zulfa, Raharjo, & Shafira, 2022).

One of the sources of land acquisition in the Ministry of Defense is from the transfer of KNIL which basically has strategic value for national defense. These assets are used by the Ministry of Defense in carrying out defense duties and functions by considering the strategic value of defense and the legal aspects of the land. Reviewing the geography of the training land in the Ambal Urut Sewu area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province, it has an important meaning for the Indonesian Army, Kodam IV/Diponegoro, including maintaining and improving the shooting ability of soldiers along with the main weapons system (alutsista), increasing the development of defense technology, especially as a testing ground for heavy weapons with very large destructive power. However, in reality, the Indonesian Army, Kodam IV/Diponegoro encountered several problems, especially in the legality of control, this is interesting to study regarding the Control and Use of land by the Indonesian Army, Kodam IV/Diponegoro from a legal perspective. The overlapping recognition of land ownership with the community requires a legal solution so that there is no conflict of interest and harms all parties.

The focus of this writing is the power of control and use of the Ambal training land by the TNI AD Kodam IV/Diponegoro and the resolution of duplication of control over part of the Ambal training land with the community. Based on the description in the background above, the author is interested in conducting research and writing a thesis entitled **"Legal Review of Land Control in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province by the TNI AD Kodam IV/Diponegoro"**.

### **1.1. Main Issues**

1. How is the legality of land ownership and use in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province by the Indonesian Army, Kodam IV/Diponegoro?
2. How is the resolution of duplication of ownership of part of the training land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province with the surrounding community?

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1. Theoretical Framework**

#### **2.1.1. National Legal Theory**

The national legal theory referred to here is the right to control land based on UUPA Number 5 of 1960. In this case, the right to control land that is legally applicable in Indonesia is stated in Article 2 of UUPA:

- 1) Based on the provisions in Article 33 paragraph 3 of the Basic Law and matters as referred to in Article 1, the earth, water and space including the natural resources contained therein, at the highest level are controlled by the state, as an organization of all the people.
- 2) The right to control from the State referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article gives the authority to:
  - a) Regulate and organize the allocation, use, supply and maintenance of the earth, water and space;

- b) Determine and regulate legal relationships between people and the earth, water and space.

### *2.1.2. Dispute Resolution Theory*

Dispute resolution theory is a theory that studies the classification of conflicts that occur in society. One of the factors causing the dispute and how efforts are made to end the dispute. According to Dean G Pruitt and Jeffrey Z. Rubin, there are five theories about dispute resolution. In the literature, Dispute Resolution Theory is also referred to as Conflict Theory. Because in the Indonesian dictionary, conflict is a dispute, and a dispute that occurs. The occurrence of conflict is caused by differences of opinion and disputes that occur between the two parties regarding the rights and obligations in a problem (Bismar et al., 2022; Boboy, Santoso, & Irawati, 2020).

## **2.2. Land Acquisition According to Law**

Land from the perspective of national defense and security is a state territory that must be maintained in its integrity both physically and legally, in its management it must provide positive value to the state of Indonesia. As mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which gives the state the power to control land originating from Article 33 Paragraph (3) with the intention of being managed as well as possible, the results of which are used for the prosperity of all Indonesian people. Further explained the authority of state control over land by Boedi Harsono that land control rights contain a series of authorities, obligations and/or prohibitions for the rights holder to do something regarding the land that is claimed. Something that is allowed, mandatory, or prohibited to be done which is the content of the control right (Harsono, 2003; Manalu, Shafira, Fardiansyah, Firganefi, & Cemerlang, 2022).

State control over land is limited by the provisions of the law which is the basis for implementing the control. Article 4 of the UUPA emphasizes that with the existence of the state's right to control land, the land rights that can be owned or simply controlled are determined to be utilized as much as possible in realizing an increasingly prosperous Indonesian society. Furthermore, it is clarified in Article 2 that the state's authority over the right to control is in the form of:

- a. Regulating and organizing the allocation, use, supply and maintenance of land.
- b. Determining and regulating legal relations between people and land.
- c. Determining and regulating legal relations between people and legal acts concerning land.

It can be interpreted that the right to control the state includes land controlled by a person or legal entity in land that has been attached to personal rights, then state control is limited, while for land that has not been attached to land rights with broader state control to determine and regulate. Citizens who have control over land are given "Rights" which mean there is a legal relationship between people and land, the type and kind of which are determined by the state. For the Indonesian Army in this case Kodam IV/Diponegoro, the Government grants the Right to Use to land used as military bases, offices, housing, messes, training areas and strategic areas in supporting state defense and security in line with Government Regulation Number 23 of 2023 that for the interests of state defense and security, the government can procure land by releasing rights or compensation.

## **2.3. Right to Use**

The UPA regulates the right to use in Articles 42 to 43 which are then explained in Government Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Apartment Units, and Land Registration, in the third section entitled right to use. Regulated in Articles 49 to 63.

Land with right to use as in Article 51 regulates that the right to use can come from state land, freehold land, and management land. State land is land that is directly controlled by the state, is not attached to any land rights, is not waqf land, is not customary land and/or is not an asset of state property/regional property, Freehold land is land that is attached to the rights of a person which is a hereditary right, the strongest and most complete without forgetting that every right to land that is controlled has a social function. In which, in order to fulfill the public interest, the interests of the nation and state and the common interests of the people, land rights can be revoked, but the state cannot arbitrarily revoke these rights, a compensation mechanism is regulated in a law. Land

Management is state land or customary land that is set aside to be given to individuals or legal entities with management rights.

The Indonesian Army in this case, Kodam IV/Diponegoro is an agency part of the Indonesian Army which in carrying out its duties and functions is part of the TNI, so that the land used by the TNI is land with usage rights which are included in usage rights during use. As long as the TNI uses and utilizes the land to carry out the task of upholding state sovereignty, maintaining the integrity of the state and the safety of the entire nation and state, the TNI is given the right to utilize and manage the land.

#### **2.4. Land Use**

In the consideration of the UUPA, it can be seen that the formation of this law took into account the proposals of the Supreme Advisory Council while the Republic of Indonesia was stated in the proposal letter number I/Kpts/Sd/II/60 which substantially suggested that the government carry out a restructuring of land rights and land use. This basis of thought mandates that the agrarian law that existed before the UUPA was born was based on the objectives and principles of the colonial government and was partly influenced by it, to the point of being contrary to the interests of the people and the state. The UUPA was born as a manifestation of independence for the agrarian affairs of the Indonesian nation and the confirmation of customary law as part of national law in the agrarian aspect (Siagian, Riza, & Lubis, 2023).

The Indonesian government has the right to control land that is part of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, this right to control gives the state the authority to regulate as stipulated in Article 2 Paragraph (2) of the UUPA. The implementation of the state's right to control is determined by various types of land rights that can be owned by people either individually or together including legal entities (Idham et al., 2023). Article 14 of the UUPA formulates general state provisions regarding the supply, allocation and use of earth, water and space as well as the natural resources contained therein: for State needs; for worship and other sacred purposes; in accordance with the basis of the Almighty Godhead; for the purposes of community, social, cultural and other welfare centers; for the purposes of developing agricultural, livestock and fisheries production and in line with that; and for the purposes of developing industry, transmigration and mining, the implementation of which is adapted to the topography of each region. The use of land is regulated based on the rights attached to the land with the authority having rights and obligations, this will differ based on the type of rights and land as regulated in parts three to eleven of the UUPA.

#### **2.5. Land Control by Government Agencies**

UUPA grants control over land to the TNI in the form of use rights over state land as mandated by Part VI of UUPA concerning use rights from Articles 41 to 43. The elaboration of this article is stated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Apartment Units, and Land Registration where Article 5 emphasizes that Management Rights are the right to control from the state, the implementation authority of which is partly delegated to the holder of Management Rights. In Article 49, use rights can be granted to Indonesian citizens; Foreigners domiciled in Indonesia; Government Agencies; Legal Entities established under Indonesian law; and Foreign Legal Entities that have representatives in Indonesia.

It can be seen that there is an additional phrase in this article from Article 42 of UUPA Those who can have use rights are Indonesian citizens; foreigners domiciled in Indonesia; legal entities established under Indonesian law and domiciled in Indonesia; and foreign legal entities that have representatives in Indonesia, TNI Agencies refer to the phrase government agencies added in the Government Regulation (Edla et al., 2025; Pratiwi, Dewi, Widnyani, & Rahayu, 2023). In the use of land controlled by the state, government agencies, including the TNI, are given obligations and rights to use the land, one of which is by recording and inventorying state property under their control.

### **3. Research Methodology**

#### **3.1 Type of Research and Nature of Research**

This research is included in the type of normative legal research where the use of data sources is focused on secondary data sources. The research conducted by the author is reviewed from its nature as a descriptive analytical research. Descriptive analytical is the nature of this research with the aim of providing an accurate description of the phenomena, conditions, symptoms, characteristics of a particular individual or group, or to determine the relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society and its consequences. In writing this thesis, the author intends to provide an explanation of the legal aspects of land ownership from the KNIL handover faced with Indonesian Positive Law and the management of training land that has an impact on the welfare of the surrounding community.

#### **3.2 Legal Materials**

- a) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b) Civil Code (Burgerlijk Wetboek);
- c) Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles;
- d) Government Regulation Number 8 of 1953 concerning Control of State Lands;

#### **3.3 Data Collection**

Data collection activities were obtained through library research. This library research was conducted through a library study of secondary data available in the Military Law College library, the National Library, other University Libraries, the National Archives, and Documents in the Indonesian Army.

#### **3.4 Legal Material Analysis**

Considering that this legal research is descriptive analytical in nature, qualitative data analysis is carried out by collecting research data, processing it, then concluding it and answering the research problems by analyzing the legal review of the management of the KNIL surrender training land and its use in supporting national defense and improving the welfare of the surrounding people.

#### **3.5 Drawing Conclusions**

The conclusion in this study was made using deductive logic, namely by drawing specific conclusions from general statements. This method is done by analyzing general understandings or concepts, including land management and land use for land surrendered by KNIL.

#### **3.6 Land Acquisition for IV/Diponegoro Military Command**

Land acquisition by the Indonesian Army in the IV/Diponegoro Military Regional Command area was obtained at the expense of the State Budget or from other legitimate procurement. Land used by the Indonesian Army is state land used for national defense and security purposes. The legal product related to the use of land for defense purposes is accommodated by law, this seems very authoritarian but this control only applies when the country is in danger and all resources are in mobilized status. The authority of the state is to take or use any goods directly for security or defense purposes. The government or warlord in taking for ownership, then the ownership rights immediately transfer to the State free from all obligations for the transfer of these rights. In the transfer of these rights all letters regarding movable or immovable objects are reported to state officials at the lowest level of the sub-district head in the local area. Non-government goods or objects that are mobilized are treated as state property and given residential care in accordance with the TNI administration without removing the legal relationship of the previous owner.

#### **3.7 Land Management by the Indonesian Army IV/Diponegoro Military Command**

There are several forms of utilization of BMN according to PMK 115/PMK.06/2020 Article 5 which include Lease, Borrow and Use, Utilization Cooperation, Build Operate Transfer/Build Operate Transfer, KSPI, and KETUPI. In the Kodam IV/Diponegoro environment, the implementation as regulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation can be carried out with various procedures both from the relevant ministry and internally the Indonesian Army.

Land or land controlled by Kodam IV/Diponegoro with a right of use basis is State Property (BMN) whose management is handed over to Kodam IV/Diponegoro. The use of BMN is limited only to the implementation of the duties and functions of the Ministry/Institution in this case implementing national defense through the procedures for determining the status of use of BMN, determining the status of use of BMN to be operated by other parties, temporary use of BMN, and transfer of the status of use of BMN.

However, the management of BMN in the form of land still faces obstacles, especially regarding the reorganization in order to maintain orderly administration and the use of state assets in supporting the tasks and functions of the Indonesian Army in this case the IV/Diponegoro Military Command. The administration of assets in the form of state asset inventories still experiences obstacles in the form of land status that uses old land rights and has not been certified. Regarding the current use of land, the obstacle is the land value which is less strategic from a defense aspect but has increased in economic terms. Duplication of legal ownership and physical control by the community on the pretext of hereditary rights from parents, is an obstacle in the use and utilization of land by the IV/Diponegoro Military Command both in the strategic interests of defense as the implementation of tasks and functions and the utilization of BMN in order to increase state revenue.

Disputes or conflicts between communities or communities with private parties or even people with state apparatus, such as what happened in Kebumen, Central Java. The land dispute in Kebumen, involved farmers on the south coast who are members of the South Kebumen Farmers Association Forum (FPPKS) with the Indonesian Army (Kodim 0709 Kebumen). This conflict is spread across three sub-districts, namely Mirit Sub-district which includes Wiromartan Village, Lembupurwo Village, Tlogopragoto, Tlogodepok, Mirit Village and Mirit Petikusan Village. Then Ambal Sub-district, which includes Sumberjati Village, Kaibon, Kaibon Petangkuran, Ambal Resmi, Kenoyojayan and Enak.

Next, Buluspesantren Sub-district, namely Ayamputih Village, Setrojenar Village and Brecong Village. The sub-district is known as Urut Sewu. By the Indonesian Army, the land was used as a location for weapons training or testing, according to the letter of the Directorate General of State Assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No: S-825/KN/2011 dated April 29, 2011, it is an asset of the Indonesian Army Registration No: 30709034, year of ownership 1949. Origin of ownership from the transfer of the ex-Netherlands, with a land area of 1,150 hectares. The Indonesian Army's claim of ownership is also based on maps left by the Dutch or minute maps. Meanwhile, farmers claim that the location that is their agricultural land is ancestral land/ancestral inheritance.

## **4. Results and Discussions**

### ***4.1. Legality of Land Control and Management in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province by the Indonesian Army, Kodam IV/Diponegoro***

#### ***4.1.1. Main Issues of Conflict in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province***

Geographically, Kebumen Regency is located between 7°27"-7°50" South Latitude and 109°22"-109°50" East Longitude. Kebumen Regency is one of the regencies in Central Java Province. The area of Kebumen Regency is 128,111 ha, administratively Kebumen Regency has 26 sub-districts, 11 sub-districts and 49 villages. The population of Kebumen Regency is 1,212,809 people, the southern part of Kebumen Regency is a lowland while the northern part of Kebumen Regency is a highland.

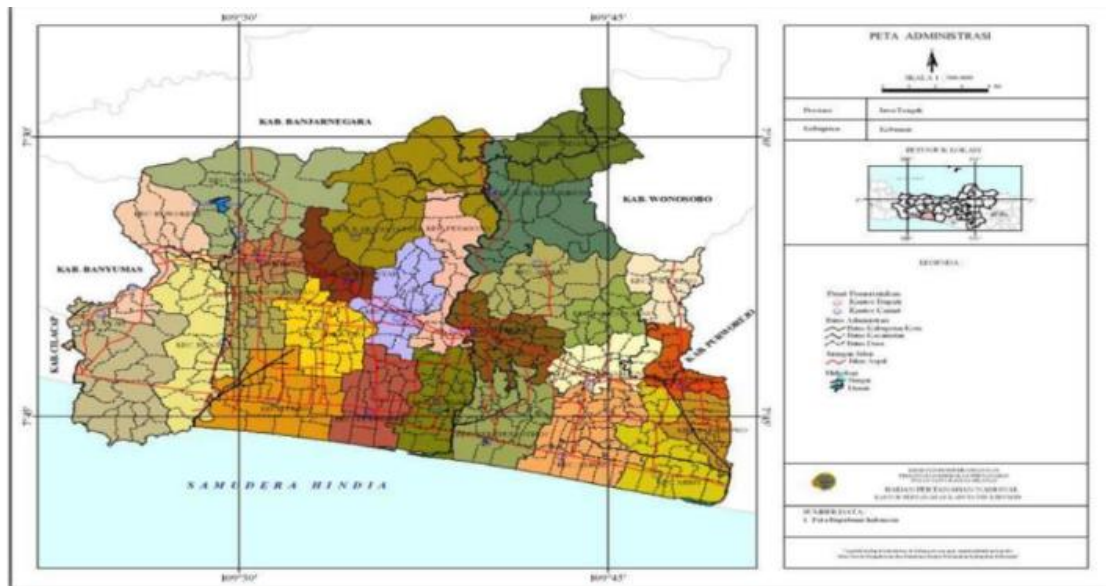


Figure 1: Map of Kebumen Regency  
Source: Primary Data, Kebumen District Land Office, 2024

Kebumen Regency borders Purworejo Regency to the east, the Indian Ocean to the south, Cilacap Regency and Banyumas Regency to the west, and Wonosobo Regency to the north. Around 31.04% of the land in Kebumen Regency is agricultural land spread from the highlands to the lowlands and 68.96% is dry land used for buildings, state forests, dry fields and others<sup>109</sup>. Along the southern coastal area of Kebumen Regency, the majority of the population lives from coastal land agriculture.

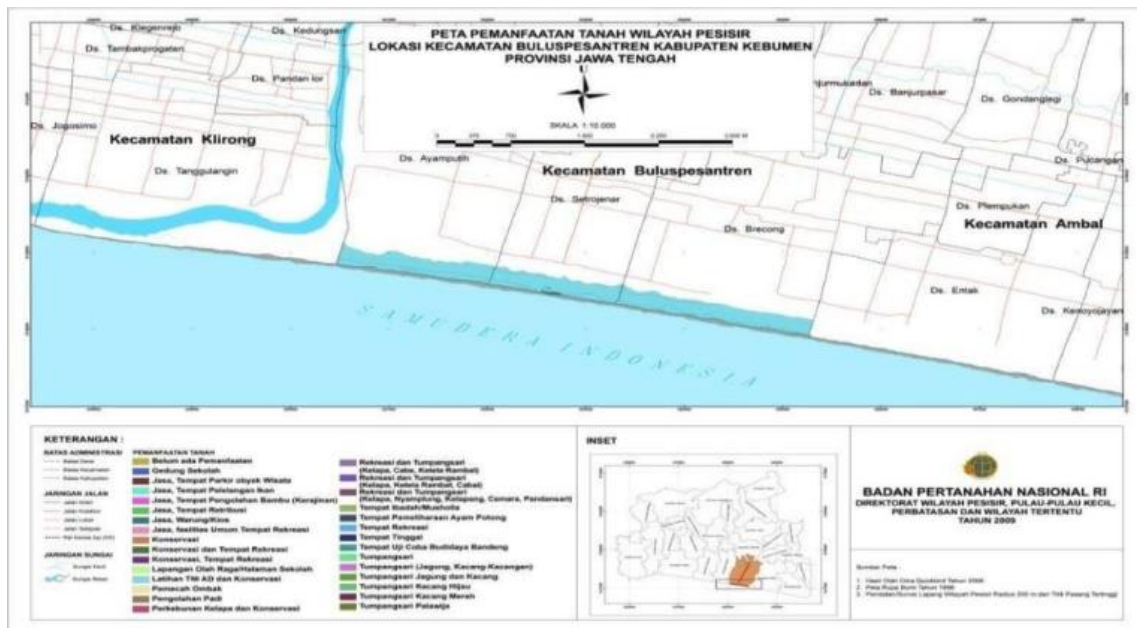


Figure 2: Coastal Land Utilization Map of Buluspesantren District.  
Source: Primary Data, Kebumen District Land Office, 2024.

South Coast of Kebumen is an area in Kebumen Regency located in the southern coastal area. The Urutsewu area consists of 3 sub-districts in Kebumen Regency, namely Buluspesantren District, Ambal District and Mirit District. Urutsewu consists of 21 villages in Buluspesantren District, 32 villages in Ambal District and 25 dsa in Mirit District. The Urutsewu area borders directly on the Indian Ocean, meaning that there are 15 villages in the 3 sub-districts that border directly on the Indian Ocean. Buluspesantren District consists of Ayamputih, Setrojenar and Brecong Villages, while



Ambal District consists of Entak, Kenoyojayan, Ambalresmi, Petangkuran, Kaibon, and Sumberjati Villages. While Mirit District consists of Mirit Petikusan, Tlogodepok, Mirit, Tlogo Pranoto, Lembupurwo and Wiromartan Villages.

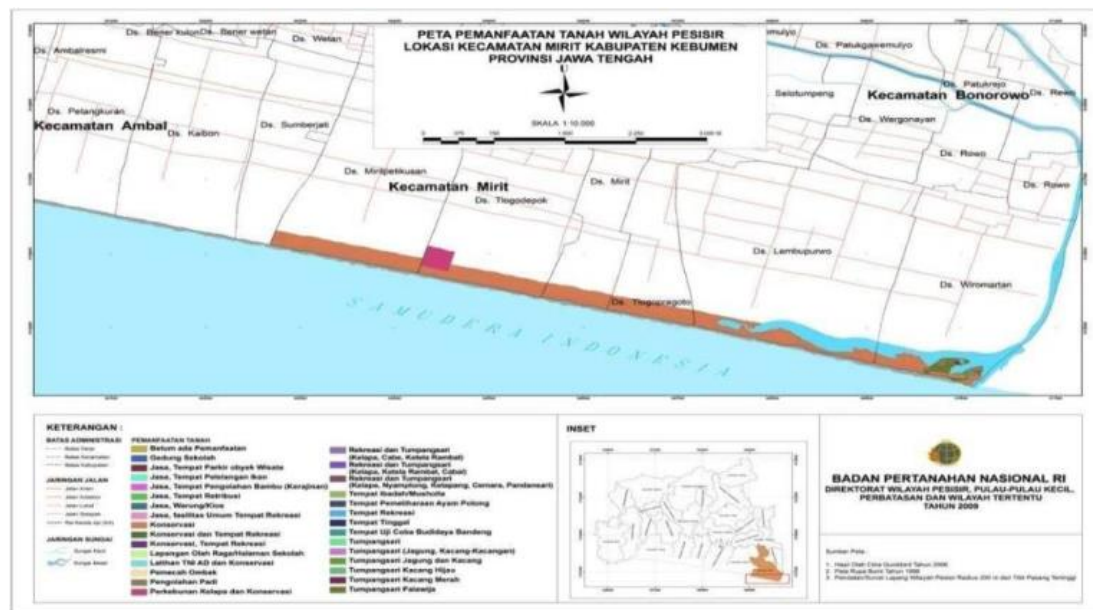


Figure 3: Coastal Land Utilization Map of Mirit District.  
Source: Primary Data, Kebumen District Land Office, 2024.

In addition, the Urutsewu/South Coast area stretches 22.5 km from east to west with a width of 500 to 1000 meters from the coast bordering the Lukulo River and the east bordering the Wawar River.<sup>4</sup> Based on the origin of the land in the Urutsewu area, there are two versions, namely based on the opinion of the state and the community. In addition, the origin of the Urutsewu land is also inseparable from the history and legal regulations that govern Indonesia. The southern coastal area of Kebumen Regency, better known as the Urutsewu area, has tourism and cultural potential. Therefore, land control and management must be wise and environmentally conscious.

The chronology of the case that occurred between the community and the Indonesian Army is as follows (Minutes of Land Case Title, Land Problems Between the Indonesian Army and the Community Over Land Located in Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province, Thursday, May 30, 2013):

- 1) According to the community's confession, they have been cultivating agriculture in the location for quite a long time, including: peanuts, soybeans, corn, cassava, watermelon, melon, and so on and it was not a problem for the Indonesian Army.
- 2) This problem began when the Indonesian Army installed a concrete monument in the safe zone boundary, the community interpreted the concrete monument as the boundary of land control by the Indonesian Army.
- 3) On December 10, 2007, the South Coast Community sent a letter to the IV/Diponegoro Military Commander, the gist of which was the process of staking and demanding that the Indonesian Army immediately remove the concrete monument in question and there was a concrete monument located in Setrojenar Village that had been damaged by the community.
- 4) On February 9, 2009, on the road to the beach (entering the conflict object) about 200 meters from the beach, a permanent gate 4 meters high and 8 meters long was built by a group of residents of Setrojenar Village without permission from the Indonesian Army and the Indonesian Army objected because it disturbed their activities.
- 5) On March 10, 2009, the Commander of Kodim 0709 Kebumen submitted a letter to the Regent of Kebumen numbered B/399/III/2009, the essence of which requested that the permanent gate be dismantled at the location of the TNI AD weapons training/testing location or moved to another



location because it could interfere with shooting practice activities or tactical vehicle testing of the TNI AD.

- 6) On March 20, 2009, the Head of Setrojenar Village sent a letter to the Regent of Kebumen Number: 60/III/2009 regarding the response to the Letter from Dandim 0709 Kebumen and a request to the Regent of Kebumen not to dismantle the gate, copies of which were sent to 22 addresses including the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the TNI Commander.
- 7) On May 14, 2009, a demonstration took place at the Kebumen Regency DPRD building by Pesisir Selatan Farmers, the essence of which was to demand that the Indonesian Army move the location of the TNI AD weapons training/testing ground from Setrojenar Village, Buluspesantren District.
- 8) On March 23, 2011, Pesisir Selatan Farmers again demonstrated at the Kebumen Regency Government and Kebumen DPRD to again demand that the Indonesian Army move the location of the TNI AD Dislitbang and the TNI AD weapons shooting/testing ground from the Pesisir Selatan area.
- 9) From April 1, 2011 to April 13, 2011, Pesisir Selatan Farmers blocked Indonesian Army troops who were going to hold weapons training/testing, so that the training was diverted to Ambal District and Mirit District.
- 10) On Saturday, April 16 2011 at around 14.00 WIB, a clash occurred between Pesisir Selatan Farmers and the Indonesian Army who were guarding the Indonesian Army Research and Development Office Complex, due to the destruction of the Entrance Gate of the Indonesian Army Research and Development Office, and the public trying to enter the Indonesian Army Research and Development Office.

Meanwhile, the main problem occurred between the community and the Indonesian Army in the Urut Sewu area, Kebumen, based on the minutes of the land case conference regarding land issues between the Indonesian Army and the community over land located in Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province on Thursday, May 30, 2013, held at the Central Java Province National Defense Agency Regional Office, namely that the location of the Indonesian Army weapons training / testing ground was claimed by the South Coast Farmers as ancestral land / ancestral inheritance land. The South Coast Farmers believe that the existence of weapons training trials by the Indonesian Army has caused damage to agricultural land and air pollution due to the burning of weapons waste and others.

That when the Indonesian Army installed a concrete monument for the safe zone boundary (in reality the concrete monument was located outside the area of conflict), the community interpreted the concrete monument as the boundary of land control by the Indonesian Army. The position of the parties, both the Setrojenar Village community and the Indonesian Army in the disputed area, has now returned to normal as before the riots, the sharecroppers have returned to their normal activities and are working on the land in the disputed area, for the time being the Indonesian Army is not holding weapons test exercises in Setrojenar Village, Buluspesantren District, the exercises have been diverted to the Ambal District and Mirit District areas.

The Indonesian Army has a number of pieces of evidence that the Urutsewu area has been authorized to the Indonesian Army to be used as a national land location, one of its activities is as a shooting practice location. Evidence of ownership of state land owned by the Indonesian Army includes:

- 1) Information Letter from the Cavalry Center regarding the control of the Shooting Range to Glondong Ambal Resmi dated March 28, 1957;
- 2) Letter from the Head of Region TK II Kebumen Number 590/1404 dated July 31, 1989 regarding the Recommendation for the Work of Adding Facilities to the Ambal Resmi Trial Building;
- 3) Data from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, Directorate General of Taxes, Inspection of Regional Development Contributions, Office of External Affairs TK.I Purworejo;
- 4) Letter from the Directorate General of State Assets, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No.: S-825/KN/2011, dated April 29, 2011, is an asset of the Indonesian Army Registration No.: 30709034, year of ownership 1949, origin of ownership from the transfer from the ex. Netherlands, covering an area of 1,150 Ha in the area of Mirit District, Ambal District and Buluspesantren District, Kebumen Regency. Kebumen Regency Regulation No. 23 of 2012 concerning the Kebumen Regency RTRW for 2011-2031;

- 5) Decree of the Head of the Integrated Licensing and Investment Service Office of Kebumen Regency Number 590/04/KEP/2013; Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 05/P/HUM/2011; and Letter of the Indonesian National Human Rights Commission Number 112/K/PMT/1/2011.

Based on the evidence above, then legally and formally the Indonesian Army has the right to use or utilize land in the area that is currently being disputed by the community. This certainly does not rule out the possibility that if there are people who have legal documents for the land, they can still take legal action, either through litigation or non-litigation.

#### ***4.2. Legal Basis for Land Ownership in Indonesia***

According to Article 1 of the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), the scope of the earth is the surface of the earth, and the body of the earth beneath it and that which is under water. The surface of the earth as part of the earth is also called land. The land referred to is not in the regulation in all aspects, but only regulates one of them, namely land in the legal sense which is called land control rights. The definition of control can be used in a physical sense, also in a legal sense. There is private and public control. Control in the legal sense is control based on rights protected by law and generally gives 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, not handed over to another party. The unclear status of Urut Sewu land control is currently because it has not been registered, but the reality in the field since the beginning of its cultivation has alternated between the community and the TNI, but over time there has been conflict. With the dynamic and developing conditions of society, it must be realized that this will give rise to the potential for quite large conflicts, both vertical conflicts between the government and the people, as well as horizontal conflicts.

#### ***4.3. Legal Basis for Land Control by the Indonesian Army in the Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen, Central Java***

Based on a letter issued by the Directorate General of State Assets of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number: S-825/KN/2011 dated April 29, 2011, the land in the Urutsewu area is an asset of the Indonesian Army with Registration Number: 30709034, ownership year 1949 originating from the handover of the KNIL on July 25, 1950 with an area of 1,150 Ha spread across Mirit District, Ambal District and Buluspesantren District. To secure the assets, the Indonesian Army installed fences and stakes around the area. The Urutsewu land has been measured by the Measurement Officer from the Central Java Province BPN Regional Office in 2010-2011.

The measurement results of the Central Java Province BPN Regional Office in the Army Research and Development Research and Development Area conducted on May 25 to 2011. June 1, 2011, the coordinate data was obtained which was located in Wiromartan Village, Tlogopragot Village, Mirit Village, Lembupurwo Village, Miritpetikusan Village, Tlogodepok Village, Sumberjati Village, Petangkuran Village, Kaibon Village, Ambalresmi Village, Kenoyojayan Village, and Sumberjati Village. The results of the measurement were a total area of 665.3654 hectares, 493.8849 hectares of which were in the form of land, 128.5677 hectares in the form of coastal areas and 42.9128 hectares in the form of bays.

The reason for the Indonesian Army to maintain the Urutsewu region as a Defense area is because the South Coast of Java directly borders Australia which is separated by the Indian Ocean. This position makes the south of Java a border area for Indonesia with other countries. For the Indonesian Army, the border has an important meaning for a country, not only as a political issue but also a social issue. Based on the geopolitical aspect, the border is associated with efforts to maintain security and defense stability to maintain the sovereignty of the country. Related to social issues, defense is associated with aspects of humans, society and the environment around the border. It can be concluded that the border not only guards the front line of the country from threats from other countries but guarding the border also involves how to guard the community socially, economically and politically as well as its ecological conditions.

#### ***4.4. Analysis of Land Dispute Resolution Process Through Mediation in Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency***

Regulations on mediation were first regulated through the formulation of Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution. However, this Law does not discuss the procedures for implementing mediation in detail. Until in 2003, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia issued Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2008 concerning Mediation Procedures in Court as has been refined through Regulation of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016. Mediation is a method of resolving disputes peacefully that is appropriate, effective, and can open wider access for the Parties to obtain a satisfactory and just settlement.

The National Land Agency (BPN) has issued Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2009 concerning the Policy and Strategy of the Head of the BPN of the Republic of Indonesia in Handling and Resolving Disputes, Conflicts and Land Cases in 2009, guided by Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency No. 34 of 2007 concerning Technical Instructions (Juknis) for Handling and Settlement of Land Problems. There are 10 (ten) technical instructions in the decision of the Head of BPN, which regulate the handling of problems in the land sector. One of them concerns the Mediation Implementation Mechanism, which is formulated through Technical Instructions No. 5/JUKNIS/DV/2007 concerning the Mediation Implementation Mechanism, issued on May 31, 2007. The existence of these regulations should be a way out for people who have problems in the land sector.

Based on the results of research conducted by the author, the land dispute between the community and the Indonesian Army in the Ambal area, Urut Sewu, Kebumen Regency is a form of vertical conflict. The reason is because there is a difference in the level of power held by the disputing parties. The Indonesian Army is considered to have higher power compared to the community who are just ordinary people. Research in the Ambal area basically looks at what is known about the subject of the dispute between the Indonesian Army and the Pesisir Selatan Farmers. The object of the dispute is the location of the TNI AD weapons training/testing ground in Mirit District, Ambal District and Buluspesantren District which covers 3 Districts, and this location is known as the Ambal area, Urut Sewu.

The prolonged resolution of this dispute does not rule out the possibility that it will spread to other villages in the area of the TNI AD weapons training/testing ground. The main problem is that the location of the TNI AD weapons training/testing ground above is claimed by the Pesisir Selatan Farmers that the land is ancestral land/ancestral inheritance land. South Coast Farmers believe that the TNI AD's weapons test exercises have caused damage to agricultural land and air pollution due to the burning of weapons waste and others. This problem began when the TNI AD installed a concrete monument in the safe zone boundary which the community interpreted as the boundary of land control by the TNI AD.

Both parties in dispute, both the community and the TNI, did not reach an agreement during the first mediation. The community still considered the land to be theirs, while the TNI felt that it was state land designated by the TNI as a military training ground, so the mediation continued with each of the two parties being asked by the mediation team to immediately collect authentic evidence in the form of letters regarding the land in the Urut Sewu area.

The current position of the parties, both the community in the Ambal area and the TNI AD, has returned to normal as before the riots, the sharecroppers have returned to their normal activities and are working on the land in the disputed area. Meanwhile, the TNI AD continues to hold weapons testing exercises in Ambal District and Mirit District. The TNI AD did not conduct training in Setrojenar Village, Buluspesantren District, because the area is still considered a conflict area.

In the process of certifying land rights for the location of the TNI AD weapons test training location, the TNI AD has taken the following steps: first, submitting a measurement that includes locations in

the Mirit and Ambal Districts and Buluspesantren Districts where the measurements have been completed; second, the location in Setrojenar village has not been requested for measurement because the situation is not yet conducive; third, currently the TNI AD is trying to prepare complete files for the land rights application process (certificate); and fourth, specifically for the location of the TNI AD weapons training/testing location in Mirit District, the Regent can only issue a location determination for development (one of the requirements for completeness of the rights application files) after the revision of the Kebumen Regency RTRW Regulation is stipulated.

Development of Handling based on the report of the data collection and research results conducted by the Land Research Team of the Kebumen Regency Land Office which is tasked with cross-checking data from the disputing parties, ownership of coastal land and re-measuring land boundaries, obtained data that the TNI AD asset lands used for shooting ranges and weapons / testing in the Mirit District area based on the Kebumen Regency spatial plan are designated as HANKAM areas.

Based on the results of the land research team meeting on Wednesday, July 16, 2014 at the Kebumen Regency Land Office which was then followed up with a land research team meeting held on August 13, 2014, each Village Head filed an objection to the application for use rights by the Ministry of Land of the Republic of Indonesia, the details of the objections from each Village are as follows:

- 1) What is requested is not State Land but Village Land / Village Assets.
- 2) The requested land has been controlled by the community since the Japanese Occupation.
- 3) The land controlled by the Ministry of Land Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia at the location is not since 1950.
- 4) The land controlled by the Ministry of Land Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia is the Object of Dispute Land in the South Coastal area of Kebumen.

Due to the objection of the Village Head known to each Village Consultative Body at the location of the Application for Use Rights by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Cq. Ministry of Land Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, then the Application for Use Rights for the time being the land research team cannot proceed to the next stage of the process, while waiting for direction and guidance from the National Land Agency of Central Java Province.

Various efforts and strategies have been carried out by the Kebumen regional government mediator team, including the following:

a) Conciliation

On November 8, 2007, a coordination meeting was held to resolve the Pesisir Pelatan land in the Pendopo of Buluspesantren District, led by the Buluspesantren sub-district head and attended by the Muspika, Kodim 0709 Kebumen, Dislitbang, Dansubdenzibang 022 Purworejo, Head of Ayamputih, Setrojenar and Brecong Villages, Head of BPD 3 Villages. Former Head of Setrojenar Village 2 (people) and residents from 3 (Villages). The results of the deliberation were that the community requested a re-measurement of the TNI land boundary 500 m from the shoreline, the installation of boundary markers must be removed and replaced with other signs not TNI AD signs and both parties not to claim each other's land status. 2) On February 20, 2009, a coordination meeting was held in the Buluspesantren District hall regarding the construction of a gate without permission. Attended by Kodim 0709 Kebumen, Muspika and community leaders. Kodim 0709 emphasized that the shooting range of the TNI AD Dislitbng Buluspesantren may not be converted into any function except for shooting practice, all activities in the shooting range area must have permission from the TNI AD/Commander of IV Diponegoro Military Command.

b) Arbitration

- 1) On April 18, 2008 in Building F, Kebumen Regent's Meeting Room, an Audience was held between Pesisir Selatan Farmers led by Mr. Seniman totaling 50 people with elements of Kebumen Regency Government, Kebumen Land Office and Kodim 0709 Kebumen which was a follow-up to the meeting at the Kebumen DPRD on December 13, 2007.

- 2) On April 7, 2009, held in the closed meeting room building, the discussion was about the completion of the permanent Gate at the shooting range of the Buluspesantren TNI AD Research and Development Office which was attended by Kodim 0709 Lieutenant Colonel Inf Sidhi Purnomo, Head of the Buluspesantren TNI AD Research and Development Office Representative, Buluspesantren Danramil and Buluspesantren Police Chief. The results were as follows:
  - a. Pesisir Selatan Farmers continue to reject the implementation of TNI AD weapons training and trials before the land issue is resolved. b) If implemented, Pesisir Selatan Farmers are not responsible if unwanted things happen.
  - b. In connection with the above problems, the weapons trial exercise should be moved to another location.
  - c. The Regent of Kebumen reported this problem to the Governor of Central Java by sending a Letter Number: 342/0639 dated July 21, 2009, regarding the Rejection of Residents Against the Exercise at the Dislitang TNI AD Buluspesantren.

c) Compromise

- 1) Gathering between the Indonesian Army, the Kebumen Regency Government and Urutsewu Community Leaders including Setrojenar on Tuesday, October 20, 2009 at the Hall of the Kebumen Regent's Official Residence, it was agreed that the land problem between the Indonesian Army Research and Development Agency and the Urutsewu community including Setrojenar Village, Buluspesantren District, Kebumen Regency would temporarily become Status Quo, meaning that the use of land for activities would be carried out as before the problem (the Indonesian Army could carry out training as usual and farmers could carry out farming activities).
- 2) Stelemate Field review on March 24, 2011 by the Kebumen Regent accompanied by the Kebumen Police Chief, the Kebumen DPRD Chairman, the Government Assistant, the Head of Government Administration and the Kebumen Land Office. The Regent emphasized that the Kebumen Regency Government could not decide on its own the land problem in the Pesisir Selatan area because the Government had decided that the area was designated for national defense and security interests.

d) Stelemate

The field review was conducted on March 24, 2011 by the Regent of Kebumen accompanied by the Kebumen Police Chief, the Chairman of the Kebumen DPRD, the Assistant to the Government, Head of the Governance Division, and the Kebumen Land Office.

e) Mediation

On April 28, 2011, Pesisir Selatan Farmers held an Audience with the Head of the Central Java Province BPN Regional Office in Semarang with the conclusion that the BPN did not have proof of ownership of the rights of the community at the Conflict or Dispute location in Setrojenar Village, Buluspesantren District, Kebumen. If the community feels they have proof of land ownership, they should show it to the Kebumen Land Office by bringing original evidence that can be accounted for. The BPN will not make it difficult for the Kebumen Regency Government to decide on its own land issues in the area intended for national defense and security interests.

Efforts to resolve land conflicts or disputes between the community and the Indonesian Army are carried out by the related parties, namely the Community, the Indonesian Army, the Village Government, and other related parties. Each party maintains its aspirations that the land belongs to the TNI or the community. If the resolution of the problem is not supported by evidence and documents that are valid according to the law, it will be difficult to find a way out. Not only that, the lack of communication from both parties in resolving the problem can also make the conflict or dispute difficult to resolve when the aspirations of each party become rigid. The rigid aspirations of both parties in dispute strain the relationship between the two parties, making it difficult to reach a mutual agreement. In fact, consensus can be sought if they are willing to sit together and compromise so that no one feels disadvantaged in this problem.

Each party strengthens their opinion, from the farmers or residents of the village said that they have evidence in the form of a village Letter C, as proof of ownership of village land. While the TNI has stronger evidence, namely evidence in the form of SHNo.4/1994 where the legal basis for land ownership is the transfer of land by the KNL on June 25, 1950, and Presidential Decree No. 4/1960 concerning all spoils of war controlled by the State and divided according to their location, as well as a permit from the Regent to conduct training in the Setrojenar Village area. The TNI AD also refers to the land along the coast as state land designated for the Indonesian Army's defense and security training ground.

Another effort made by the local government is to form a special committee to resolve the problem. The special committee consists of 9 people, but each has its own opinion, some are pro and some are against this problem. The village government itself has also tried to resolve this problem by visiting the Regent and holding a meeting to discuss this problem, but no solution has been found.

The way to resolve this dispute is indeed very difficult, there must be a third party to handle this problem. This third party is truly neutral, wise, and firm, so that it does not side with one of the disputing parties. As mentioned, according to Soerjono Soekanto, about how to resolve the conflict, namely in resolving this problem using a third party, the third party must take several steps such as, Arbitration (abritation) where the third party listens to complaints from both parties. The second is mediation, the mediator can help gather facts, establish broken communication, clarify and clarify the problem and find a way to solve the problem in an integrated manner in the sense that it is appropriate and right so that each party is willing to accept the decision.

Efforts have been made, namely through mediation where the mediator is the Kebumen regional government by forming a special committee team but there has been no proper meeting point in resolving the problem. From the Setrojenar community, it was stated that the Setrojenar Village community prefers the training location to be moved not to the Setrojenar Village area but to find a large area for military training and weapons testing. Meanwhile, the Indonesian Army also wants the same place, especially since the training location from the Indonesian Army is incidental, meaning it is only for a certain time.

Based on the theory of dispute resolution by Dean G Pruitt and Jeffrey Z. Rubin, it can be said that handling disputes through mediation, from the government and related institutions, both from the regions and the center, still encounters obstacles in handling the problem, so there is no proper meeting point. Dean G Pruitt and Jeffrey Z. Rubin can explain that there are 5 (five) methods that can be taken in mediation efforts, as follows (Pruitt 2004):

- 1) Contending, which is trying to implement a solution that is preferred by one party over the other. This has certainly been done by both the community and the Indonesian Army by offering that the land in the Mirit and Ambal Districts and Buluspesantren Districts of Kebumen Regency can be cultivated and planted with fruit as before, but the community still demands full ownership rights to the land on the grounds of inheritance from their ancestors.
- 2) Yielding, which is lowering one's own aspirations and being willing to accept shortcomings from what is actually desired. Similar to the previous explanation, the Indonesian Army as the holder of the official certificate from the state for the disputed land has yielded by allowing the community to cultivate the land. However, it is not the Indonesian Army's domain to decide to own the land, because the Indonesian Army is only given the right to use it as a training area.
- 3) Problem solving, which is finding alternatives that satisfy both parties. Several meetings and gatherings have been held by the Indonesian Army with the surrounding community and were also attended by local government officials. However, an agreement has not been reached. Each still holds on to the legal basis they have.
- 4) Withdrawing, which means choosing to leave the dispute situation, both physically and psychologically. This is related to the next point, namely In action (silent).
- 5) In action (silent), which means doing nothing. In 2020, the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Army (KSAD) General Andika Perkasa said that he would not make any decisions regarding land that did not yet have a certificate of use rights. The Indonesian Army will only be guided by land that



has been issued a certificate from the BPN, while for land that has not been certified, the Indonesian Army is committed to not trying to touch or manage it.

The deadlock in the mediation process is also suspected to be due to doubts from the community regarding the certificate held by the Indonesian Army. In fact, based on information from the BPN, data has been obtained that the land is state land. That the measurement process carried out by the TNI is in accordance with the village map and letter C. If the community wants to re-certify the coastal area as carried out by the Indonesian Army, they are welcome to do so as long as they have valid legal grounds. There has been no agreement between the Indonesian Army and residents, one of the reasons being that there is no valid boundary marker between the land owned by the Indonesian Army and residents, and there is still provocation from NGOs or individuals who make residents unwilling to mediate and unwilling to admit that the land belongs to the Indonesian Army.

Based on alternative conflict resolution through mediation that has been carried out in the Mirit and Ambal Districts and Buluspesantren Districts of Kebumen Regency which experienced the deadlock, the researcher is of the opinion that the best solution is to continue to prioritize resolution through deliberation to reach a consensus, to obtain the best decision. The 'win-win solution' is the main resolution concept that must be taken by the Indonesian Army and the community, in order to resolve the polemic of land disputes in the Ambal Urut Sewu Region, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province. The National Land Agency (BPN) has issued Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2009 concerning the Policy and Strategy of the Head of the BPN of the Republic of Indonesia in Handling and Resolving Land Disputes, Conflicts and Cases in 2009, guided by Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency No. 34 of 2007 concerning Technical Instructions (Juknis) for Handling and Resolving Land Problems. There are 10 (ten) technical instructions in the decree of the Head of the BPN, which regulate the handling of problems in the land sector. One of them concerns the Mediation Implementation Mechanism, which is formulated through Technical Instructions No. 5/JUKNIS/DV/2007 concerning the Implementation Mechanism for Mediation, published on May 31, 2007. The existence of this regulation should be a way out for people who have problems in the land sector.

Based on the results of research conducted by the author, the land dispute between the community and the Indonesian Army in the Ambal area, Urut Sewu, Kebumen Regency is a form of vertical conflict. The reason is because there is a difference in the level of power held by the disputing parties. The Indonesian Army is considered to have higher power compared to the community who are just ordinary people. Research in the Ambal area basically looks at what is known about the subject of the dispute between the Indonesian Army and the Pesisir Selatan Farmers. The object of the dispute is the location of the training/test location.

## **5. Conclusion**

### **5.1. Conclusion**

Legally, the Indonesian Army Kodam IV/Diponegoro has the legality to use or utilize land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province based on a letter from the Directorate General of State Assets, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number: S-825/KN/2011 dated April 29, 2011 which confirms that the land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province is an asset of the Indonesian Army with Registration Number: 30709034, ownership year 1949 originating from the handover of the KNIL on July 25, 1950 with an area of 1,150 Ha spread across Mirit District, Ambal District and Buluspesantren District.

Based on the documentary evidence, it is clear that the land is state land that is authorized to the Indonesian Army. In addition, the Indonesian Army has a number of other evidences showing that the Ambal Urut Sewu Area in Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province is state land authorized to the Indonesian Army to be used as a national land location where one of its activities is as a shooting practice location. The legal basis owned by the Indonesian Army is a certificate of use rights, while the legal basis owned by the community is Letter C. Meanwhile, the Letter C Book is not proof of land

ownership but only as proof of tax payments, as stated in the Supreme Court Jurisprudence No. 0234K/PDT/1992. So the power of Letter C is weaker compared to the certificate of use rights.

There are various channels that can be taken by each disputing party to obtain a solution to the dispute over duplication of control over part of the training land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province. The disputing parties can take litigation and/or non-litigation routes. The litigation route is through the judicial institutions, namely the General Court and the State Administrative Court. While the non-litigation route can be taken through reconciliation, negotiation, arbitration, and mediation. The National Land Agency (BPN) has issued Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2009 concerning the Policy and Strategy of the Head of the BPN of the Republic of Indonesia in Handling and Resolving Land Disputes, Conflicts and Cases in 2009, guided by Decree of the Head of the National Land Agency No. 34 of 2007 concerning Technical Instructions (Juknis) for Handling and Resolving Land Problems. There are 10 (ten) technical instructions in the Head of BPN's decision, which regulate the handling of problems in the land sector.

One of them is regarding the Mediation Implementation Mechanism, which is formulated through Technical Instruction No. 5/JUKNIS/DV/2007 concerning the Mediation Implementation Mechanism, issued on May 31, 2007. The existence of this regulation should be a way out for people who have problems in the land sector. Steps to resolve the duplication of control over part of the training land in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province can be done, among others, by checking the validity of the certificate at the local land office, if both certificates are recorded, complaints, objections, and appeals can be filed. The deadlock in the mediation process is suspected to be due to doubts from the community regarding the certificate held by the Indonesian Army.

In fact, based on information from the BPN, data has been obtained that the land is state land. Based on alternative conflict resolution through mediation that has been carried out in the Mirit and Ambal Districts and Buluspesantren Districts of Kebumen Regency which experienced a deadlock, this can be understood because in order to resolve the problem through mediation, the Indonesian Army experienced many obstacles both from the legal aspect, territorial development aspect and other social aspects including political aspects, resolution through deliberation to reach consensus must be the spearhead of the best resolution, a 'win-win solution' is the main resolution concept that must be taken by the Indonesian Army and the community, in order to resolve the polemic of land disputes in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area of Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

1. To provide optimal legal protection in the use of State Property, it is necessary to establish regulations for resolving land issues for State Property.
2. It is hoped that the government will pay more attention to the legal certainty of the status of land occupied by the Indonesian Army which is included in State Property so that the fulfillment of citizens' rights to live and live properly can be fulfilled, so that in the future it is hoped that there will be no more land disputes between the community and the Indonesian Army or other Ministries/Government Institutions.
3. For people who have land ownership certificates in several locations, the land must be verified, if proven to be genuine and valid, the state must acknowledge that the land belongs to the community that has the certificate.
4. For state-owned land that has been cultivated by residents, permits must still be given as long as it does not interfere with the shooting practice process carried out by the Indonesian Army, so that the community also benefits from the management of the land.
5. The dispute resolution process between the Indonesian Army and the community in the Ambal Urut Sewu Area, Kebumen Regency, Central Java Province must prioritize mediation as much as possible through peaceful means so that a win-win solution is obtained.

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