

AGRARIAN REORGANIZATION IN YOGYAKARTA YEAR 1918-1926

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ABSTRACT

Agrarian reorganization in Yogyakarta is a realignment of the system of land ownership and land ownership in Yogyakarta. Based on the theory of Vorsten Domes of Rouffaer that the king (Sultan) is the owner of the land throughout the kingdom. In running the Sultan government is assisted by bureaucrats consisting of the *sertana dalem*, *abdi dalem*, and *priyayi*. For the services of the bureaucrats are given a salary in the form of land called the land Apanage (*lungguh*) or the land of office. The holders of that land *lungguh* are called obedient. In managing the land was dutifully lift *bekel* in charge of taxes from the population (farmers) who worked on the land. The Agrarian Reorganization is also called "Land Conversion" or Agrarian Reform. This is because the reorganization is basically a transfer and transfer of land rights from the Sultan as the owner of the entire land of the kingdom to the people. Also called administrative and agrarian reform, because before the reorganization of ownership and control of land has no clear legal basis. So after the reorganization of ownership and control of the land has a clear legal basis. Land can be transferred from old owners to new owners through sale and purchase transactions, lease, grants and so forth.

The agrarian reorganization policy is essentially an insistence from the Dutch Colonial Government against the Sultan of Yogyakarta to make changes to the land ownership system in Yogyakarta known as the Apanage system. Furthermore, the Sultan received the demands of the Dutch colonial government. Thus the people have property rights (*anderbe*). This study aims to determine the factors that caused the Sultan to accept such pressure to reorganize agrarian. In addition, to know the process of implementation of agrarian reorganization in Yogyakarta along with the impact caused by the agrarian reorganization. In this study used the method of historical criticism consisting of four stages Namely: first heuristics, ie search and source collection. the second stage of source or verification criticism, consisting of external criticism aimed at determining authentic sources and internal criticism aimed at determining source credibility. The third interpretation, namely the stage of interpretation of the facts. The fourth is the synthesis stage, ie the writing stage by means of unifying or linking facts with each other into the story of history.

Kata Kunci: *Agrarian, Reorganization, Yogyakarta*