Strengthening Legal Awareness of Residents in Pangungharjo Village, Sewon District, Bantul Regency, Regarding Sultan and Pakualaman Ground Land in Accordance with Perdais Number 1 of 2017

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Abstract. The Special Region of Yogyakarta holds a distinctive "Special" status, particularly concerning land management following the enactment of Law No. 13 of 2012. The Kasultanan (Sultanate) and Pakualaman possess special rights to control and manage Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands, dedicated to the welfare and benefit of the community. Land issues have been further regulated under Special Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2017. There exist two primary issues: firstly, the lack of capacity and knowledge regarding constitutional rights related to the management and utilization of Sultan Ground (SG) and Pakualaman Ground (PG) as per Perda No.1/2017 among the targeted groups. Secondly, there's a lack of legal awareness regarding the process of obtaining approval or ownership by residents of SG and PG. The implementation methods encompass: (a) initial preparation and issue identification; (b) participant identification and legal document study; (c) interactive village discussions; and (d) legal counselling. With a targeted achievement of maximal understanding at 85%, this program is expected to contribute to enhancing knowledge, legal awareness, and self-capacity concerning the management and utilization of SG and PG lands for the people's welfare. The mandatory outcomes include publication in a national scientific journal, mass media publication, activity videos, and additional participation in scientific forums.

Keywords: Sultan Ground, Pakualaman Ground, Legal Awareness,

1 Introduction
1.1 Situation Analysis

The Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) obtained a special autonomy status labeled as "Istimewa" following the enactment of Law No. 13 of 2012 on the Special Status of Yogyakarta [1]. According to Article 7 of the Special Status Law, there are five specific authorities: (1) the procedures for the appointment, position, duties, and authorities of the Governor and Vice Governor; (2) the institutional domain of the DIY Regional Government; (3) the cultural domain; (4) the land domain; and (5) the spatial planning domain. Particularly regarding the land domain, the Yogyakarta Sultanate holds special rights to control and manage the Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands designated for the welfare and benefit of the community [2].

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The Sultanate's Land comprises the lands owned by the Sultanate, encompassing the Keprabon Land and Non-Keprabon Land, also known as Dede Keprabon, situated within the regencies/municipalities in the DIY region. The Kadipaten's Land constitutes the lands owned by the Kadipate, including Keprabon and Non-Keprabon Lands, or Dede Keprabon, found within the regencies/municipalities in the DIY region [3]. The Basic Agrarian Law of 1960 remains in effect but has been adjusted in accordance with the Law on the Special Region of Yogyakarta (UUK DIY) 2012 [4]. Further regulations on land issues have been detailed in the Special Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning the Management and Utilization of Sultanate's Land and Kadipaten's Land.

The lack of awareness or insufficient dissemination of regulations has resulted in some residents not fully understanding the forms of management related to Sultanate and Kadipaten lands. This includes:

(a) Understanding the distinction between Keprabon and Non-Keprabon lands owned by the Sultanate or Kadipaten;
(b) Procedures for requesting proper utilization;
(c) Identifying the lands classified as Keprabon;
(d) Identifying Non-Keprabon lands belonging to the Sultanate and Kadipaten/Pakualaman;
(e) Definition of a "surat kekancingan" (letter of consent);
(f) Process for requesting a usage consent letter/surat kekancingan;
(g) Responsibilities of the Village Head/government concerning the use of Sultanate and Kadipaten lands;
(h) How to advocate for oneself in case of issues.

This initiative collaborates with the Panggungharjo Village government, where Sultan Ground lands also fall under the village's jurisdiction. Residents, especially those economically disadvantaged and legally uninformed, require comprehensive understanding and legal awareness regarding the management of Sultan Ground lands. The existence of Regional Regulation No. 1/2017 necessitates extensive public awareness efforts so that the villagers possess comprehensive legal knowledge about the aspects of managing and utilizing Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands.

1.2 Partner Problems

1. Limited capacity and knowledge regarding constitutional rights concerning the management and utilization of Sultan Ground (SG) and Kadipaten/Pakualaman Ground (PG) lands in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 1/2017 among the target groups.

2. Lack of legal awareness regarding the process of obtaining consent or ownership for residents concerning Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands thus far.

Problem Solutions

With a targeted achievement of up to 85% comprehension, this program aims to significantly contribute to the self-capacity, knowledge, and legal awareness among the target groups regarding the management and utilization of Sultan Ground (SG) and Kadipaten/Pakualaman Ground (PG) lands. This includes facilitating access to ownership of SG and PG lands for economically disadvantaged or marginalized communities who face significant barriers in accessing legal justice.
Table 1. Program Solutions and Targeted Outputs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
<th>Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Inadequate capacity and understanding of constitutional rights pertaining to the management and utilization of Sultan Ground (SG) and Kadiapaten/Pakualaman Ground (PG) lands.</td>
<td>A village discussion on enhancing capacity and understanding regarding the management and utilization of Sultan Ground (SG) and Pakualaman Ground (PG) in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 1/2017.</td>
<td>The partner comprehends the material at an 85% level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The lack of legal awareness and the persistent high levels of apathy in advocating for oneself, hindering residents' access to ownership of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands thus far.</td>
<td>Legal counseling on the importance of legal awareness regarding access to ownership of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman/Kadipaten Ground lands, as well as the ability to advocate for oneself in accordance with Regional Regulation No. 1/2017.</td>
<td>The partner comprehends the material at an 85% level.</td>
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Referring to the theme, the issues faced by partners, solutions, and the mentioned targets, there exists significant relevance between the service roadmap and the expertise of the proposing team. Dr. King Faisal Sulaiman, with a background as a constitutional law expert and a legal advocate/consultant, along with Dr. Anom Wahyu Asmorojati and Nasrullah, both specializing in land law/legislative policy, exhibit expertise in legal matters. Additionally, their backgrounds as attorneys/legal advisors/community advocacy activists further strengthen their proficiency. For more detailed information, please refer to the attached proposers' resumes.

2 Methodology
2.1 Activity Description
2.1.1 Initial Stage of Preparation and Problem Identification
The team conducts internal coordination, which involves: assigning work responsibilities, aligning visions and perceptions, establishing targeted objectives, and outlining the activity's methodology. Subsequently, they identify actual partner issues by: fostering communication, aligning visions with partners, identifying legal literacy factors, negative perceptions, misinformation, and other obstacles faced by partners regarding the lack of knowledge and legal awareness concerning the management and utilization of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman/Kadipaten lands thus far.

2.1.2 Participant Identification and Legal Document Review
Identifying and requesting the willingness of potential participants from economically disadvantaged communities residing in Panggungharjo Village, Sewon Sub-district, Bantul, DIY. The aim is to determine how many are willing to receive training on the subject matter. Subsequently, the team conducts a study to explore and identify the constitutional rights available in the 1945 Constitution, the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960, Regional Government Law No. 23/2014, Law No. 13/2012 concerning the Special Status of Yogyakarta, Regional Regulation No. 1/2017, Governor's Regulations regarding SG/PG, and the responsibilities of the Sultanate and the Kadiapaten/Pakualaman to fulfill these rights.
2.1.3 Village Discussion: Self-Capacity Enhancement and Knowledge Development regarding Sultan Ground and Kadipaten/Pakualaman Ground in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017.

This activity will be conducted in an informal discussion setting, characterized by interactive dialogue within the target group, once for a single day. The objective is to provide comprehensive understanding regarding: (a) the definition of Sultan Ground (SG), Kadipaten/Pakualaman Ground (PG); (b) encompassing the various types and (c) categories of SG and PG lands; (d) understanding the legal status of SG/PG lands; (e) the rights and obligations of economically disadvantaged residents in accessing SG and PG lands; (f) the requirements for obtaining consent/approval letters from the Sultan/Pakualaman. Speakers will be selected from competent academia or experienced legal experts/practitioners. The activities encompass: (a) soliciting willingness to participate (with a minimum target of 10 participants), (b) sending invitations to potential participants, (c) preparing the venue for the event, (d) contacting/confirming availability with speakers/facilitators, (e) arranging catering, (f) administrative preparations, (g) providing necessary activity materials, (i) ordering/making a backdrop related to the topic.

2.1.4 Legal Counseling: Strategies to Enhance Legal Awareness Regarding Residents’ Ownership of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground Lands and Self-Advocacy Methods as per Regional Regulation No.1/2017

After participants have been equipped with basic capacity related to the fundamental material, it is essential to motivate them to recognize the importance of resolving legal cases (both non-litigious and litigious) they have encountered so far. This can be achieved by utilizing the free legal aid services facilitated and subsidized by the government, as part of the constitutional rights of economically disadvantaged communities to access legal justice.[5] The activity will be conducted once, with a minimum target of 10 selected participants. The content of the activity should at least cover: problem investigation methods; identification of factors causing lack of knowledge about access to the management and utilization of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman/Kadipaten lands thus far, including solutions to overcome them. The activity will be structured as a limited, relaxed, and interactive dialogue. Implementation includes: (a) Identifying prospective participants in accordance with qualifications, observed during the activity; (b) Inviting the identified participants; (c) Preparing activity materials; (d) Preparing meeting consumables and the venue; (e) Encouraging participant engagement; and (f) Inviting speakers/facilitators. Speakers/facilitators will be selected from academia and/or legal experts/practitioners with the requisite capacity and experience.

2.2 Target Beneficiary Group

The target beneficiaries are the residents of Panggungharjo Village, Sewon Sub-district, Bantul, who face difficulties or are unable to access justice and legal certainty, requiring free legal assistance from the government. They are presumed to be economically and resource-challenged, with minimal legal awareness, having legal cases but unable to access legal aid due to an inability to afford legal services; perceiving legal processes and court proceedings as overly complex and expensive. Furthermore, they have been apathetic and misinformed about the availability of free legal assistance provided by the government.

2.3 Activity Duration/Timeframe

The activity is targeted to be implemented over a period of 3 (three) months, with the following description:

2.3.1 From the First Week to the Fourth Week of the First Month;

a) Conducting staff orientation to align perceptions, including: (a) capacity-building
meetings for the program execution team; (b) enhancing the ability to formulate activity methodologies; (c) mapping and distributing responsibilities.

b) Surveying participants and identifying national legal products, including: 1945 Constitution, Basic Agrarian Law of 1960, Regional Government Law of 2014, Law No. 13/2012 concerning the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Regional Regulation No. 1/2017, Governor's Regulations on SG/PG, and regulations regarding the provision of free legal aid for economically disadvantaged communities; (b) identifying basic rights infringed upon within the target group, determining who is responsible for fulfilling these rights, (c) identifying the most benefited and most affected parties; (d) outlining the forms of violations, (e) identifying qualified potential participants. This activity will take approximately two months as some within the target group may not readily participate in such activities and may be unfamiliar. Their participation could follow after receiving sufficient understanding.

2.3.2 From the First Week to the Fourth Week of the Second Month;

a) Facilitation of an Interactive Village Discussion aimed at enhancing self-capacity and knowledge regarding the management and utilization of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands.

b) Delivery of Legal Counseling Sessions designed to augment legal awareness among residents concerning their access to ownership of SG and PG lands. These sessions will be conducted within a single day and can be combined if logistically feasible.

c) The methodology adopted for these sessions comprises: (a) conducting a pre-test through questionnaires distributed to participants to gauge their initial capacity and knowledge before the presentation; (b) delivering interactive lecture-style material; (c) engaging in interactive Q&A segments; and (d) administering a post-test to evaluate participants' enhanced capacity and knowledge after the presentation.

d) Operational procedures involve: (a) securing participants' willingness during the preliminary identification phase; (b) sending invitations to identified potential participants; (c) arranging suitable venues for the sessions; (d) confirming the availability of speakers/facilitators; (e) organizing catering services; (f) preparing necessary administrative supplies and materials for the sessions; and (g) arranging for banners and signage.

2.3.3 From the First Week to the Fourth Week of the Third Month;

Monitoring, Evaluation, and the creation of a final activity report will be conducted. The pre-test and post-test questions will also serve as part of the monitoring and evaluation indicators. This activity actively involves the target audience in directly assessing the implementation, outputs, and impacts of the activity on the community. It assesses emerging policy changes and the continuity of the activity's implementation.

2.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev)

The program undergoes monitoring and evaluation at every stage of the activities. The aspects monitored encompass the entire process, starting from identifying potential participants/speakers to participant/speaker attendance, technical preparation/activity materials, participant engagement, forum discussion dynamics, participants' progress after the activities, content delivered by speakers/facilitators, and the method of content delivery. All gathered materials or documentation from the activities serve as the basis for weekly evaluations conducted with the staff. The outcomes of these weekly evaluations then potentially inform changes in the implementation strategy, if necessary. Overall, these evaluations contribute to both monthly reports and a final comprehensive report delivered through the final activity report. The monitoring and evaluation mechanism is actively participatory. At the end of each activity, participants are asked to provide feedback regarding
the technical readiness of the event or the quality of activity execution. The participant feedback is objectively compared with observations or feedback from implementing staff.  

2.3.5 Program Management and Accountability

The distribution of tasks and responsibilities is carried out according to the type of activity, meaning it is not based on the identified issues or problems. This approach is chosen for its convenience, allowing candidates/prospective participants to meet the qualifications more easily. The achievement burden in this service will be distributed among the program execution team responsible for a specific activity/program, with support from the secretariat/assistance team handling administrative matters, participants/speakers for the activity, finances, public relations, and relevant general areas.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Village Discussion: Self Capacity Building and Knowledge Regarding Sultan Ground and Kadipaten/Pakualaman Ground Lands in Accordance with Local Regional Regulation (Perdais) Number 1 of 2017

The activity includes: (a) requesting willingness to participate (with a minimum target of 10 participants), (b) sending invitations to prospective participants, (c) preparing the activity venue, (d) contacting/requesting readiness from speakers/facilitators, (e) arranging refreshments, (f) preparing administrative tasks, (g) acquiring activity stationery, (i) ordering/making a backdrop on the topic.

The discussion proceeded interactively, was enthusiastic, and received positive appreciation from the participants. It was conducted once, according to the scheduled date on Tuesday, February 7, 2023. Speakers included legal practitioners and academics: Mr. Nasrullah, S.H., MCL, Dr. Anom Wahyu Asmorojati, S.H., M.H, and Dr. King Faisal Sulaiman, S.H., LL.M. This activity was formatted as a non-formal discussion with an interactive dialogue within the targeted group, occurring once in a single day. The event was inaugurated by the Village Chief, represented by Mr. Yahya Ali, and took place at the Panggugurjo Village Hall in Sewon District, Bantul Regency, DIY.

Overall, the activity was successfully conducted as expected. The goal was to provide comprehensive understanding regarding: (a) the concept of Sultan Ground/SG; Kadipaten/Pakualaman Ground/PG; (b) encompassing the various types and (c) categories of SG and PG lands; (d) the legal authority of SG/PG lands; (e) the rights and obligations of underprivileged citizens to access SG and PG lands; (f) the requirements for obtaining consent/approval documents from the Sultan/Pakualaman. Speakers were selected from competent academics or legal experts with ample experience in the field.

Figure 1. Preparation for Discussion, Introduction, and Delivery of Material Briefing

The lack of knowledge or inadequate dissemination of regulations has resulted in some residents not understanding the forms of management concerning Sultanate and Kadipaten lands. Following the material briefing, there was a significant increase in residents'
understanding of constitutional rights related to free legal aid according to Law 16/2011 and other relevant regulations. The pre-test showed an average of 3% understanding of constitutional rights among participants before the activity. However, the post-test results indicated a significant average increase to 85%. Both the participating residents and the Village Government hope for a more intensified dissemination of regulations regarding Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground in the future. This includes Governor Regulations, the Special Region of Yogyakarta's special laws, and other legal products relevant to the utilization and management of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground among underprivileged communities at the village level in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

**Diagram 1. Knowledge of Constitutional Rights Related to Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground**

### 3.2 Legal Counselling: Strategies to Enhance Legal Awareness Regarding Citizens' Ownership of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground and Self-Advocacy Approaches as per Local Regulation No. 1/2017

After equipping participants with basic capacities related to fundamental materials, it's essential to motivate them regarding the significance of enhancing legal awareness concerning citizens' ownership of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground, as well as Self-Advocacy Approaches according to Local Regulation No. 1/2017. Dr. King Faisal Sulaiman S.H., LL.M. was invited as a speaker, engaging a selected group of 15 participants. The activity's content should at least cover: problem investigation methods, identification of factors causing or contributing to the lack of understanding of access to managing and utilizing Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground/Kadipaten lands so far, including potential solutions to address these issues. The session will be structured as a limited, relaxed, and dialogic-interactive discussion. In implementation includes: (a) Identifying potential participants/participants based on qualifications, which will be observed during the activity; (b) Inviting the identified participants; (c) Preparing necessary stationery; (d) Organizing meeting refreshments and venue; (e) Encouraging participant engagement; and (f) Inviting speakers/facilitators. Speakers/facilitators will be selected from academic or legal expert/practitioner backgrounds with the capacity and experience needed.

**Diagram 2. Legal Counseling: A Strategy for Raising Legal Awareness Regarding the Sultan Ground & Pakualaman Ground and How to Advocate for Yourself according to Perdais No. 1/2017**
The activity is designed as an interactive discussion. Initially, through a pre-test, it was evident that understanding regarding legal awareness strategies was very limited. This was indicated by the pre-test results showing an average of only 2%. However, following the activity, there was a significant improvement, with the average rising to 80%. This activity facilitated an increased awareness concerning legal strategies for residents on how to file ownership claims, assert rights to Village Treasury Land with Anggadoh status, Magersari, or other rights that can be addressed to Panitikusmo, the Yogyakarta Sultanate, and Pakualaman. It covered processes for raising objections and resolving disputes arising from the use of Sultan Ground or Kadipaten Ground, including dealings with relevant Department Offices and the National Land Agency in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

4 Conclusions

This initiative has yielded a favorable outcome in augmenting the self-capacity, knowledge, and legal consciousness among underprivileged citizens. Consequently, there has been an observable elevation in the self-capacity and comprehension pertaining to the management and utilization of Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands within the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), particularly among the local community and village administrative personnel. This increased legal awareness among citizens is poised to enable them to access, utilize, and responsibly manage Sultan Ground and Pakualaman Ground lands within rural areas in a legally informed, accountable, and equitable manner.

References