

---

## Acquisition Of Customary Rights Of Customary Communities In Customary Lands For Corporate Business Use Rights

Arya Putra Rizal Pratama<sup>1\*</sup>, Sinar Aju Wulandari<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1, 2</sup> Faculty of Law Airlangga University, Airlangga, Surabaya, 60115, Indonesia

\* Corresponding author's e-mail : [aryarizal.pr@gmail.com](mailto:aryarizal.pr@gmail.com)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords :**

Customary Land;  
Investor; Right to  
Cultivate.

**Submitted:**

2023-04-17

**Last revised:**

2023-06-18

**Accepted:**

2023-07-20

**DOI :**

10.25077/alj.v8i1.44

---

### ABSTRACT

Indonesia has regulations on land management related to the economy based on the public interest. The use of land by a corporation is carried out by granting cultivation rights (HGU) over the ground through a Government stipulation. However, with increasing investment activity, land has become essential to support capital inflows in Indonesia. With the shift in land requirements for investment, customary land has become an attraction for investors in business activities in the agricultural, fishery or plantation sectors. This research is legal research (*doctrinal analysis*) using a conceptual approach (*conceptual approach*) and statutory approaches (*statute approach*). The results of this study explain that the use of land in corporations located on customary land through HGU is a legal action and can be carried out as long as it does not interfere with or eliminate the essence of the characteristics of the customary land rights. Then, granting HGU over customary land can be done in consultation with the customary community with corporations through the government. However, the deficiency in granting HGU over customary land when this period expires threatens the loss of the status of customary land and customary rights.

## 1. Introduction

Land rights give authority to use the land given to people or legal entities.<sup>1</sup> Land ownership must be proven through juridical data and physical data in the form of a certificate. Ownership of land rights can be granted to individuals or legal entities as legal subjects recognized by law. The use of land, according to the law, can be classified through the granting of land rights in the form of property rights (HM), cultivation rights (HGU), land use rights (HGB), and usage rights. In principle, the granting of HM is only designed for individuals, while HGU, HGB and Right to Use are intended for business entities. The government as the ruler of the land has been mandated according to the constitution stated in article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution that "Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people". In this way, the granting of land rights, whether HM, usage rights, HGB, HGU, is a land management right that the government has stipulated based on applicable laws and regulations.

In principle, the purpose of land use is to fulfil two types of needs: to be cultivated and to build something.<sup>2</sup> Land as an object that can help carry out human activities, especially in business or economic interests such as investment, state creation or income. Indonesia itself uses the land to do business in the fisheries, plantation, plantation and livestock sectors based on HGU grants by the government. In this regard, Boedi Harsono argued that in addition to regional governments and customary law communities, the delegation of the implementation of some of the state's authority over land could also be carried out to authority bodies, state companies and regional companies by handing over control of certain lands with what is known as Management Rights.<sup>3</sup> Management Right is the control right of the State whose implementation authority is partly delegated to the holder. Delegation of authority to the holder is given as HGU if it is aimed at economic interests. The granting of HGU is a solution for corporations investing in customary lands for business activities and even positively impacts indigenous peoples. According to Eman Ramelan, subjects or holders of Management Rights are limited to Government legal entities, either those engaged in public services (government) or those involved in business, such as BUMN/BUMD, whereas PT. Persero, private legal entities do not get the opportunity to participate as subjects or holders of Management Rights.<sup>4</sup> Concerning the authority given to the holders of Management Rights, both ministries, regional governments,

<sup>1</sup> Sulasi Rongiyati, "Pemanfaatan Hak Pengelolaan Atas Tanah Oleh Pihak Ketiga," *Jurnal Negara Hukum* 5, no. 1 (2014): 77–89.

<sup>2</sup> Arie Sukanti Hutagalung, *Kewenangan Pemerintah Di Bidang Pertanahan* (Jakarta: Rajawali pers, 2009).

<sup>3</sup> Boedi Harsono, *Hukum Agraria Indonesia : Sejarah Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, Isi Dan Pelaksanaannya* (Jakarta: Djambatan, 2003).

<sup>4</sup> Eman Ramelan, 'Hak Pengelolaan Setelah Berlakunya Peraturan Menteri Negara Agraria/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional No.9 Tahun 1999', *Jurnal Yuridika Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga Surabaya*, Vol. 15 No. 3 (2006), 196.

and Management Rights granted to companies (djawatan), there is no difference, which includes the authority as stated in article 2 paragraph (2) of the UUPA as follows:<sup>5</sup>;

- a) Planning the allotment and use of the land in question;
- b) Using the land to carry out their duties;
- c) Handing over parts of the land to third parties according to the requirements of the Management Right holder, which includes terms of designation, use, period, and compensation provided that the granting of land rights to third parties is carried out by an authorized official based on laws and regulations.

The implementation of customary rights also has limitations. If it is for the benefit of the nation's community, then it must be prioritized and may not conflict with laws and other regulations.<sup>6</sup> The use of land for livestock, agriculture or fisheries is a business activity carried out by HGU holders on customary land. Therefore, the author analyzes several problems: 1). How is the use right for corporate business in customary land; 2). What are the Efforts to Restore Customary Land Rights over Customary Lands with Expired Cultivation Rights?

## 2. Method

This research is legal research (doctrinal research) with a statutory approach. This approach is carried out by analyzing all laws and regulations, both in the form of laws and other rules relating to the legal issues being resolved.<sup>7</sup> And the conceptual approach (conceptual approach) this approach is taken to analyze legal material so that the meaning can be known in legal terms. The nature of this research is a prescriptive analysis of research that aims to get suggestions about what to do to overcome specific problems. According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki, normative legal research is a process to find the rule of law, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues.<sup>8</sup>

## 3. Corporate Cultivation Rights Over Customary Land

Land Management Rights (HPL) are rights outside the UUPA that grow and develop by development demands.<sup>9</sup> With the increase in investment, land has become vital in carrying out economic activities for all parties with an interest. Indonesia's

<sup>5</sup> Pasal 1 ayat (1) Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 1 Tahun 1977 tentang Tata Cara Permohonan dan Penyelesaian Pemberian Hak Atas Bagian-Bagian Tanah Hak Pengelolaan Serta Pendaftarannya

<sup>6</sup> Dilihat dari Pasal 3 Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Pokok-pokok Agraria

<sup>7</sup> Pratiwi Puspitho Andini and Muhammad Farhan Alwiqori, "Perlindungan Konsumen Melalui Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas Dalam Penggunaan Angkutan Umum Bus Antar Kota," *Riau Law Journal* 6, no. 1 (2022): 135–156, <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2347194/pengamat-fasilitas-pendukung-transportasi-disabilitas-masih->

<sup>8</sup> Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Group, 2007).

<sup>9</sup> Elita Rahmi, "Eksistensi Hak Pengelolaan Atas Tanah (Hpl) Dan Realitas Pembangunan Indonesia," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 10, no. 3 (2010): 349–360.

development demands that the existence of management rights needs to be perfected to be corrected by the nature and principles of the law from a philosophical, juridical and sociological point of view.<sup>10</sup> The legal facts show that ongoing development in Indonesia still requires the existence of management rights as part of the control rights of the state to be regulated to overcome the problems of poverty, population inequality, Indonesia's geographical location, the concentration of development, and the impact of abandoned land. The author analyzes that the position of management rights in the UUPA has been regulated in such a way through Article 10, paragraph (1) of the UUPA that:

Article 10 Paragraph (1) UUPA:

*Every person and legal entity that has a right to agricultural land is in principle obligated to work on or work on it actively by themselves, by preventing extortion.*

Management rights over land as born from the Minister of Agrarian Regulation Number 9 of 1965 concerning the Implementation of the Conversion of State Controlling Rights and the provisions regarding subsequent policies. In this statement that if state land, as referred to in Article 1, apart from being used for the interests of the agencies themselves, is also intended to be granted with a right to a third party, then the said tenure rights are converted into management rights as referred to in Article 5 and 6, which lasts as long as the land is used for that purpose by the agency concerned.<sup>11</sup> The state provides an opportunity for corporations to cultivate land or land controlled by the government, which will create a turnaround in the nation's economy through the construction of facilities and infrastructure for shopping centers related to the community's interests.

The position on customary land is based on the UUPA, a plot of land on which there are customary rights from a particular customary law community. Customary land law has rules that differ from each region, so if there is a legal transaction process in the form of a transfer related to investment interests, it will take quite some time to get it. In the traditional view of our society, land has a significant meaning, namely as a place to live and maintain life, a means of binding society in an alliance, and the principal capital in an association that has customary rights.<sup>12</sup> However, with the increasing need for land for investment for investors, the interest in customary land is increasing. It has a high potential for legal activities in the agricultural or plantation sector. On the positive side, customary land managed by HGU will encourage economic development for local indigenous peoples and even increase employment opportunities for local

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. hlm.350

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. hlm.351

<sup>12</sup> Arina Novizas Shebubakar, Marie Remfan Raniah, "Hukum Tanah Adat/Ulayat," *Jurnal Magister Ilmu Hukum (Hukum dan Kesejahteraan)* 4, no. 1 (2019): 14.

communities. The HGU period that can be given to legal subjects in making investments is a maximum of 35 (thirty-five) years and can be extended up to an extension of 60 (sixty) years.<sup>13</sup>

Customary land management rights through HGU by business entities, a legitimate legal action can be carried out as long as it does not interfere with or eliminate the essence of the characteristics of the customary land customary rights. However, in several areas, granting location permits for plantation businesses often creates problems because the location includes customary land, which is very important for an indigenous community.<sup>14</sup> The severe difficulty in managing customary land as land that can be invested in the principle of indigenous peoples where there is attention and recognition, and respect for customary law community units to meet the needs of their relatives for generations. Referring to Article 4 Paragraph (1) of the UUPA:

*Based on the state's right to control, as referred to in Article 2, it is determined that there are various rights to the surface of the earth, called land, which can be given to and owned by people, either alone or jointly with other people and legal entities.*

The advantage of being a legal subject to obtaining customary land in business activities in the agricultural, livestock or fishery sectors is quite significant. In the UUPA setting, if the land is to achieve the greatest prosperity, welfare and ease in supporting the people's economy can be allowed. Management rights through HGU to corporations on customary lands have been introduced previously. Still, here the author wants to analyze the development of the latest legislation regarding the ease of customary lands to be managed by legal entities or individuals based on the people's economic interests. Before the government, as the ruler over the land, grants a location permit, the prospective HGU user has already obtained investment approval by what is in force and given land use, including the condition of land rights and physical assessment of the area, and most importantly, the role of the community in the form of suggestions regarding matters what things should be avoided and the form of compensation requested by the local customary community.

The principal capital needed to invest in plantations is land. The land has less correlation with business activities in the plantation sector. Of course, legal subjects, both legal entities and individuals, must obtain HGU from the government to hold deliberations to bargain if the plantation business activities are on communal land. Concerning the use of land for plantations, Article 9 paragraph (1) of Law No. 18 of 2004 concerning Plantations stipulates that in the framework of conducting a

<sup>13</sup> Ketentuan Pasal 22 ayat (1) Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 18 Tahun 2021 Tentang Hak Pengelolaan, Hak Atas Tanah, Satuan Rumah Susun ,dan Pendaftaran Tanah

<sup>14</sup> Dian Cahyaningrum, "Pemanfaatan Tanah Adat Untuk Kepentingan Penanaman Modal Di Bidang Perkebunan," *Negara Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2012): 21–40.

plantation business, business actors can be granted land rights by their interests. Therefore, the right to manage HGU for corporations in investment activities on customary land needs to prioritize the interests of customary rights and must not eliminate the interests of indigenous peoples as landowners who are recognized as customary living capital in the area. For example, when not prioritizing customary rights results in unilateral control without permission, referring to Decision Number 29/Pdt.G/2018/PN.Rgt:

*Whereas the customary land that the plaintiffs have legally and hereditarily controlled, it turns out that at present, without the permission and knowledge of the plaintiffs, it has been controlled unilaterally by the defendants through: entering without permission, controlling and planting various kinds of plants such as Sengon, Likalitus ( Batang Kau) and others since/around 1997 until now with an area of approximately 4,000 Ha, which is the object of litigation in this case.*

According to Laknurlawal, Mahrita Aprilya (2016, p.1), Cultivation Rights as stipulated in Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law No. 5 of 1960 are given to land directly controlled by the State.<sup>15</sup> HGU application for customary land is carried out after an agreement has been reached between customary land owners and corporations to use the land for their business interests. Thus ulayat land given to HGU must be relinquished as ulayat land to become state land as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 40 of 1996. The UUPA has not explicitly regulated the release of ulayat rights by the state to be used for economic interests and arrangements for acquiring customary land to be used as investments based on public interest. The reason is that there is no arrangement for relinquishing customary land. It is difficult to prove the existence of customary land *das sollen* belonging to indigenous peoples, as stated in this decision that occurred:

*In determining the existence of indigenous peoples, it must be proven by a legal product in the form of a decree regarding the determination of the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples by the Regional Head (Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 52 of 2014 Article 6 paragraph 2 concerning Guidelines for the Strengthening and Protection of customary law communities which reads: " The Regent/Mayor shall determine the recognition and protection of indigenous peoples based on the recommendation of the Customary Law Community Committee with a Regional Head Decree.*

---

<sup>15</sup> Koes Widarbo et al., "Rekonstruksi Pemberian Hak Guna Usaha Di Atas Tanah Masyarakat Hukum Adat," *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Tanah Adat Tahun* (2019).



#### 4. Acquisition of Ulayat Rights on Customary Land by Corporations on Cultivation Rights.

Based on the statutory regulations that regulate the acquisition of customary land to be used by HGU holders in the form of land for business activities are different from the transfer of land in general. Customary land is not designed for the benefit of investment or activities carried out by indigenous peoples. Customary land has the potential to be used by investors in their business activities in the plantation, agriculture or livestock sector. The role of negotiation and deliberation in the acquisition before obtaining a location permit from the government, shareholders must conduct deliberations with indigenous peoples and provide good potential impacts from management in business activities on these customary lands. Referring to Article 9 paragraph (2) of Law Number 18 of 2004 concerning Plantations that:

*If the land required is customary land rights of customary law communities which in reality still exist, before the granting of rights as referred to in paragraph (1), the applicant for the rights is required to conduct deliberations with the customary law community holding customary rights and residents having rights over the land in question, to obtain an agreement regarding the surrender of land, and compensation.*

In practice, holding deliberations by indigenous peoples with HGU holders is rarely done and has been accommodated by the government if the activity is based on the public interest. In taking over customary land, it must refer to the principle of horizontal purchases on an agricultural basis. The horizontal complement principle is a principle that states that buildings and plants that are above the ground are not part of the land.<sup>16</sup> The purpose of the principle of horizontal separation is that on that land, there are more than legal subjects carrying out legal actions, so there is a need for participation between the parties related to the customary land that will be taken over. In general, the discussion's role in expropriation still intrigues in deliberations on the acquisition of customary land. One form of intrigue in deliberations in land acquisition or customary land is "deliberations that do not involve all members of indigenous peoples and even investors who come and embrace them with the lure of money to traditional heads". Precisely this will result in statutory conflict in which the use of land is in the public interest without unfairly prioritizing the interests of investors and ultimately experiencing legal disputes between the parties related to the land.

Ideally, customary land arrangements for transition to management permit holders, either through HGU or other land rights, must be regulated through an amended UUPA. This is based on Article 5 of Law Number 5 of the Year concerning the Principles of Agrarian Affairs that "Agrarian Law applies to the earth. Water and space are

<sup>16</sup> Cicilia Putri Andari and Djumadi Purwoatmodjo Program Studi Magister Kenotariatan, "Akibat Hukum Asas Pemisahan Horizontal Dalam Peralihan Hak Atas Tanah," *703 Notarius* 12 (2019): 707.

customary Laws, as long as they do not conflict with national and state interests, which are based on national unity, with Indonesian socialism and with the regulations contained in this Law and with other laws and regulations, everything with due observance of elements that rely on religious Law". The author considers a lack or imbalance in the agrarian rules through UUPA Number 5 of 1960. According to the hierarchy of laws and regulations, the essence of the position of the Law has a part that can accommodate actions or actions carried out by legal subjects to create legal certainty.

Acquisition of customary land that the UUPA has not regulated experiences a dualism, both protecting customary interests and denying customary community customary rights. This denial is carried out by denying the existence of customary land, which is declared as state land.<sup>17</sup> Declaring ulayat land as state land causes the loss of the rights of customary law communities/customary law community members based on their ulayat rights because these rights exist on ulayat land.<sup>18</sup> Bearing that the land to be taken over is communal land, whether it concerns individual rights or indigenous peoples, it must pay attention to the principle of justice so that it does not harm and eliminate the assets of indigenous peoples, which have been recognized for generations. One of the basic principles of universal land acquisition is "no private property shall be taken for public use without just and fair compensation". With this principle, the acquisition of customary land cannot be negotiated with the lure of public interest if the community considers that it does not provide justice when the permit holder manages and carries out the land.

The form of legal protection for customary law is still vulnerable to government intervention if it is no longer designated as a customary forest. The status of customary forests in Indonesia is still weak regarding legal strength, and even this is a significant consideration for indigenous peoples. If the land gets management rights for business purposes, it will likely be transferred to the state. As referred to in Article 5, paragraph (2) and (4) explains:

1. State forest, as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, can be in the form of the customary forest;
2. If, in its development, the customary law community in question no longer exists, then the customary forest management rights return to the government.

Customary law communities and their rights to their land are recognized in Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA), which is carried out as long as, in

<sup>17</sup> Marhcel R. Maramis, "Kajian Atas Perlindungan Hukum Hak Ulayat Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia," *Jurnal Hukum UNSRAT XXI*, no. 4 (2013): 98–110.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. Hlm. 101



reality, it still exists and is by national interests and harmony with the legislation above.<sup>19</sup> The author firmly considers that the status of customary law in Indonesia is vulnerable to being used by other parties if it does not comply with the requirements in the primary agricultural legislation. Therefore, special arrangements are needed based on conceptual analysis in granting management rights over HGU to customary lands, regarding the takeover. Then, for the sake of legal interests and protection of indigenous peoples in the transfer of customary land by HGU holders, they can directly obtain permission from the owners of said customary land. Until the end of the period for taking over customary land, the community has the right not to continue managing the customary land if, during the management period, it does not have an impact on the community's economic growth and is not in line with the principles of justice for these indigenous peoples.

## 5. Conclusion

Customary land management rights through HGU by business entities, a legitimate legal action can be carried out as long as it does not interfere with or eliminate the essence of the characteristics of the customary land customary rights. HGU application for customary land is carried out after an agreement has been reached between customary land owners and corporations to use the land for their business interests. Thus, customary land given to HGU must be relinquished as customary land to become state land. The UUPA has not explicitly regulated the release of customary rights by the state to be used for economic interests and arrangements for acquiring customary land for investment based on public interest.

The granting of management rights over customary land can be carried out through appropriation by deliberation to the customary community with the holder of said management rights. However, the weakness here is that the granting of management rights over customary lands has disadvantages which are at risk of being lost at any time if the state has transferred the land for the economic interests of the holders of management rights. Acquisition of customary land that the UUPA has not regulated experiences a dualism, both protecting customary interests and denying customary community customary rights. This denial is carried out by denying the existence of customary land, which is declared state land. Claiming ulayat land as state land causes the loss of the rights of customary law communities/customary law community members based on their ulayat rights because these rights exist on ulayat land.

---

<sup>19</sup> Muhammad Irfan Hilmy, "Prospek Tanah Adat Dalam Menghadapi Pembangunan Nasional," *WASKITA: Jurnal Pendidikan Nilai dan Pembangunan Karakter* 4, no. 1 (2020): 41–56.

## 6. Acknowledgments

Thanks are addressed to ALSA LC Unand as an organization that facilitates writers in making journals. This journal is a collaborative journal between Andalas Law Journal & ALSA LC Unand.

## References

### Book

Harsono, Boedi. *Hukum Agraria Indonesia : Sejarah Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, Isi Dan Pelaksanaannya*. Jakarta: Djembatan, 2003.

Hutagalung, Arie Sukanti. *Kewenangan Pemerintah Di Bidang Pertanahan*. Jakarta: Rajawali pers, 2009.

Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Group, 2007.

### Journal

Arina Novizas Shebubakar, Marie Remfan Raniah. "Hukum Tanah Adat/Ulayat." *Jurnal Magister Ilmu Hukum (Hukum dan Kesejahteraan)* 4, no. 1 (2019): 14.

Cahyaningrum, Dian. "Pemanfaatan Tanah Adat Untuk Kepentingan Penanaman Modal Di Bidang Perkebunan." *Negara Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2012): 21–40.

Muhammad Irfan Hilmy. "Prospek Tanah Adat Dalam Menghadapi Pembangunan Nasional." *WASKITA: Jurnal Pendidikan Nilai dan Pembangunan Karakter* 4, no. 1 (2020): 41–56.

Maramis, Marhcel R. "Kajian Atas Perlindungan Hukum Hak Ulayat Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia." *Jurnal Hukum UNSRAT XXI*, no. 4 (2013): 98–110.

Puspitho Andini, Pratiwi, and Muhammad Farhan Alwiqori. "Perlindungan Konsumen Melalui Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas Dalam Penggunaan Angkutan Umum Bus Antar Kota." *Riau Law Journal* 6, no. 1 (2022): 135–156. <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/2347194/pengamat-fasilitas-pendukung-transportasi-disabilitas-masih->

Putri Andari, Cicilia, and Djumadi Purwoatmodjo Program Studi Magister Kenotariatan. "Akibat Hukum Asas Pemisahan Horizontal Dalam Peralihan Hak Atas Tanah." *703 Notarius* 12 (2019): 707.

Rahmi, Elita. "Eksistensi Hak Pengelolaan Atas Tanah (Hpl) Dan Realitas Pembangunan Indonesia." *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 10, no. 3 (2010): 349–360.

Ramelan, Eman. "Hak Pengelolaan Setelah Berlakunya Peraturan Menteri Negara

Agraria/Kepala Badan Pertanahan Nasional No.9 Tahun 1999.” *Jurnal Yuridika Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga Surabaya* Vol. 15 No (2006): 196.

Rongiyati, Sulasi. “Pemanfaatan Hak Pengelolaan Atas Tanah Oleh Pihak Ketiga.” *Jurnal Negara Hukum* 5, no. 1 (2014): 77–89.

Widarbo, Koes, Haryo Budhiawani Sekolah, Tinggi Pertanahan, and Nasional Yogyakarta. “Rekonstruksi Pemberian Hak Guna Usaha Di Atas Tanah Masyarakat Hukum Adat.” *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Tanah Adat Tahun* (2019).

### Laws and regulations

Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945

Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria

Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2004 Tentang Perkebunan Sebagaimana telah diubah menjadi Undang-Undang Nomor 39 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perkebunan

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 18 Tahun 2021 Tentang Hak Pengelolaan, Hak Atas Tanah, Satuan Rumah Susun, dan Pendaftaran Tanah

Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 1 Tahun 1977 Tentang Tata Cara Permohonan dan Penyelesaian Pemberian Hak atas Bagian-Bagian Tanah Hak Pengelolaan serta Pendaftarannya

Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 52 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pedoman Penguatan dan Perlindungan Masyarakat Hukum Adat