

# GOOD LAND GOVERNANCE IN THE DISASTER REGIONS OF YOGYAKARTA



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA

SUNARNO, S.H., M.Hum

Senior Lecturer of Agrarian Law

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH

YOGYAKARTA

email: sunarno\_muhi@yahoo.com



## INTRODUCTION

This research discusses to measure how well the principles of good governance have been incorporated in land administration in the Yogyakarta Special Region by studying on land planning program for the Merapi Disaster Mitigation in Sleman, particularly in the permanent residence acquisition for victims

## MATERIALS + METHODS

This paper is achieved with a way based on a integrated research method: the legal document analysis and field legal study. Seeking answers on how to incorporate the principle of good governance has been done by taking the case study on the land administration system of mitigation program for the Merapi eruption disaster.

## RESULTS

The result of research shows that firstly, incorporating the principles of good governance in the Yogyakarta Special Region Land Administration System is well performed through a national land legislation, numerous local land regulation whether in the regional level and district levels, the institutional capacity building, strengthening public control, and providing a adequate information system on all sectors of land administration system; secondly, configuring incorporation of the good land governance in land administration systems is achieved by taking into account of constitution, the national land policy and living laws in the Yogyakarta Special Region; lastly, the good land governance incorporation encouraged and inspired land planning system to be more efficient and effective, particularly in the natural disaster mitigation, it furthermore generated the responsive land management in line for the social inclusion of expectation.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, incorporating good land governance principles could be the legal framework to control the exercise of state authority on land administration system and to strengthen democratization of land governance. Proposal to form sustainable good land governance still needs to be developed for spelling out Constitution and responding people demands on better prosperity.



# **GOOD LAND GOVERNANCE IN THE DISASTER REGION OF YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION**

**Sunarno**

[Narno\\_muh@yahoo.com](mailto:Narno_muh@yahoo.com)

Lecturer, Head Lector , Faculty of law, Yogyakarta Muhammadiyah University

Ph.D Candidate, International Islamic University Malaysia

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Land is one of the most major capitals in our life. Without it, sustainability of human existence is very impossible. As shown in daily reality, all human necessities do need land. For instance, housing, various roads, markets, and other infrastructures need sufficient parcels of land. Briefly, No private and public sectors can be exist without land. The dense human needs on land encourage wildly land problems (See Land & Equity, 2006, 1-6).

Unfortunately, land problems in Indonesia have unique challenges compared to other countries. Many of kinds of challenges are in the form of the natural disasters. So many victims of disaster such as mountain eruption and earthquake at anywhere gave lessons Indonesian Government to generate a good idea, particularly in facing land problems. The responsive mitigation, the sustainable land planning, a good management of natural resources are believed as three instances of the break through to handle numerous risks.

Three reasons are as the most well known characteristics of the Yogyakarta Special Region Land Administration which could be a fundamental background on this research, as follows: Firstly, the existing strong kingdom still strongly manages land matter, particularly for sultanate ground. Secondly the land matter of Yogyakarta Special Region frequently faced natural disasters. Lastly, many of successful land management are shown with less land complaints supposed to others. For last reason, wonderful achievements have been proven with succeeding on land planning in the Bantul District's earthquake mitigation programs and the Merapi Mountain's eruption mitigation

The Further reason, from the earliest ages of the Indonesian entity when people still struggling and defending the freedom, Yogyakarta has achieved the exposure of modernizing

the land administration system toward good land governance system. The chains of chronological sequels that were signed with many events such as the old type of land



democratization in 1918 with issuing the Rijblad 1918, land planning management post natural disaster – Bantul’s earthquake and Sleman’s Merapi Eruption -, and Yogyakarta’ win with acknowledgement as the Yogyakarta Special Region based on the Act No 13/2012 confirmed that incorporating good principles on numerous aspects of land administration system has continuously gone on the proper track in the circumstance of – called as – a feudal power.

It is a obvious problematic, incorporating a modern value of land administration under an old type of local political power.

## **II. RESEARCH QUESTION**

For interconnected reasons above, this paper is going to measure how well the principles of good governance has been incorporated in the Yogyakarta Special Region Land administration System generally by studying on the Merapi Disaster Mitigation, particularly in how land planning for the Merapi Disaster’s victims is performed

## **III. RESEARCH METHODE**

In the answer the research problem, the research methodology employs a combined research method, it means that fundamental principles in process and its output of both the doctrinal and non doctrinal approaches is synergized to based on the research’s activity unites. It carries consequences that the research considers both kinds of the empirical and library studies and conducting both kinds of qualitative that supported by quantitative analysis as long as any necessity. Taking conclusion is generated by both inductive and deductive legal thought. Basically because this study were not only classified non-doctrinal research, so there is a need analyzing documents, related legislation, relevant cases, and secondary legal materials relating to the research topic.

## **IV. PROFILE OF THE YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGION**

Started at the Giyanti Political Contract in 23 February 1755 among three parties ( Prince Mangku Bumi I, Pakubowono II, and the Dutch Colonist Government), the Kingdom of Ngayogyakarta Hadiningrat was established and authorized to govern certain territories:

- a. *Kutho Negari* where included all regions of Yogyakarta Special Regions presently ;

- b. *Negara agung* (countryside) consisted of *Pajang, Kedu, Magelang and Banyumas*;
- c. *Mancanegara* comprised Madiun, dan Blora

Unfortunately, after *the Prince Diponegoro War* (1825-1830), he was defeated by Dutch Army and later regions had been reduced and those regions became less territories, later, those become territories of the Yogyakarta Special Region right now.

That time, the King's authority is absolute and centralized upon him, nobody could appeal him. As a result, the king power is very strong on the land matters until now. Fundamentally, citizen can not possess the parcel unless given by the king. People could only own the right of use ( hak pakai)

But in the advance, land policy was developed better time to time. Interval changes of land policy could be divided from starting of the colonist power to the era of Indonesian government. as follows. Starting in 1918, both Sultan and Pakualaman were issuing *Rijksblaad* (like the king decision) No. 16 and *Rijksblad Pakualaman* No. 18, in which citizens' land right were guaranteed better than previous one. It was also as starting regulation to modernize the Yogyakarta Special Region Land Administration until now. As known, the modern form of land policy recognized a clear separation between the land right of sultanate ground and the citizen land right personally. It used to inspire dualism land law in the Yogyakarta Special Region land administration system later. In 1954, based on Article 18 the Indonesian Constitution, state declares recognizing the local government units based on autonomy and privilege in to respect the historical and aboriginal. rights first step was taken by central government by giving full authority of land matters to The Yogyakarta Special Region. It was supported by The law No 3/1950, than remedied by the Law No. 19/1950. The

The decade later showed the most monumental masterpiece. In 1950, the Yogyakarta Province born with the different attribution as the Special Region or Special Province based on the Yogyakarta Special Province Act No 3 Year 1950 and than remedied by the the Yogyakarta Special Province's Act No 19 Year 1950. The Act stated the existence of a self government on several authorities included land matters.

By 1960, September 24, Indonesia enacted the Basic Regulation of Agrarian Principles, abbreviated as Basic Agrarian Law (BAL) in which Article 4 stated that Customary Land Law ( Hukum Adat Tanah) is as the basis of the national agrarian law system because it is the Indonesian aboriginal law. The basic regulation mentioned that held strongly on it comprise: nationalism on the land and natural resources (see Article 33

Constitution); recognition of state authority that may be decentralized to the local government through certain schema of governmental policy

From 1960 to 1984, BAL was not valid in the Yogyakarta Special Region. Then, Started at September 1984 , BAL is having a legal force until now. Its validity is focused on non the shultan ground (land). Therefore, there are two authorities on the matters in the Yogyakarta Special Province, one hand, the state governed lands are managed by central government authority and the sultan ground is managed by the Governor ex officio of the King of Yogyakarta Kingdom that in a practice is administered by Paniti Kismo ( the Yogyakarta Kingdom's Land Agency) The existence of the Yogyakarta Kingdom's land administration system is always recognized by all power from earliest colonist to the latest one, Japan.

On 2012, after a long and exhausting struggle, DIY finally confirmed again as a special area with the approval of Law No. 3 Year 2012 on the Special Region of Yogyakarta. There are so many parties who had doubted whether the Yogyakarta is still worthy of the privilege, particularly on land matters. The climax, in the end of 2012 there is a compromise to integrate conservative values and modern principles. The Act No. 3 Year 2012 has been believed to be a compromise in such a way that Yogyakarta Province is being Special Region with clauses as included in the Act. This law confirms the inherent features of 5 specialities are: the appointment of the governor, institutional, and institutions, culture, land, and spatial use.

Article 7 confirmed that the DIY authority as an autonomous region included the authority of DIY Regional Government matters referred to in the legislation on local government affairs and privileges set forth in Law not in the other regulation, while authority in the affairs of others while privileges referred to in subsection (1) include:

- a. Procedure for filling the occupation, position, duties, and authority of the Governor and Deputy Governor;
- b. Governmental Institution of DIY
- c. Culture
- d. Land; and
- e. Spatial Use Planning

Article 32 confirmed that in the land administration system, Kadipaten and Sultanate have a position as a legal entity or legal body. Sultanate as a legal entity that is the subject of the right of land ownership on only sultanate land. Similarly Kadipaten as a legal entity is subject to a right to have rights to land Duchy.

As for the object, which is the land of the Sultanate and Kadipaten's land consist of Tanah Keprabon (palace land) and Tanah non Keprabon (non palace land) which are located anywhere in all districts / cities in the region DIY. Tanah Keprabon is one part of the Sultanate Land located within palace while Tanah Non Keprabon is land located out of palace. Both lands are called Sultanate Ground (the sultanate ground).

There are some principles in the management of the Sultanate Land and Kadipaten land according to the Act that utilization should aim for the greatest development of cultural, social interests, and welfare.

To obtain legal certainty, Article 33 confirmed that all rights to land on the sultanate land and the Kadipaten one still have to be registered to land agency in accordance with the national land provisions of the national land legislation. While for other parties who are willing to register must obtain written approval from the Sultan or the Kadipaten.. This Agreement shall also apply to those who would do the management and utilization of them.

While the spatial planning is set as follows, Article 34 confirmed that authority in the Sultanate and the Kadipaten in spatial was limited into management and utilization of Sultanate land and Kadipaten land. Is also confirmed the limitation on implementation of the Sultanate or Kadipaten authority in establishing a general framework of the spatial land policy according to the specialty of DIY. The general framework of their spatial use policy must be set accordingly by the national spatial attention and spatial DIY.

### **III. INCORPORATING PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE IN LAND POLICY**

The result of research shows that the implementation of good governance principles on the land administration system in DIY elaborated in an entire land policy.

#### **A. Decency And Justice Principles In Land Policy of The Yogyakarta Special Region**

1. There is evolution from elitism to populis plot

In its development, to ease burden of the people and avoid any economic disparities, Sultan and Paku Alam held a reorganization of economic and agrarian. Reorganization undertaken by the release of 16 in 1928 Rijksblad Sultanate and Paku Alaman Rijksblad No.18 of 1918. The new rules are:

- a. Deleting system *lungguh* / apenage, palace officials who used to be given in the form of salary appanage / land office abolished and replaced with pay in cash.
- b. Forming *Kelurahan* (sub-urban governments) and given land (*tanah kas desa*), the results of the land used for financing urban governance and community development as well as salaries for village officials.
- c. Providing a strong land rights for kawulo (palace staffs), the people are given the landright of use that could be inherited, sold or mortgaged.
- d. Changing radically the basis of the land lease.

With the reorganization, Kingdom will also change the rights associated with the interests of the people through various policies as follows:

- a. Hak Anganggo Turun Temurun ( Inheritable use of land)

That is rights of use which can be passed on to offspring, even the right to divert it for a while or forever.

- b. Hak Anggaduh (Rights to transfer temporarily)

Namely the right to transfer right for a while (selling rental).

- c. Hak Andarbeni ( freehold)

That is the right given to the people who use the land in the city of Yogyakarta. For users of the land the right of Hak Andarbeni required to pay taxes, they are also forbidden to transfer, leasing or mortgaging to foreigners

- d. Hak Didahulukan (The preferential right in using land)

That is the right to precedence in doing or managing of land outside the village residents or citizens of other community. Thus the native villagers preferred rights.

- e. Hak Blengket ( the preferential right to purchase)

Namely the right to precedence to purchase the adjacent land if the land is sold. If this right is not used then these rights given to citizens of other people, provided that the price has been agreed.

- f. Hak Pungut Hasil (The right to harvest)

That is the right of a person to manage or cultivate land that does not belong to him. To manage or cultivate land that does not belong should permit the village head first.

## **B. Institutionalization of the Responsiveness Principle on The Customary Land Rights**

To respond and strengthen customary land rights are then applied Act No.5 of 1960 On The Basic Agrarian Law (BAL) by the government is to eliminate dualism in legislation in the agrarian sector in the province. That is the agrarian law which is based

on customary law, agrarian law and is based on western law. But for the province of Yogyakarta region implementation still remember the validity Law No.3 of 1950 on the formation of Yogyakarta Special Province, in the form of regulations concerning its own domestic affairs, including the area of land affairs.

Autonomy of the land matters encouraged DIY'Government to issue a few DIY regional regulations as follows:

- a. Yogyakarta Regulation No.5 of 1954 on the Right to Land in Yogyakarta.
- b. Yogyakarta Regulation No.10 Year 1954 on the implementation of the village Government Provision regarding to transfer of Hak Andarbeni from Kelurahan and Hak Anganggo Turun Temurun and changing of the soil type in Yogyakarta region wide.
- c. Yogyakarta Regulation No.11 of 1954 regarding transfer of the inheritable private land right.
- d. Yogyakarta Regulations 12 of 1954 concerning the legal certificate for the inheritable private land right.
- e. Regulation of Yogyakarta Special Region 3 1956 on Amendment of Yogyakarta Special Region No. 10 In 1954.

### **C. The Transparency and Efficiency Principles in Land Management Policy in Yogyakarta Special Region**

Legal basis of land management policy in the province for realizing the principle of transparency and efficient could be referred to the legislation as follows:.

1. Law No. 3 Year 1950 on the establishment of the Special Region of Yogyakarta as amended by Act No. 9 of 1955;
2. Law No. 5 of 1960 on the Basic Agrarian Law
3. Law No. 17 of 2003 on State Finance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 47, Supplement to the Republic of Indonesia Number 4286);
4. Law No. 25 Year 2004 on National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 104, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4401);
5. Law No. 32 Year 2004 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 125, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437) as amended by Law No. 12 Year 2008 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 59, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4844);



6. Law Number 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between Central and Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 126, Supplement to the Republic of Indonesia Number 4438);
7. Law No. 17 Year 2007 on National Long-Term Development Plan Year 2005-2025 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4710);
8. Law No. 24 Year 2007 on Disaster Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 66, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4723);
9. Law No. 25 of 2007 on Investment (Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 67, Supplement to the Republic of Indonesia Number 4724);
10. Law No. 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 68, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);
11. Government Regulation No. 31 Year 1950 on Applicability of Act No. 2, 3, 10 and 11 of 1950;
12. Government Regulation No. 6 of 1988 on Vertical Coordination Agencies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1988 Number 10, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3373);
13. Indonesian Government Regulation No. 39 Year 2001 on Implementation of Deconcentration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2001 Number 62, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4096);
14. Indonesian Government Regulation No. 52 Year 2001 on Implementation Assistance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2001 Number 77, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4106);
15. Indonesian Government Regulation No. 20 Year 2004 on the Government Work Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 74, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4405);
16. Indonesian Government Regulation No. 58 Year 2005 on Regional Financial Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 Number 140, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4578);
17. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 Year 2006 on Procedures for Control and Evaluation of Development Plan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 96, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4663);
18. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 Year 2006 on Procedures for National Development Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of

Indonesia Year 2006 Number 97, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4664);

19. Indonesian Government Regulation No. 38 Year 2007 on the Government Affairs Division of the Government, Provincial Government of Regency / City (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 82, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);
20. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2005 on the National Medium Term Development Plan 2005-2009;
21. Regulation of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 Year 2008 on the Government Work Plan 2009;
22. Regulation of the Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 Year 2006 on Regional Financial Management Guidelines;
23. Provincial Regulation of Yogyakarta Special Region No. 1 of 2004 on the Establishment and Organization of the Regional Secretariat and the Secretariat of the Regional Representatives Council Yogyakarta Special Province (Provincial Gazette of Yogyakarta in 2004, Series D, No. 1);
24. Provincial Regulation of Yogyakarta Special Region No. 2 of 2004 on the Establishment and Organization of the Regional Technical Institute on the Environment Government of Yogyakarta Special Province (Provincial Gazette of Yogyakarta in 2004, Series D, No. 2);
25. Provincial Regulation Yogyakarta Special Region No. 3 of 2004 on the Establishment and Organization Regional Office at Government Environment Yogyakarta Special Province (Provincial Gazette of Yogyakarta in 2004, Series D, No. 3);
26. Provincial Regulation of Yogyakarta Special Region No. 5 Year 2005 on Procedures for Regional Development Planning and Implementation Regional Planning Council (Provincial Gazette of Yogyakarta in 2005, Series E, No. 3);
27. Yogyakarta Governor Regulation No. 19 Year 2006 on Procedures for the Implementation of Regional Musrenbang Long Term, Medium Term Musrenbang, Musrenbang Annual Regional (Regional News Special Province of Yogyakarta in 2006, No. 18, Series E);
28. Yogyakarta Governor Regulation No. 30 Year 2006 on Procedures for the Control and Evaluation of Programs / Activities in the Environment Government of Yogyakarta Special Region (Regional News Special Province of Yogyakarta in 2006, No. 29);

32. Yogyakarta Governor Decree No. 81 Year 2004 on Job Descriptions and Procedures Regional Planning Agency Yogyakarta Special Province;

#### **D. The Quality Services Principles of the Land Matters in DIY**

The application of this principle is based on 10 indicators as follows: Based on the value perception of the 10 indicators, Bantul get perceived value of 59.9953, Gunungkidul 62.1545, and 60.5558 of Sleman regency. Value perception when viewed from the performance of the service unit is sufficient. When compared between Bantul district has a higher perceived value than Bantul and Sleman. Lowest perceived value is Gunungkidul

Therefore, in addition to access to the land information is subject to the laws and regulations in the field of land services are also subject to the laws and regulations of the public merit system.

Principles of the land information service system in the province include:

- a. open
- b. current
- c. accurate
- d. responsible
- e. proportionality

#### **IV. GOOD LAND GOVERNANCE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PERMANENT RESIDENCE ESTABLISHMENT PROGRAM (HUNIAN TETAP) AFTER THE MERAPI DISASTER**

##### **A. Case Profile**

The disaster of Merapi eruption is the natural phenomenon which is happen regularly, every two years, four years, or five years. But, merapi eruption which is happened in October and November 2010 is the worst eruption that ever happened. The eruption along with volcanic dust rain from Merapi Mountain and lunge of cold lava in two provinces namely Central Java (Boyolali, Klaten, Magelang) and Yogyakarta Special Region (Sleman). Besides that, disaster also causes the economic of society become paralyzed because the facilities of economic such as market, plantation, forest were broken and it caused by the lunge of volcanic cold lava and hot cloud, volcanic dust and cold lava flood.

Sleman Regency is a region where known by sight the most serious damage caused by Merapi disaster, because the detritus of lava and hot could, volcanic dust

and lunge cold lava tend to move to the south direction. Automatically, Sleman Regency also got worse damage rather than others regency. Based on the data which is produced by Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Bappeda) Sleman regency, the value total of corruptness and damage result the disaster is about 5.4 billion Rupiah. This corruptness and damage values are accounted with classified the corruptness and damage in five

## **B. ANALYSIS**

Based on the exposure of the research on the application of good governance in post-disaster settlement, analyses, view can be delivered as follows:

### **a. Legal Certainty Principle**

This principle can be elaborated through the existences of official documents such as relevant acts, governmental regulation. Such complete legal foundation could guarantee the process to its results. Regarding with this, Government has created Regulation of Bupati Sleman No.27a/2011 about reconstruction mechanisms for permanent residencies; The Sleman Bupati Provision No 266/Kep/KDH/2011 about the location for relocation and reconstruction on Merapi Disaster; the Bupati Sleman Provision No 77/Kep.KDH/2012 ; Issuing more than 2000 land certificates.

### **b. State Officer Order**

All associated Officers must stand on the right track of land planning policy, the spatial use policy in which all those regulation direct comprehensively on how to process land administration system

### **c. Public Interest**

Common interests such as the environment sustainability, safety, common prosperity, common aspirations, basic needs must be on a first priority. Factually, this was incorporated in the land planning project. Land administration system recorded a well implemented plan on land tenure, land use, and a increasing value of land.

### **d. Transparency**

Transparency in the process of development of the post-disaster occupancy stay trim has a meaning that laws, regulations, institutions involved, processes, plans and decisions are made accessible to the public or at least the public representatives.

Transparency requires governments or voluntarily and actively providing complete information to the public through print and electronic media. Especially

regarding the selection requirements, plan, design and procurement programs. Based on these results it can be said that the residential development process remains transparent've done this can be seen in the legislation that the legal basis in residential construction is still in Sleman regency of Sleman Regent Rule 27a No. 2011 concerning Residential Development Mechanism Post-Disaster Fixed Mount Merapi, Sleman Regent Decree No. 266/Kep./KDH/A/2011 on Construction Site Keep In Order Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Merapi in 2010, Sleman Regent Decree No. 77/Kep.KDH/A/2012 on the Team Assistant for the Rehabilitation and post-disaster reconstruction areas Merapi eruption which was enacted in the sheet area so that people can know.

Reports of progress in implementing permanent residential development through a variety of local and national print media such as websites and electronic [www.sleman.go.id](http://www.sleman.go.id) Sleman regency government, or on the website REKOMPAK Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF), [www.rekompak.jfr.org](http://www.rekompak.jfr.org). which contains documentation, financial reports, progress reports on the implementation of permanent settlements Post Merapi residents are updated every week in accordance with developments in the field.

**e. Balance**

Taking balance on right and obligation in each corner of mitigation projects particularly in land administration system has been enforced. Even for people who did not want to be relocated, Government guarantee to give them subsidies in seeking parcel of land and reconstruction. Total 592 people did not want to be moved to other places. Yet, government still give them legal protection.

**f. Professionalism**

Every single duties has done based on etiquettes, regulations, competence and expertise. The numerous jobs were delegated upon its expertise.

**g. Accountability**

Accountability means that government agencies or public corporations and public officials on the one hand and the private sector, companies and parties that play a role in the company on the other hand, should be able to give an gugatkan jobs and tasks, as well as all the decisions and responsibilities. Full accountability procedures should be systematic and can be applied.

Based on these results we can say that accountability in residential construction remained in Sleman district meets the accountability of this is evidenced by the documentation and report progress on implementation and management information systems (MIS) permanent residential development through a variety of government websites Sleman [www.sleman.go.id](http://www.sleman.go.id) , or on the website

REKOMPAK Java Reconstruction Fund (JRF), [www.rekompak.jfr.org](http://www.rekompak.jfr.org), as well as the supervision of the implementation of the financial management of the elektrorat Regional Offices, BPKP, BPK and KPK.

#### i. Effectiveness and Efficiency

The result can be realize on the targeted criteria. Objectives, Cost, and process could be achieved in line the given criteria and indicators

No	Principles of Good Land Governance	Indicator	Implementation
1	Law Certainty	The existence of legal foundation Giving land certificate	implemented
2	The order civil staff	Availability of representative team Controlled administration	implemented
3	Public participation	Social engagement	Not enough
4	Transparence	Socialization Information assessment Website availability <a href="http://www.sleman.go.id">www.sleman.go.id</a> <a href="http://www.dppd.sleman.go.id">www.dppd.sleman.go.id</a> <a href="http://www.rekompak.jrf.org">www.rekompak.jrf.org</a>	Implemented
5	Professionalism	Full facilitation Partnership	Implemented
7	Balance	Land availability Verification	Implemented
		information management Weekly And monthly the	



		program report Availability of performance report on accountability The control system by BPKP, BPK and KPK	
9	Efficiency and effective	Funding resources from many parties such: Java Reconstruction Fund	

7

		(JRF)and Qotar Telcom Given free land certificates Finishing program on time Effective process and the results of permanent residence acquisition.	
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## V. CONCLUSION

1. Configuring the system of land administration systems are affected by political, cultural, and legal awareness of local communities.
2. Demands of society, the system of laws and regulations encourage a change in world civilization land administration system to adapt to the principles of good land governance.
3. Notable reports illustrate that the good land governance incorporation encouraged and inspired land planning system to be more efficient and effective
4. Particularly in the natural disaster mitigation, it furthermore generated the responsive land management in line for the social inclusion of expectation.

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