JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF BORDER AREA LAND REGISTRATION AND CONSOLIDATION FROM AN ECOSYSTEM PERSPECTIVE THE ERA OF FIVE POINT ZERO DESTRUCTION

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Abstract
Land Registration and Consolidation is a policy in the agrarian and land sector which in a constitutionalist approach is an obligation of the Government in all dimensions of Government management and administration, public services, and all aspects and dimensions of the National life system. Therefore, the author is determined to present the central theme in this journal, namely with the title "Judicial Analysis of Border Area Land Registration and Consolidation in the Ecosystem Perspective of the Five Point Zero Disruption Era". This type of journal writing focuses on the type of normative legal writing. The data used to analyze the problem in question relies on secondary data. The approach methodology is carried out using legal research, through library research, prioritizing qualitative analysis. The theory used to analyze the problem formulation framework in question is by applying Volkgeist theory as a grand theory, namely, the theory of the national soul based on the theory of Friedrich Carl Von Savigny. As a middle theory, it uses the legal theory of Talcott Parsons, famous for his structural functionalism theory, while the applied theory uses the theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) by Jeremy Bentham (applied theory). Referring to the analytical content in this journal, the results are specifically related to land registration and consolidation in border areas in the ecosystem perspective of the five-point zero disruption era, according to the mandate of constitutionalism which must be implemented by the Government in a sustainable manner (sustainability). The main aim is to strengthen the understanding of the sovereignty of the State and nation, understand the sovereignty of the people, understand Indonesia as a rule-of-law state, and at the same time strengthen the understanding of the national economy and social welfare.
I. Introduction

Based on the construction of the central theme and title as stated in this journal, namely: "Judicial Analysis of Border Area Land Registration and Consolidation in the Ecosystem Perspective of the Five Point Zero Destruction Era", information can be presented related to several fundamental variables to be analyzed further in the discussion chapter, namely variables relating to land registration and consolidation in border areas. Next are variables related to the realization of an ecosystem in the era of five-point zero disruption (Ari Darmastuti, 2020).

Regarding several constructions of variables as intended in the section above, the discussion must of course be adjusted to the framework and construction of the problem formulation. Thus, related to the framework/construction of the problem formulation that will be analyzed in this journal are: How are legal regulations, implementation, obstacle factors, and solutions in the context of implementing land registration and consolidation programs and policies in border areas, which are integrated into the era faced by the nation and state of Indonesia today, namely in responding to the five-point zero disruption era ecosystem paradigm.

In connection with the above, after identifying the central theme and several important variables contained in this journal, special preliminary information will be presented regarding the urgency and/or importance of implementing land registration and consolidation (Idham, 2016) in border areas. This matter, especially in a practical approach, has been mandated in Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles Regulations, which is usually abbreviated to the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), State Gazette of 1960, Number 104 and Supplement to State Gazette Number 2043, signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Soekarno, on September 24 1960, which to this day is confirmed and celebrated every year as National Agrarian Day.

Meanwhile, especially regarding land registration (AP. Parlindungan, 2009) in Indonesia, in a limited manner based on Article 19 of UUPA Number 5 of 1960, it is emphasized that: (1) To ensure legal certainty by the Government, land registration is carried out throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia according to the provisions regulated by Government Regulations. (2) The registration referred to in paragraph (1) of this article includes: a. land mapping and bookkeeping measurements; b. registration of land rights and transfer of these rights; c. Providing letters of proof of rights, which act as a strong means of proof. (3) Land registration is carried out taking into account the state and community conditions, socio-economic traffic needs, and the possibility of implementation, according to the consideration of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs. (4) The Government Regulation regulates the fees related to registration as referred to in paragraph (1) above, with the provision that people who cannot afford it are exempted from paying these fees (https://journal.unsika.ac.id/index.php).

Relevant to the above, especially in a formal juridical approach (R. Soepomo, 2002) is that what is meant by Land Registration is a series of activities carried out by the Government continuously, continuously, and regularly, including collection, processing, bookkeeping, and presentation and maintenance of physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and lists, regarding plots of land and apartment units, including the provision of letters of proof of title to plots of land for which there are already existing rights and ownership rights to apartment units as well as certain rights that burden him. This has been expressly regulated and stipulated in Government Regulation Number 24 of 1997 concerning land registration, State Gazette of 1997, Number 59.

Meanwhile, what is meant by Land Consolidation in the normative juridical sense/terminology is land policy regarding the restructuring of land control and use as well as land acquisition efforts for development purposes, to improve the quality of the environment and maintain natural resources by involving the active participation of the community. This is regulated in the Regulation of the Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1991 concerning Land Consolidation.
The latest development regarding the meaning of Land Consolidation (Idham, 2004) has been revised/refined in such a way, confirming that what is meant by Land Consolidation, is a policy of reorganizing control, ownership, use, and utilization of land and space by spatial planning plans as well as efforts to provide land for public interest to improve environmental quality and maintain natural resources by involving active community participation. This is regulated and determined based on the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2019 concerning Land Consolidation, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 756.

In line with the central theme (Suteki, et al, 2018) as raised and explained in this journal, in this background section, we will explain several important things related to the content of the five-point zero disruption era ecosystem, and its existence and integration with implementation. agrarian and land policies, especially for border areas. For this reason, the meaning of ecosystem will be explained in responding to a real situation in the era of five-point zero disruption.

Relevant to what is stated in the section above, what is meant by ecosystem in the etymological dimension is a condition in the diversity dimension of a community and its environment which functions as an ecological unit in nature. Furthermore, related to the meaning of ecosystem, is related to the existence of organic communities consisting of plants and animals, along with other habitats. Likewise, the meaning of ecosystem is defined as a special condition where a community of living organisms and components of non-living organisms from an environment interact with each other. In the author's opinion, the meaning of the ecosystem in question is that it is a sub-part of the system as a whole, which in carrying out its functions has an integrated relationship between one part and another to realize certain goals.

Another important variable (Elisabeth Nurhaini Butarbutar, 2018) listed in the journal title above, is the vocabulary of disruption. Etymologically, what is meant by disruption is something that is uprooted from its roots. In the current era of the Covid-19 pandemic, the meaning of the vocabulary of disruption is very popular. Related to this, the word "disruption" is an era or period where massive and fundamental innovation and change occurs which changes all systems, arrangements, and landscape construction that have existed so far, leading to changes in thinking and acting in the direction and ways that are new. In the ecosystem dimension, the disruption was triggered by the development of digital technology, which is changing very quickly. Likewise, in the context of implementing Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in border, rural, coastal, and small island areas, it must be carried out by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as by other related Ministries and/or Institutions with the realization and utilization of developments in the all-digital world of Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

In connection with the above, this section will also explain the meaning of border areas (Luthfi Muta’ali, et al, 2018). This phrase contains two words, namely territory and border. The etymological meaning of region is an area (power, government, supervision, etc.); regional environment (province, district, sub-district); - administrative work environment of central government apparatus carrying out general government tasks in the regions; - between regions within the boundaries between a post office; - regional work which is the authority in carrying out tasks: remote sub-districts are still included - this district work. Meanwhile, the meaning of border is boundary; - areas or dividing lines between political units (states); areas near the border: Indonesian areas in the West Kalimantan region request special attention. Thus, the meaning of a border region is that it is an area of government authority, where administratively, from the implementation dimension of the government administration system, there is a dividing line between political units (the State) and/or areas close to certain territorial boundaries.

Regarding the matter in question, especially regarding the existence of border areas
for the Indonesian nation and state, in the author’s opinion, the existence of border areas referred to geopolitically (Admiral Susanto, Dicky R, 2014) has a very important and strategic position. In the axiological approach, border areas within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must be emphasized politically and legally that they are the leading areas and at the same time are the face and mirror of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, Land Registration and Consolidation, especially at border areas, is a constitutional obligation, it is a constitutional obligation of the government to strengthen the understanding of the sovereignty of the State and nation, the understanding of the sovereignty of the people, the understanding of Indonesia as a rule of law and at the same time to strengthen the understanding of the National Economy and Social Welfare.

In line with what has been explained in the section above, in existing and empirical terms in the field, especially related to the implementation (Idham, 2011) of Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, which is integrated with the five-point zero disruption era ecosystem, in reality until now the Government and the State has not been present optimally to fulfill its obligations, main tasks and constitutional functions in the context of carrying out land registration and consolidation in a sustainable manner (sustainability).

In the author’s opinion, what is intended in the paragraph above is to show the occurrence (Jonaedi Efendi, 2018) of inequality (gap phenomenon). This means that there has been a discrepancy in what should be ordered by statutory regulations (das sollen), and in reality, it is not by what is in the field/empirical (das sein). The inequality in question is what drives the author’s passion and desire to highlight and expand and at the same time carry out an analysis of the title in this journal, namely "Judicial Analysis of Border Area Land Registration and Consolidation in the Ecosystem Perspective of the Five Point Zero Disruption Era". The expected results are still hypothetical, the aim and objective of writing this journal are that by carrying out Land Registration and Consolidation of border areas in the ecosystem perspective of the era of five-point zero disruption, it will be able to strengthen the understanding of the State and nation sovereignty, understanding of people’s sovereignty, understanding Indonesia as a rule of law country and at the same time to strengthen the understanding of the National Economy and Social Welfare.

Referring to and based on the construction of the central theme which is the title of this journal, the construction (Johnny Ibrahim, 2018) of the problem formulation that will be analyzed is how to regulate the law, implementation, obstacle factors, and registration solutions, Land Consolidation of border areas in the ecosystem perspective of the five-point era of disruption zero? Through the framework/construction of the problem formulation as intended, the author will then sort it and group it into three analysis/discussion sub-topics, namely regarding: -Legal Regulation of Land Registration and Consolidation in Regions from the Five Point Zero Disruptive Ecosystem Perspective; -Implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in Regions from the Five Point Zero Disruption Ecosystem Perspective; and - Constraints/Barriers Factors, Registration Solutions, Land Consolidation in Regions from the Five Point Zero Disruptive Ecosystem Perspective.

In the next section, we will explain the literature sources that will be used in the context of writing this journal. By the central theme as stated in the title of this journal, integrated with several variables contained in this journal, and aligned with the construction of the problem formulation as presented above, the literature sources that will be used are essentially focused on data that is secondary. The use of literary sources is actually to account for the truth of the dimensions of the nature of science, namely from the aspects of ontology, epistemology, and axiology.

Relevant to the existence of (I Made, Pasek Diantha, 2016) literature sources which are secondary data, were obtained by the author by conducting library research. Specifically regarding the type of secondary data, it is divided into three legal materials, namely primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. It is primary legal material, and all statutory regulations as a source of positive law in Indonesia. The primary
legal material is a collection of statutory regulations contained in the hierarchy of laws in Indonesia, namely by the provisions of Article 7 of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (LN.2011-82, TLN. 5234) in conjunction with Law Number 15 of 2019, concerning Amendments to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (LN.2019-183, TLN.6398), the type and sequence of which are: -Law The Foundation of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945; -Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia; -Law/Government Regulation instead of Law (Perpu); -Government regulations; -Presidential Regulation (Perpres); -Provincial Regional Regulations; and - Regency/City Regional Regulations.

Related to the above, this section explains secondary legal materials. Secondary legal materials, which are also indirect data, regarding the type consist of: - all books written by experts relating to substance and/or material and content related to the central theme mentioned above, and all books written by experts which are related; -Indonesia Dictionary; -Law Dictionary; and -Encyclopedia. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials are derivatives of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, one of which is Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), Implementation Instructions (Juklak), and Technical Instructions (Juknis) which relate to the content analyzed in this journal. In line with this, specifically regarding literature sources from the secondary data aspect, namely in the form of primary legal materials in the form of other related laws and regulations will be used in the context of analyzing the construction of the problem formulation in this journal.

2. Research Method

In line with the construction of the problem formulation as explained in the section above, related to the methodology used in writing this journal, namely by applying a system approach method which focuses on legal research and at the same time the writing method is based on and relies on data that is normative (I Made Pasek Diantha, 2019), namely based on secondary data in the form of and sourced from various related laws and regulations, and supported by various literary sources, journals (text books) as well as various other literary sources such as dissertations, theses, papers, journals, magazines, newspapers and other sources such as those from websites/internet. Specifically related to the type or qualifications of research/writing in this journal, the starting point is and focuses on the type of normative legal writing (Soerjono Soekanto, Srimamudji, 2013) or what is called doctrinal which is supported by empirical legal writing or what is called non-doctrinal.

The application of this methodology, associated with writing this journal, is integrated with the construction of the problem formulation. The content of this methodology must be linear with the problem formulation. In the methodological approach, to carry out an analysis of the construction of the problem in question, when a discussion is carried out, the relevant data used as the basis for the analysis is secondary data and is supported by primary data. Related to the above, from the methodological dimension several legal theories will also be applied. In this regard, the existence of the volkgeist legal theory is used as a grand theory, namely a theory of the national soul based on the theory of Friedrich Carl Von Savigny. For middle theory, Talcott Parsons is famous for his theory of structural functionalism. Meanwhile, applied theory uses the theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) by Jeremy Bentham.

3. Results and Discussion

1. Legal Arrangements for Land Registration and Consolidation in Border, Coastal, and Small Island Areas from a Disruptive Ecosystem Perspective Five point zero

In the practical operational dimension (Idham, 2018), especially in terms of the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in Indonesia, from the aspect of the order and/or set of statutory regulations, in fact, in a formal juridical manner, the legal arrangements have
been regulated and determined in an integrated way in sources of positive law in Indonesia. For land registration, the legal regulations are clearly and firmly regulated and stipulated in Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles, which is usually called and abbreviated as the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), which was signed by the President Soekarno's first Republic of Indonesia on September 24, 1960, as recorded in the 1960 State Gazette, Number 104 and Supplement to the State Gazette Number 2043.

About the matter in question, the legal regulations (Idham, 2019) as regulated and stipulated in Article 19 of UUPA Number 5 of 1960 emphasize that to ensure legal certainty the Government is holding land registration throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia according to the provisions regulated with Government Regulations. Then it was also emphasized that the implementation of land registration includes: - measuring, mapping, and bookkeeping - registration of land rights and transfer of certain rights; and - providing proof of title documents, which act as strong evidence. It was further emphasized that land registration is carried out taking into account the state and community conditions, socio-economic traffic needs, and the possibility of implementation, according to the considerations of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs. In the last paragraph of Article 19, it is stated that in the Government Regulation, the fees related to the registration mentioned above are regulated, with the provision that people who cannot afford it are exempted from paying these fees (https://www.kompas.com)

Paying attention to the construction of legal norms as stated in Article 19 of UUPA Number 5 of 1960, that the implementation of Land Registration in all regions of Indonesia the one carrying out the land registration in question, the legal subject is attached to the Government, and this is also an obligation that is permanently attached sustainably (Oekan S. Abdoellah, 2016) to the Government. In the paradigm dimension of the constitutionalism ecosystem, from the results of the implementation of Land Registration, one of the main objectives is an effort to strengthen the understanding of people's sovereignty, confirm the understanding that Indonesia is a rule-of-law state, and at the same time confirm the principles and/or understanding of the National Economy and Social Welfare. The ultimate aim of implementing the Land Registration in question, especially in rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, especially in Anambas Islands Regency, Riau Islands Province, is in the context of accelerating the realization of a welfare state.

In line with the explanation above, in the following section, the essence and meaning of the implementation of Land Consolidation will be explained. The meaning of Land Consolidation in a normative dimension has been explicitly regulated and stipulated in the Regulation of the Head of the Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1991 concerning Land Consolidation, and finally regarding Land Consolidation in question it is regulated and determined based on the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the Land Agency National Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2019 concerning Land Consolidation, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 756. The meaning of Land Consolidation is a policy of reorganizing control, ownership, use, and utilization of land and space according to spatial plans as well as efforts to provide land for public purposes in the context of improving environmental quality and maintaining natural resources by involving active community participation.

Observing the construction of the meaning of the Land Consolidation in question, it can be concluded regarding the inherent elements. Several elements are basic elements and at the same time constitute (Urip Santoso, 2017) an ecosystem in the context of implementing Land Consolidation, namely that Land Consolidation is a policy of reorganizing the control, ownership, and use of land and space by the spatial plan. The next element in the context of implementing Land Consolidation is an effort to provide land for development purposes. An important element in carrying out land consolidation is to improve environmental quality and maintain natural resources by involving active community participation.

Several principles that are fundamental elements in the context of implementing (Idham, 2014) Land Registration and Consolidation in question, if integrated with matters that are paradigmatic of constitutionalism, actually from the legal regulatory dimension are an elaboration and/or derivation of existing statutory regulations. is above it. This means that legal norms as mandated in Article 19 of UUPA Number 5 of 1960 as explained in the section above, are integrated
with legal regulations regarding Land Registration and Consolidation, in fact in the ecosystem paradigm approach which is paradigmatic of philosophy, as well as is constitutionally paradigmatic, in this case the author can conclude that the construction of legal regulations at the practical operational level regarding Land Registration and Consolidation in question, is a mandate and command from the values of Pancasila as the State Foundation and based on the mandate and provisions as regulated and stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the explanation above, specifically regarding the construction of legal regulations, especially in practical, operational, and/or empirical dimensions in the field, local Regency/City Governments whose geographic conditions are in border areas with foreign countries, as well as those whose regional conditions consist of areas coasts and small islands, in the context of strengthening the rule of law in the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, are required to form legislation (law making process) in the form of Regency/City Regional Regulations. This is very important to do immediately because the existence of a Regency/City Regional Regulation in the dimension of confirming (Mahrus Ali, 2013) the understanding of positive law (positivistic/positivism) for the Indonesian State is a necessity (a necessity or not).

On the other hand, especially in the dimension of strengthening Indonesia as a Legal State, the existence and existence of the establishment of Regency/City Regional Regulations regarding the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially for border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, is intended at the same time to ensure the sustainable implementation of the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, to encourage it affirmatively (strengthening or legalizing), to accelerate the realization of the aspirations of the nation’s children, and the National goals of the Indonesian nation and State as mandated by lawconstitutionalism (Jimly Asshiddiqie, 2010)based on the mandate and orders of the Fourth Paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely to create a just and prosperous society, with social justice inside and out, which in essence is to confirm the realization of a welfare state.

Relevant to the explanation mentioned above, specifically regarding the urgency/importance of the existence of Regency/City Regional Regulations whose geographic areas are dominated by Regency/City containing potential marine and maritime resources, and at the same time consisting of several border areas with foreign countries, regions coast and small islands, in fact the existence of Regional Regulations that regulate the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in question, is also an important element in the contest to confirm the understanding of popular sovereignty and at the same time to confirm that Indonesia is a Rule of Law State.

Meanwhile, especially in the context of its implementation, all levels of government administration in a Regency/City must be committed perpendicularly and sustainably to implementing all policies regarding Land Registration and Consolidation, by ensuring the realization of the principles and characteristics of the rule of law. The basic element of the principle of the rule of law is the implementation and high upholding of the law itself, equal enforcement of the law before servants of the law, and the law must be implemented based on the correct process according to statutory regulations. Meanwhile, the characteristics of a rule of law state are its parameters, namely the implementation and realization of the protection of Human Rights (HAM), independent Courts and Judges, and the implementation and realization of the principle of legality. Likewise, in the context of implementing Land Registration and Consolidation policies, especially in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, the government must be serious and sustainable in implementing the principles and characteristics of the rule of law, which are permanent parameters in the context of affirming Indonesia as State law.

In line with the above, especially about implementing the entire series of Land Registration and Consolidation policies in border areas in the dimension of strengthening the ecosystem in the era of five-point zero disruption, in its concrete implementation in the field, the government and all related public service officials must be focused and serious. really to embody (I Dewa Gede Atmadja, I Nyoman Putu Budiartha, 2018) the volkgeist legal theory as a grand theory, namely the theory of the soul of the nation based on the theory of Friedrich Carl Von Savigny. The most essential meaning of the application of violinist legal theory is that law is a historical cultural product. Because if this
process stops and the law becomes momentary, then the law has the potential to be uprooted from its historical roots. It becomes a political product, namely a product by design, as is the view of legal positivism.

Relevant to the above, the author emphasizes that efforts to form Regency/City Regional Regulations, especially regarding the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, are integrated with the construction of the five-point zero disruption ecosystem paradigm, especially in dealing with the Covid-19 event which is destroying resilience, and people's economic sovereignty, especially in rural areas, for this reason, there is no other way, that the government must immediately implement Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) and at the same time implement Land Consolidation to protect and maintain the stability of life and life from the economic aspect of all members of the community, especially those who are in border areas, coastal areas, and small islands.

2. Implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in Border, Coastal, and Small Island Areas in the Five Point Zero Disruptive Ecosystem Perspective

In this section, the content regarding the implementation and/or implementation of land sector policies related to the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation policies, especially in border areas, coastal areas, and small islands, will be explained. In the author's opinion, for the Indonesian nation and state, the policy in question is an important, fundamental, and strategic action in the national strategic geopolitical spectrum. About this, as is known, Indonesia is an archipelagic state. For Indonesia as an archipelagic country, of course, in an empirical approach in the field, having wealth as a national resource means having marine and maritime resources that are very dominant in terms of national economic potential. (https://jurnalbhumi.stpn.ac.id › index.php).

In this context, in the author’s opinion, Land Registration and Consolidation policies, especially in border areas, coastal areas, and small islands (Idham, 2018) are very important and fundamental to be implemented by the government in a sustainable manner (sustainability). This is intended, especially in the national strategic geopolitical dimension, to simultaneously contribute to the realization of guarantees towards efforts to strengthen the understanding of national and state sovereignty, as well as efforts to strengthen the understanding of people's sovereignty, confirm Indonesia as a state of law and to strengthen the understanding of the National Economy and Prosperity. Social.

About the matters referred to in the section above, the basic question is whether the government has fulfilled its constitutional obligations to implement Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands which are integrated with the current situation, namely the occurrence of changes in the ecosystem, disruption five point zero, due to the Covid-19 Pandemic outbreak? To answer this very basic question, and based on the results of the author’s observations, especially in the Anambas Islands Regency, Riau Islands Province, which at several points is a border area with a foreign country, namely the South China Sea, and its territory is a coastal area and small islands, In fact, empirically, in the field, the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in question has not been implemented optimally by the Government. The Anambas Islands Regency Government should immediately be present on an ongoing basis to carry out Land Registration and Consolidation in the Anambas Islands Regency area in question. The main aim is to strengthen the understanding of the sovereignty of the Nation and the State, understand the sovereignty of the people, understand that Indonesia is a rule of law, and at the same time to (Carunia Mulya Firdausy, 2019) confirm the understanding of the principles of the National Economy and Social Welfare.

In connection with the explanation above, it is especially integrated into the implementation dimensions of Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands in several regencies/cities in Indonesia, especially in the Anambas Islands Regency area (sea area 98.7% ), whose geographical area consists of 255 small islands with only 26 inhabited islands, in fact the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation is an affirmative (strengthening) government obligation to be carried out on an ongoing basis. In this context, the author once again emphasizes that the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation,
especially in the Anambas Islands Regency area in question, is a necessity. The main objective in the short term will of course be to contribute to improving the people’s economy and at the same time to improve the welfare of the community members, especially for community members who live and have resided for generations in coastal areas and small islands.

About the matter in question, the resilience and sovereignty of the people's economy during the current COVID-19 pandemic is empirically really needed by the members of this community. For this reason, in dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak, especially when it is integrated with changes in the ecosystem paradigm in the order of life and lives of citizens, namely the occurrence of disruption followed by the development of the all-digital world of Technology, Information, and Communication (ICT), there is no other choice. The government must immediately implement the entire series of Land Registration and Consolidation policies as intended in the section above. In its implementation, the author provides constructive input and opinions, namely by applying the legal theory of Talcott Parsons, famous for the theory of structural functionalism. The essence of Talcott Parsons’ legal theory is that the government’s presence in implementing all public service policies must assume that society is a system consisting of parts (sub-heads) that are interrelated and influence each other reciprocally.

Returning to the basic question mentioned in the section above, has the government sustainably implemented land registration and consolidation in border areas, rural areas, and coastal areas as well as small islands? To answer this question, especially in the dimension of government administration in all strata and levels of public services, including when the Land Registration and Consolidation policy is implemented empirically in the field, as one of the important parameters to ensure its implementation sustainably, the legal basis must guide the Regional Regulation on Regency/City Regional Spatial Planning.

For this reason, it is very necessary to commit the Regional Government together with the People’s Representatives to form and implement the mandate and provisions as regulated and stipulated in the Regional Regulation (Perda) concerning Spatial Planning and/or commonly referred to as the Regional Regulation concerning Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW). Matters that are fundamental and paradigmatic of constitutional nature are legal regulations in the context of forming and implementing Land Registration and Consolidation policies, one of the most important references is that they must comply with the provisions regulated in the Regional Spatial Planning Regulations of a Regency/City area. Paradigmatically constitutional, the actual process of forming the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning has been strictly regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, as recorded in the 2007 State Gazette, Number 68, and Supplement to State Gazette Number 4725.

About the above, especially in the Anambas Islands Regency, the Spatial Planning Regional Regulation has been regulated and stipulated in the Anambas Islands Regency Regional Regulation, as stated in Regional Regulation Number 03 of 2013 concerning the Anambas Islands Regency Spatial Planning Plan for 2011-2031, which is recorded in the 2013 Anambas Islands Regency Regional Gazette, Number 29, Supplement to the 2013 Anambas Islands Regency Regional Gazette Number 31. The question is whether the Anambas Islands Regency Regional Spatial Planning Regulation has been implemented properly, especially in the context of implementing Land Registration and Consolidation in the Anambas Islands Regency. The short answer is that this has not been implemented optimally and sustainably. For this reason, in the final part of the discussion of this content, the author gives his opinion, that the Anambas Islands Regency government, along with all related levels and elements of government, must immediately move quickly, proactively, and focused and seriously to implement all series of Land Registration and Consolidation policy processes. Integrated with the disruptive ecosystem paradigm, COVID-19 is in question.

Based on the explanation above, once again concluding the analysis of the second problem formulation presented in this journal, namely those related to implementation (Sri Handini, et al, 2021) of Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and islands small, the government must be present immediately to fulfill its obligations sustainably. In its manifestation, it must of course be grounded and based on a noble moral paradigm that is grounded and sustainable. Parallel to this, especially in the context of implementing it, it must be based on the construction of a legal political ecosystem paradigm which is based on the values of Pancasila, and the
1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and at the same time continues to prioritize the application of Talcott Parsons’ famous legal theory, structural functionalism, responsibly, with integrity, focus, seriousness, and sustainability.

3. Constraints/Obstacles and Solutions for Land Registration and Consolidation in Border, Coastal, and Small Island Areas in the Five Point Zero Disruptive Ecosystem Perspective

In the final section at the point of discussion/analysis of part of the problem construction presented in this journal, the emphasis of the content to be analyzed is related to (Mita Noveria, 2017) the constraint/obstacle factors and at the same time constructing the form/construction of the solution. This is a constraint/hindrance factor, especially in the context of implementing Land Registration and Consolidation, and is related to the five-point zero disruption ecosystem paradigm in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, especially in the Anambas Islands district, Riau Islands Province, from the results of a comprehensive research study empirical work in the field can be grouped as follows: First, internal constraint factors. Including internal constraint factors, namely the lack of integrated data regarding all potential marine and maritime resources, as well as the lack of integrated data for all potential economic resources, especially those in border and rural areas, coasts, and small islands, especially in the Anambas Islands Regency. (https://media.neliti.com).

Second, constraining factors related to the limited support for transportation infrastructure, both ships and other types of transportation. In the author’s opinion, this constraint factor is categorized as an internal constraint factor which up to now is still the dominant constraint factor, especially related to the geographical conditions of the Anampak Islands district, whose area consists significantly of the sea, the dominant area of which is the sea, namely 98.7 %. Meanwhile, the Anambas Islands district consists of a stretch of the coastal area and a group of small islands, which consist of 255 small islands and only 26 of them are inhabited. As a result of this obstacle, the Anambas Regency government, namely most of the Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), experienced a slowdown in disseminating and socializing all forms of public service policies/legislation to all levels of society residing in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas and small islands in Anambas Islands Regency.

Third, is the next constraint/barrier factor, which is also an internal constraint, namely the weakening of the implementation of integrated coordination between one OPD and another OPD in the context of implementing the entire series, processes in the dimensions of running the administration of the government management system and public services, especially to residents. live in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands in the Anambas Islands Regency. The vocabulary of dissemination as mentioned above, etymologically means an action carried out by the Government (Executive) and/or the People's Representatives (Legislature) in a contest asking for input and opinions from all relevant stakeholders, especially during the planning process for the formation of laws and regulations that will be processed and formed according to needs. Meanwhile, what is meant by socialization is an action carried out by public service officials to disseminate to all levels of society/stakeholders all forms of policies/legislation that have been determined, ratified, and promulgated.

Next, what can be categorized are external constraint/obstacle factors, especially in the context of implementing Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, especially in the Anambas Islands Regency in the dimension of realizing the five-point disruption era ecosystem paradigm. zero can be classified as First, there is still limited budget availability, whether sourced from the State Expenditure Budget (APBN) or sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD). This also includes external constraints that are related to the limitations of the State budget in question, namely the limited budget support sourced from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds. This situation occurs, because in the Anambas Islands district, in reality, the business actors/investors who invest their capital to invest in the Anambas district are still very limited.

Second, The next external obstacle is related to the still weakening support and active participation from the dimensions of legal culture. In this regard, it can be explained that the social structure and lives of residents in the Anambas Islands district, especially those who live in border
areas, coastal areas, and small islands, have a low level of education. In line with this, the majority of residents in the Anambas Islands district work as traditional fishermen for their livelihood. With the conditions of the social life of the community in the Anambas Islands Regency being like that, it is very reasonable that some community members do not have a genuine concern to respond to all forms of public services provided by the government.

**Third,** the next obstacle which is external is an obstacle that is often faced by Regency/City Regional Governments, which have abundant marine and maritime resources geographically their territory has several border points with foreign countries, and their territory consists of coastal areas and islands. small islands, namely factors such as constraints/obstacles related to the lack of optimal law enforcement in border areas. These external constraint factors usually occur empirically in the field, because there are still limited facilities and infrastructure for transporting high-tech ships to prevent all forms of law violations that often occur in border areas. Meanwhile, there are still difficulties in terms of law enforcement, because there are still limited professional Human Resources (HR) from Law Enforcement Officials (APH). About the matter referred to, there are also external obstacles related to the still not optimal law enforcement in the border areas, one of the causes is, the granting of rights to income and/or income as well as social security for the lives and livelihoods of all Law Enforcement Officials (APH) in the border area is still inadequate to achieve prosperity for their families.

Based on several obstacles as explained in the section above, both internal and external constraint factors, in this section, the form of solution and/or constructive construction of the solution will be presented, namely first, as a solution to the first constraint factor. whether internal or external, it is recommended that the Government in its implementation be required to embody the application of volkgeist theory as a grand theory, namely the theory of the national soul based on the legal theory of Friedrich Carl Von Savigny. Regarding the violinist legal theory in question, in the author’s opinion, it is a form of therapy and/or tips and strategies in the context of formulating solution construction and/or resolving the obstacle factors in question. Meanwhile, the deepest, essential, and paradigmatic meaning of the philosophy of Volkgeist legal theory is an embodiment of the values of Pancasila as the Foundation of the State, the nation’s outlook on life as well as the soul and personality of the nation and the Indonesian State. In this context, especially integrated into its manifestation, the existence, and existence of Pancasila in question must be integrated into one complete, integrated, permanently woven ecosystem paradigm in the context of carrying out all aspects and dimensions of implementing government management administration, as well as being integrally integrated with all dimensions of efforts. protect the laws that exist in the social order of life of citizens who live in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, especially in the Anambas Islands Regency, Riau Islands Province.

**Second,** as a construction of a form of solution and/or resolution of obstacles/obstacles, both internal and external, as the explanation has been presented in the section above, especially in terms of formulating the construction of a form of solution, in the author’s opinion to the Government and all levels of public services in a Regency/City, including the Anambas Islands Regency, the appropriate solution is to apply the legal theory of Talcott Parsons, who is famous for the theory of structural functionalism. The essence and deepest meaning of Talcott Parsons’ legal theory, in essence, emphasizes that in the context of enforcing the law, all statutory regulations must be considered and at the same time interpreted that the law is a means of controlling the social life of citizens. In this regard, Talcott Parsons said that the main function of an infrastructure and superstructure and a legal system is to carry out an integrated function. Parsons further emphasized that in the integrated function of law, one of the main objectives is to reduce conflicts that occur in the social life of citizens, and at the same time to ensure the smooth and accelerated realization of quality and effective interactions, namely by complying with the existence of a system of rules. law and this must be integrated effectively in the context of resolving all conflicts that occur in the social life of society and at the same time accelerate the realization of the noble ideals that have been previously agreed upon.

**Third,** as a form of a solution to resolve constructively, various factors of constraints/obstacles both internal and external as explained in the section above, then according to the author’s opinion and thoughts the right solution construction is to apply (Peter Mahmud Marzuki, 2020) the famous
theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) from construction, opinion thinking by Jeremy Bentham. The construction of thoughts and opinions outlined by Bentham through the theory of happiness (utilitarianism), essentially rests on two basic foundations as principles that must be adhered to firmly by the State and Government in enforcing the law, namely by prioritizing two basic principles, which include: -affirming the principle of association (association principle) and - realizing responsibly the principle of greatest happiness (greatest happiness principle). Through these two basic principles, Bentham argued that the relationship between ideas and language, and the relationship between ideas and other ideas must move in an integrated manner that has the same goal of providing a guarantee for the realization of a sense of happiness for all members of society upon the implementation of all legal products, which are regulations. Legislation in a country to confirm the realization of the rule of law in the context of providing happiness and justice for all citizens in the country in question.

4. Conclusion

In the end, the author will convey conclusions and suggestions in the closing section of this journal, namely for the construction of legal arrangements relating to the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands in all Regency/City points that have dominant marine and maritime resource potential, including in the anambas Regency area, The basis for establishing the legal regulations referred to paradigmatically must refer to and be based on accountability for the values of Pancasila as the Foundation of the State, the nation’s way of life and the spirit of personality of the nation and the Indonesian State. At the operational paradigmatic level, the legal basis must be based on the mandate of Article 19 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, which is usually called and abbreviated as the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), which was signed by the first President of the Republic of Indonesia Soekarno on September 24, 1960, as recorded in the 1960 State Gazette, Number 104 and Supplement to the State Gazette Number 2043, and at the same time referring to all relevant laws and regulations regarding the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in Indonesia. About the implementation of agrarian/land policies related to the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, including in the Anambas Islands Regency area, in its practical implementation in the field operations must refer to and based on the paradigm of noble morals that are grounded and sustainable (sustainability). Specifically regarding the constraints/obstacles and solutions to the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in border areas, rural areas, coastal areas, and small islands, which are integrated with the five-point zero disruption ecosystem paradigm, it can be concluded that all the constraints/obstacle factors are good.

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