

Juridic Analysis Of An Old Village Overland Management Right (HPL) BP Batam (Research Study At Directorate Of The Batam Corporation Management Agency)

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Abstract *The study considers the status of the old village on the island of Batam over land management rights (HP l) bp batam), while its people have long inhabited even the land of generations. Thus giving status to the old village on the island of Batam was a protection to the people who settled in the old village. The study employs a sociological juxtological approach, which is approached through current legal research and links with known facts in society, using a descriptive-analytic method with a qualitative approach. There was a conflict of authority between BP Batam and the municipality of the old village administration, BP Batam considered the old village to be a part of management rights, and the Batam City considered the old village to be a tribal land because its adb people had first occupied the region before the management of the land and therefore required a certain legal certainty on the island of batam. This study shows that with the status of the old village on Batam island, there are expected to be measures or policies on the settlement of the old village status in Batam city, both from the mayor and from the establishment of the old village and from the Batam free port as the management authority of the Batam city, the existence of the old village and its residents in order to be sure The law.*

Keywords: *Rights Management, Indigenous people, BP Batam*

Introduction

Human life cannot be separated from land because it is a source of life in the order of life from traditional times to modern times.³⁸ In the lives of indigenous peoples, the land is understood as a geographical and social unit that has been traditionally inhabited, controlled, and managed by indigenous peoples both as a support for livelihoods and as a marker of social identity inherited from their ancestors, or acquired through gifts and agreements with other indigenous peoples. This cultural and territorial identity is the source of collective rights for indigenous peoples, and these rights are constitutional rights as stated in the 1945 Constitution and its amendments.³⁹ Law No. 5/1960 on Agrarian Principles (UUPA) provides a legal basis that customary law communities can manage forest resources and other natural resources located in customary territories. This can be seen in Article 2, paragraph 4 of the UUPA, which states: "The right to control from the state mentioned above can be authorized to the swatantra regions and customary law communities, as needed and not contrary to the national interest, according to the provisions of Government Regulations." The land the community recognizes as part of customary land in Batam Island cannot be separated from its customary land. It cannot be separated from the customary law community as the owner of the customary land.

³⁸ Muslim Andi Yusuf, *Kepastian Hukum Hak Masyarakat Hukum Adat Atas Tanah Dan Sumberdaya Alam*, Prosiding Seminar Nasional Volume 02, Nomor 1, Hlm. 675.

³⁹ *Ibid*, Hlm. 677.

Customary land in Batam Island, known as Kampung Tua, has its uniqueness in addition to being only found in Batam Island and the nomenclature of Kampung Tua is also not found in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations, the status of Kampung Tua is also a big question mark for the people in Batam City because the criteria for an area to be categorized as Kampung Tua until now cannot be ascertained what and how the criteria are so that it becomes a question about how the status of Kampung Tua if seen from the perspective of Indonesian law.

Research methods

This scientific work research uses a combined research method of normative and empirical legal research methods. For this research, the author took material from the 1945 Constitution, scientific works, books, dictionaries, etc. The location in this research was the Land Management Directorate of BP Batam to resolve problems related to the status of old villages above BP Batam's management rights (HPL). The population in this research is all the problems found in the Land Management Directorate of BP Batam related to the issue of the status of old villages above BP Batam's management rights (HPL). The sample in this research was the Land Management Directorate of BP Batam. In collecting data, this research uses secondary and primary data. The data obtained from both field studies and document studies is data at a qualitative descriptive level; that is after the data is collected, it is then expressed in the form of a logical and systematic description and then analyzed to obtain clarity in solving the problem, then conclusions are drawn deductively.

Results and Discussion

Legal Regulation of Land Rights

Discussing land rights in Indonesia cannot be separated from Law No. 5 of 1960 of the Basic Agrarian Law because, formally, it is the Basic Agrarian Law that has provided the legal basis for the existence of various land rights in Indonesia today. According to the Basic Agrarian Law system, the highest right to land as one of the elements of earth, water, space, and natural wealth contained therein is the right of the Indonesian people.⁴⁰

According to Article 16 Article 53 of the Agrarian Principles Law, the types of land rights are ownership rights, business use rights (HGU), building use rights (HGB), use rights, rental rights, land clearing rights, and collection rights. Forest products, mortgage rights, profit-

⁴⁰ Undang-Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria

sharing business rights, boarding rights, and agricultural land rental rights. Property rights, according to Article 20 paragraph (1) of the Basic Agrarian Law, are hereditary, strongest, and most entire rights that a person can have over land by remembering the provisions of Article 6. According to Article 28, paragraph (1) of the Basic Agrarian Law, Cultivation Rights are the right to cultivate land directly controlled by the state within the period by the regulations in Article 29 of the UUPA for agricultural, fishing, or livestock companies. Government Regulation No. 40 of 1996 added the use of plantation companies.⁴¹ Article 35 of the Agrarian Principles Law defines building use rights (HGB), namely the right to construct and own buildings on land that is not owned, with a maximum period of 30 years. It can be extended for a maximum period of 20 years.⁴²

According to Article 41, paragraph (1) of the Agrarian Principles Law, what is meant by right of use is the right to use and collect products from land directly controlled by the state or land owned by another person, which gives the authority and obligations specified in the decision. Grant by an official authorized to grant it, or in an agreement with the land owner, which is not a rental or land cultivation agreement, anything that does not conflict with the spirit and provisions of the Basic Agrarian Law.⁴³ The right to rent for buildings, according to Article 44 paragraph (1) of the Agrarian Principles Law, is that a person or legal entity has the right to rent land if he has the right to use someone else's land for building purposes by paying the owner a certain amount of money as rent.

Customary rights are rights to land that are not regulated in the Basic Agrarian Law. Even though Article 3 of the Basic Agrarian Law contains the term "customary rights and similar rights," basically, the existence of the Basic Agrarian Law does not define in detail what is meant by customary land. Customary rights are the rights of a customary law community over the land environment of their territory, which gives certain authorities to traditional authorities to regulate and lead the use of the land of the customary law community's territory. The philosophical basis of Customary Law is that the values and nature of Customary Law are identical and are even contained in the points of Pancasila. For example, religious magic, cooperation, deliberation, and consensus and justice. Thus, Pancasila is the crystallization of Customary Law.⁴⁴

⁴¹ Urip Santoso, *Op. Cit.*, hlm. 101.

⁴² Urip Santoso, *Op.Cit.*, hlm, 101.

⁴³ Moh. Hatta, *Op. Cit.* hlm. 14.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

Legal Regulations for Old Villages in Batam City

Batam Mayor Decree Number: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 concerning the Determination of Old Village Areas in Batam City, which explains the Determination of Old Villages in order to protect, preserve, and at the same time an effort to maintain the cultural values of the original Batam community, it needs to be stipulated areas inhabited by the community as Old Villages in Batam City.⁴⁵

In the Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 concerning the Determination of the Old Village Area in Batam City, he decided to determine the Old Village Area in Batam City For the Kampung Tua area which has been designated as per the FIRST dictum, it is not recommended for the Batam Authority to be granted Management Rights (HPL) of the Batam Authority and authority under the Batam City Government by applicable laws and regulations; This decision is valid from the date it is stipulated if at a later date, errors are found in the determination of this decision, corrections will be made as appropriate.⁴⁶

Batam Heritage Heritage Group, or RKWB, is a community organization formed to maintain, protect, and preserve traditional, historical, and historical heritage values on the island of Batam. RKWB is a forum that brings together all the cultures and customs in Batam because the formation of RKWB is the result of the thoughts and struggles of traditional leaders and community organizations who care about the cultural heritage and historical heritage found in Batam.

Implementation of Management Rights on Batam Island

Article 1 point (3) of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2021 concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Flat Units, and Land Registration (PP No. 18 of 2021) emphasizes that Management Rights are the right to control from the state whose implementation authority is partly delegated to Management Rights holders. Management Rights are regulated explicitly in Paragraph 2 of Article 136 to Article 147 of Law No. 11 of 2020. Tenure Rights are regulated in Government Regulation Number 8 of 1953 concerning the Control of State Land.⁴⁷

UU no. 11 of 2020 and PP no. 18 of 2021 emphasize that management rights are control rights from the state whose implementation authority is partially delegated to the rights holder.

⁴⁵ Keputusan Walikota Batam Nomor: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 tentang Penetapan Wilayah Perkampungan Tua di Kota Batam

⁴⁶ *Ibid*

⁴⁷ Supriadi, *Hukum Agraria*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2007, hlm., 148.

The right holder in question is the holder of management rights.⁴⁸ The granting of management rights is given to state land with a decision to grant rights to state land. State Land includes Land designated by Law or Government Decree, Reclamation of land, Soil arises; Land originating from the release/surrender of rights; Land originating from the release of forest areas, Abandoned Land; Land rights whose term has expired and no extension and renewal has been requested; Land rights whose term has expired and due to Central Government policy cannot be extended; and Land which from the beginning had the status of State Land.

Some of the state's control rights in the form of land can be granted management rights to Central Government Agencies, Local government Land banking agencies, State-Owned Enterprises/Regional-Owned Enterprises, State/regional legal entities, or a legal entity appointed by the Central Government.⁴⁹ Legally, the subjects of management rights are central and regional government institutions or agencies, State/Regional Owned Enterprises, State/Regional Owned Legal Entities, Land Bank Agencies, and Legal Entities appointed by the Central Government. The Central Government agencies whose main tasks and functions are not directly related to land management can be granted Management Rights after obtaining approval from the minister who handles government affairs in the financial sector.⁵⁰

Implementation of Old Village Status in Batam City

Batam Mayor Decree Number: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 concerning the Determination of Old Village Areas in Batam City, which explains the Determination of Old Villages in order to protect, preserve, and at the same time an effort to maintain the cultural values of the original Batam community, it needs to be stipulated areas inhabited by the community as Old Villages in Batam City.⁵¹

In the Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 concerning the Determination of Old Village Areas in Batam City, he decided: a. Determine the Old Village Area in Batam City, with the village name and map attached; b. For the Kampung Tua area, which has been designated as per the FIRST dictum, it is not recommended for the Batam Authority to be granted Management Rights (HPL) of the Batam Authority and authority under the Batam City Government by applicable laws and regulations; c. This decision is valid from

⁴⁸ Pasal 1 PP No. 18 Tahun 2021.

⁴⁹ Pasal 137 ayat (1) UU No. 11 Tahun 2020 jo. Pasal 5 ayat (1) PP No. 18 Tahun 2021

⁵⁰ Pasal 6 ayat (2) PP No. 18 Tahun 2021

⁵¹ Keputusan Walikota Batam Nomor: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 tentang Penetapan Wilayah Perkampungan Tua di Kota Batam

the date of stipulation; if, at a later date, errors are found in the determination of this decision, corrections will be made as appropriate.⁵²

Batam Mayor Decree Number: KPTS. 170/HK/V/2019 on the Technical Team for Settlement of Old Village Legality in Batam City, which establishes the Technical Team for Settlement of Old Village Legality in Batam City in order to provide legal certainty for ownership rights over land controlled by the community in old village settlements in Batam City, it is necessary to accelerate the settlement of old village legality in Batam City. Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.279/HK/X/2019 on the Identification and Inventory Team of Prospective Recipients in the Location of Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau, Kampung Tua Sungai Binti, and Kampung Tua Tanjung Gundap Batam City which establishes the Identification and Inventory Team of Prospective Recipients in the Location of Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau, Kampung Tua Sungai Binti, and Kampung Tua Tanjung Gundap Batam City in order to accelerate the process of completing the legality of land in Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau, Kampung Tua Sungai Binti, and Kampung Tua Tanjung Gundap Batam City by Mayor Decree.⁵³

The designation of old kampong areas in Batam Mayor Decree No. KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 and Batam Mayor Decree No. KPTS.277/HK/X/2019 only mentions the location of the old kampong without detailing the boundaries of the old kampong area at a particular location. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to have a decree explaining the boundaries of the old kampong at each location mentioned in Batam Mayor Decree Number: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 and Batam Mayor Decree Number: KPTS.277/HK/X/2019 to provide legal certainty to the people of Batam City.⁵⁴

In terms of the aim of the old village in Batam City, it is to protect, preserve, and at the same time be an effort to maintain the cultural values of the original Batam community. Considering that there is no term "old village" in Law Number 6 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles, in order to provide legal certainty for the people of Batam City who live in old village locations and in order to achieve the objectives of establishing old villages in Batam City, then There is a need for regulations that can explain in detail both the detailed

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ Keputusan Walikota Batam Nomor: KPTS.279/HK/X/2019 tentang Tim Identifikasi dan Inventarisasi Calon Penerima Di Lokasi Kampung Tua Tanjung Riau, Kampung Tua Sungai Binti dan Kampung Tua Tanjung Gundap Kota Batam

⁵⁴ Hasil Wawancara dengan Bapak Zikrisyah selaku Kepala Subdirektorat Legalitas Pertanahan Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas Batam, dilakukan pada tanggal 31 Agustus 2023, Pukul 14.00 WIB

territorial boundaries of an old village area and the rules that must be followed by the people who live in the old village location.

Obstacle Factors for Old Village Status above BP Batam Land Management Rights (HPL).

Presidential Decree Number 41 of 1973 stated that all areas located on Batam Island were handed over with Management Rights (HPL) to the Batam Authority. This Presidential Decree must still constitute the birth of Management Rights and land rights. However, it states that the spatial plan is allocated for managing land rights to the Batam Authority. To become HPL land rights in the name of the Batam Authority, the Land Registration process must be carried out. In registering land to become HPL in the name of the Batam Authority, the location must be free from land control or ownership by other parties. This means that control or ownership of another party is transferred first to the ownership of the Batam Authority; before being transferred, the location of the land parcel boundaries must be determined precisely in the field. After control and ownership of the land are transferred to the Batam Authority, it will be registered with the Land Office. Thus, the land that will be registered as HPL land rights must have proof that the land already belongs to the Batam Authority or, in other terms, it has become an asset of the Batam Authority.⁵⁵

It is not easy to free land designated as HPL of Batam Authority from the control or ownership of other parties. If the land was only occupied by the community before the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 41 of 1973, compensation must be given. However, it became a problem if the community occupied it after issuing Presidential Decree No. 41 of 1973. The most crucial issue in the registration of HPL of Batam Authority is the issue of Kampung Tua. The holder of HGB land rights on HPL then has to pay money every year to the land owner, in this case, the Batam Authority, known as the Annual Obligation Money of the Authority (UWTO).

The existence of Kampung Tua in Batam Island has existed long before the beginning of the construction of oil drilling platforms by American companies in Batam in 1969. According to the Research Report of the STPN Team (2015), the old kampong is a settlement of people who live by building semi-floating houses in the sea or semi-permanent houses on land. The majority of the residents of Kampung Tua are fishermen and have Bugis ethnicity, and the rest are Malay. In general, they work as farmers or fishermen.

⁵⁵ Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 41 Tahun 1973

The village is in the area designated by Presidential Decree No. 41 of 1973. This is a particular problem whether the existence of the Old Village must be lost with the existence of the Presidential Decree or the existence of the Old Village is maintained. The field facts in the Old Village area still grow various kinds of trees, such as coconut trees and other trees that are predicted to be more than 70 years old or have grown before the existence of Presidential Decree 41 of 1973. When the research team visited Bagan Old Village in Sei Bedug, they found vegetation with these characteristics, in addition to the family tomb of the customary elder, Raja Mahmud, and a community burial complex that is decades old. Another feature of the old village is the site of the Malay Traditional Arch. The Batam City Government built this gate as an inscription that Batam Old Village is located there.⁵⁶

The Batam City Government is committed to preserving all the old villages on Batam Island. In order to protect, preserve, and at the same time as an effort to maintain the cultural values of the original Batam community for this Old Village, the Mayor of Batam has made Decree Number KPTS. 105/HR/III/2004 dated 23 March 2004 concerning the Determination of Old Village Areas in Batam City. The contents of this decision include, among other things, determining:

1. First, the Batam City Government has inaugurated 33 Old Villages on Batam Island.
2. Second, for the Kampung Tua area, which has been determined as per the first dictum, it is not recommended for the Batam Authority to be granted Management Rights.

Against the Mayor's Decree, the Chairman of the Batam Authority requested an explanation on Kampung Tua with letter Number B/119/K.OPS/L/IV/2005 dated April 5, 2005. The Batam City Government, through the Land Agency, replied to the letter with letter No. 331/591/DP/IV/2005 dated April 25, 2005, which contained the criteria of Kampung Tua, namely:

1. The village existed before the Batam Authority was established, and its existence is still existing.
2. The Batam Authority has paid no compensation, provided that the compensation must be targeted and accompanied by complete documents.

⁵⁶ Asih Retno Dewi, Harvini Wulansari, Tjahjo Arianto, *Menata Pendaftaran Tanah Kota Batam Untuk Penyelesaian Permasalahan Penguasaan Tanah Kampung Tua Yang Menjamin Kepastian Hukum dan Keadilan*, 2016, Hal. 30.

3. The old village has evidence such as old letters, village footprints, ancient sites, old graves, old cultivated plants, buildings of high cultural value, genealogy of families living in the local village, and other supporting evidence.⁵⁷

The community in Kampung Tua, with the help of RKWB, is fighting to be released from the Management Rights of BP Batam. The decision of the Mayor of Batam stating that the Kampung Tua area is not recommended to be given the Management Rights to the Batam Authority when examined contradicts the intent of Presidential Decree No. 41 of 1973, which stipulates that the entire Batam Island area be given the Management Rights to the Batam Authority. Therefore, the community still feels uncomfortable because their settlement area needs legal certainty.⁵⁸ In addition, the problem related to the old kampong is that BP Batam has already given recommendations for the issuance of property rights for the community, even though the status of land throughout Batam Island is management rights. The land owned by the community is still subject to the annual obligation of the Authority (UWTO).⁵⁹

The Land Management Rights were granted based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1973 concerning the Batam Island Industrial Area, which was later transferred to its authority by Government Regulation 46 of 2007 concerning the Batam Free Trade and Free Port Area. In the location that has been designated as an Old Village by the Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: 105/HK/IV/2004 concerning the Determination of Old Village Area in Batam City, several locations are Protected Forest areas. Meanwhile, by the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry in Article 1 paragraph (8), it is explained that a Protection Forest is an area which has the primary function of protection of life support system to regulate water system, prevent flood, control erosion, prevent seawater inundation, and maintain soil fertility.⁶⁰ Meanwhile, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry Article 50 explains things that may need to be done in Protected Forest Areas.

Solution for resolving the status of Old Villages over BP Batam Land Management Rights (HPL).

In order to provide legal certainty to the people living in the Kampung Tua area in Batam City, it is necessary to have a settlement policy as follows:

⁵⁷ *Ibid*

⁵⁸ *Ibid*

⁵⁹ *Ibid*

⁶⁰ Pasal 1 ayat (8) Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor: 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan

1. For Old Village locations in third-party locations/overlap, if residents already control the allocation, it will be prioritized to the residents who occupy it. If the land is vacant (free from residents' control), the Allocation Recipient will be asked to submit a utilization plan.
2. For the location of the Old Village that is in the HPL / HPL process, has been released from the Land Allocation, and is in a precise and clean location, it is necessary to have a Recommendation for Use Rights to the Batam City Government or a Land Allocation scheme directly to the community with a recommendation for building use rights (SHGB).⁶¹
3. For the Kampung Tua location in which there are Government assets that have HPL certificates and are recorded as BMN / D assets, they are still Government assets as long as they have not been written off, for assets that are still in the process of certificate, after the issuance of the certificate must be removed from the BMN / D list, then with the deletion of assets (HPL), the land status returns to state land, to be then given HM to the Kampung Tua community.
4. For Kampung Tua locations, which are in locations that are included in the DPCLS Area and protected forests. If there is a settlement and it has been allocated to a third party, it is proposed to be processed to release the status to APL (another use area).⁶²

Conclusion

1. Legal arrangements regarding the Old Village in Batam Island are not regulated in the Local Regulation of Batam City No. 2/2004 on the Spatial Plan of Batam City in 2014, but the existence of the Old Village in Batam Island to protect, preserve, and at the same time as an effort to maintain the cultural values of Batam indigenous people is regulated in the Decree of the Mayor of Batam No. KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 on Determining Old Village Areas in Batam City and Decree of the Mayor of Batam No. KPTS.277/HK/X/2019 on the Old Village of Tanjung Riau, Old Village of Sungai Binti, and Old Village of Tanjung Gundap in Batam City.
2. The implementation of the status of Old Village in Batam City, which aims to protect, preserve, and the time as an effort to maintain the cultural values of the indigenous people

⁶¹ Hasil Wawancara dengan Bapak Zikrisyah selaku Kepala Subdirektorat Legalitas Pertanahan Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas Batam, dilakukan pada tanggal 30 September 2023, Pukul 16.00 WIB

⁶² Hasil Wawancara dengan Bapak Zikrisyah selaku Kepala Subdirektorat Legalitas Pertanahan Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas Batam, dilakukan pada tanggal 30 September 2023, Pukul 16.00 WIB

of Batam is carried out based on the Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.105/HK/III/2004 on the Determination of Old Village Areas in Batam City which describes the point area of Old Village in Batam City, Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS. 170/HK/V/2019 on Technical Team.

3. Legality Settlement of Old Village in Batam City, which stipulates the Technical Team for Legality Settlement of Old Village in Batam City in order to provide legal certainty for ownership rights to land controlled by the community in old village settlements in Batam City, it is necessary to accelerate the legality settlement of old villages in Batam City, Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.279/HK/X/2019 concerning the Identification and Inventory Team of Prospective Recipients in the Old Village Location. In order to accelerate the process of completing the legality of land in Tanjung Riau Old Village, Sungai Binti Old Village and Tanjung Gundap Old Village in Batam City and Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.295/HK/XI/2019 concerning Prospective Recipients of Land Rights Certificates at the Location of Tanjung Riau Old Village in Batam City, Decree of the Mayor of Batam Number: KPTS.299/HK/XI/2019 concerning Prospective Recipients of Land Rights Certificates at the Location of Tanjung Riau Old Village in Batam City. /HK/XI/2019 concerning Prospective Recipients of Land Rights Certificates at the Location of the Old Village of Tanjung Gundap Batam City Batam Mayor Decree Number: KPTS.300/HK/XI/2019 concerning Prospective Recipients of Land Rights Certificates at the Location of the Old Village of Sungai Binti Batam City.
4. Obstacles and Solutions related to Legal certainty that can be given to the status of the Old Village in Batam City so that there is no legal vacuum regarding the status of the Old Village in Batam City. Regulations governing the status of the Old Village in Batam City currently need to be regulated clearly and in detail about the Old Village in Batam City. So, it is necessary to have a special regulation on the status of the Old Village in Batam City to achieve legal objectives, namely, justice, usefulness, and certainty.

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Keputusan Walikota Batam Nomor: KPTS.300/HK/XI/2019 tentang Calon Penerima Sertifikat Hak Atas Tanah di Lokasi Kampung Tua Sungai Binti Kota Batam

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 41 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Kawasan perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas (Iembaran Negara RJpublik Indonesia Tahun 2021 Nomor 51, Tambahan Gmbaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6653);

Peraturan Kepala Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas Batam Nomor 26 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pengelolaan Lahan.