REGISTRATION, LEGAL REGULATIONS, AND CONSOLIDATION OF SUSTAINABILITY OF NATIONAL RESOURCES AND CONFIRM THE NATION’S SOVEREIGNTY

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of this study is to analyze the process of registration and consolidation of land for coastal areas and small islands in the perspective of protecting the potential of national resources and strengthening national sovereignty.

Method: This type of research is normative legal research, supported by secondary data, which consists of primary, secondary and tertiary legal materials, obtained through library research. The methodology uses a legal research and qualitative approach. The grand theory uses the theory of positive law by John Austin, the middle theory uses the theory of the nation's soul by Friedrich Carl von Savigny and the applied theory uses the theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) by Jeremy Bentham.

Result: The results show that the State/Government immediately implements the Land Registration and Consolidation, in order to protect the potential of National resources and strengthen national sovereignty.

Conclusion: It will accelerate the realization of the national goals mandated in the Fourth Paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: registration and land consolidation, coastal areas and small islands, potential of national resources, upholding the sovereignty of the nation.

Received: 28/08/2023
Accepted: 27/11/2023
DOI: https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v11i2.2385

REGISTRO, REGULAMENTAÇÕES LEGAIS E CONSOLIDAÇÃO DA SUSTENTABILIDADE DOS RECURSOS NACIONAIS E CONFIRMAÇÃO DA SOBERANIA NACIONAL

RESUMO

Objetivo: O objetivo deste estudo é analisar o processo de registro e consolidação de terras para áreas costeiras e pequenas ilhas na perspectiva de proteger o potencial dos recursos nacionais e fortalecer a soberania nacional.

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Método: Este tipo de pesquisa é pesquisa legal normativa, apoiada por dados secundários, que consiste em materiais legais primários, secundários e terciários, obtidos através de pesquisa de biblioteca. A metodologia utiliza uma pesquisa jurídica e abordagem qualitativa. A grande teoria usa a teoria da lei positiva de John Austin, a teoria do meio usa a teoria da alma da nação de Friedrich Carl von Savigny e a teoria aplicada usa a teoria da lei da felicidade (utilitarismo) de Jeremy Bentham.

Resultado: Os resultados mostram que o Estado/Governo implementa imediatamente o Registro e Consolidação Fundiária, a fim de proteger o potencial dos recursos nacionais e fortalecer a soberania nacional.

Conclusão: Acelerará a realização dos objetivos nacionais estabelecidos no quarto parágrafo do preâmbulo da Constituição de 1945 da República da Indonésia.

Palavras-chave: registro e consolidação de terras, áreas costeiras e pequenas ilhas, potencial de recursos nacionais, mantendo a soberania da nação.

1 INTRODUCTION

Based on the stretch of construction of the central theme, the focus of the research study is in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province. Why was the location of the research study chosen in Natuna Regency, because taking into account the territory of Natuna Regency, the geographical conditions are mostly and dominantly consisting of coastal areas and small islands 99% of its area is ocean, and only 1% of land area, borders with several foreign countries, and Natuna Regency contains potential natural resources in the form of Oil and Gas (Natural) whose potential is fantastic and phenomenal on the Asian Continent. This is of course at the same time a resource, asset and capital as well as national wealth (Cui et al., 2022). Therefore (Idham, 2022) all potential national resources must receive ongoing protection by the State/Government based on the mandate and orders of the constitution and constitutionalism in a responsible manner (https://kominfo.go.id/content/detail).

In line with the matters mentioned in the section above, that in reality regarding the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation activities, especially in the Natuna Regency, Riau Archipelago Province, until now the State/Government has not implemented it optimally, especially at several points and locations on islands small islands, as well as for most of the coastal areas. In this regard, especially from the aspect of support for laws and regulations, namely (Bungin, 2017) as secondary data to carry out the important activities referred to, in essence, they are available, namely based on Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Basic Regulations Agrarian Affairs, which is commonly abbreviated and referred to as UUPA, State Gazette of the Republic of
Idham. (2023). Registration, Legal Regulations, and Consolidation of Sustainability of National Resources and Confirm the Nation's Sovereignty

Indonesia of 1960 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2043.

With the explanation as mentioned above, actually related to (Parlindungan, 2009) the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province, in fact it has not been maximally implemented concretely in the field. Of course, in this situation, objectively, there has been a gap phenomenon, namely (Tan, et al, 2020) between what should be ordered by the laws and regulations (das sollen), and the conditions on the ground (das sein) the said activities have not been optimally implemented by the State/Government. The author's assumption is that if the State/Government has implemented Land Registration and Consolidation specifically in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province, then the result will be (Mukhlish and Zaini, 2021) legal certainty in an effort to provide protection for all potential national resources and matters it will at the same time be able to realize efforts to strengthen national sovereignty in order to accelerate the achievement of national goals as mandated in the fourth paragraph of the preamble to the constitution and constitutionalism of the nation and State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (https://www.bphn.go.id/data).

Based on the construction and some of the main and fundamental things that have been presented in the section above, then (Dianttha, 2015) the construction of the problem formulation is: "How are Legal Arrangements, Implementation, Factors Constraints/Barriers and related solutions with the implementation of the Registration and Consolidation of Land for Coastal Zone and Small Islands in the Perspective of Protecting the Potential of National Resources and Upholding National Sovereignty?. The construction of the problem formulation referred to, especially in the context (Rondonuwu, 2014) carrying out the analysis and/or discussion will be divided into two stages of discussion, namely for the discussion in the first part will be analyzed regarding legal arrangements and Implementation of Registration and Consolidation of Coastal and Island Land Areas - Small Islands in the Perspective of Protecting the Potential of National Resources and Strengthening the Sovereignty of the Nation, and in the second part the following content will be analyzed, namely regarding Factors of Constraints and Solutions for Registration and Land Consolidation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands in the Perspective of Protecting Potentials of National Resources and Strengthening Sovereignty Nation.
2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 LAND CONSOLIDATION

Particularly regarding the meaning and/or definition of Land Consolidation in a normative juridical manner are: "The policy of realignment of control, ownership, use and utilization of land and space in accordance with the spatial plan and efforts to provide land for public purposes in the context of improving environmental quality and maintenance of natural resources by involves the active participation of the community. Related to this, what is meant (Idham, 2011) Agricultural Land Consolidation is Land Consolidation carried out on agricultural lands located in rural areas. Non-Agricultural Land Consolidation is Land Consolidation carried out on non-agricultural land, including the provision of land for development in the public interest in urban and semi-urban areas. Vertical Land Consolidation is Land Consolidation which is held for the development of vertically oriented areas and buildings (Nasution et al., 2022). While Self-help Land Consolidation is Land Consolidation which is the initiative of the community or other stakeholders outside the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency which has not been included in the activity plan of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency. Construction of the definition of Land Consolidation, is based on the provisions of Article 1 number 1, number 2, number 3, number 4 and number 5 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2019, concerning Land Consolidation, State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Year 2019 Number 756.

3 METHODOLOGY

The literature source used as one of the basic materials for analyzing the formulation of the problem, the literature source used is secondary data literature (Benuf and Azhar, 2020). All secondary data consists of (Marzuki, 2006) primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. In its implementation, all secondary data whose substance is closely related to the central theme discussed will be used by the author as a basis for conducting an analysis of the construction of the problem formulation, and all secondary data obtained through library research. This section will explain the types of writing, methodology and theoretical basis. For the type of writing (Sudarwanto and Kharisma, 2020) uses the type of normative legal writing. Specifically
for the methodology, it uses a legal research approach with an emphasis on qualitative implementation. For the theoretical basis that is used as one of the analytical tools to discuss the construction of the problem formulation referred to, namely (Arliman, 2018) as a grand theory using positive law theory by John Austin, middle theory using the theory of national soul law by Friedrich Carl von Savigny and for applied theory uses the theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) by Jeremy Bentham.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Henceforth in this section an analysis/discussion of the construction of the problem will be carried out as presented in the section above, the construction analysis of which is explained constructively in the section below.

4.1 LEGAL REGULATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF REGISTRATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF LAND FOR COASTAL ZONE AND SMALL ISLANDS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PROTECTING NATIONAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

In line with what has been mentioned in the section above, in this section an analysis and/or discussion of the construction of the problem will be carried out, namely with the topic of discussion as to what the actual construction of legal arrangements is, and continued regarding the implementation of the implementation (Idham, 2018, Sutiarnoto, 2019) Registration and Land Consolidation, especially in coastal areas and small islands, namely in the perspective and/or dimension to protect the potential of national resources and in an effort to strengthen national sovereignty. Based on the construction of the content, in carrying out the analysis it will be grouped into two parts, namely regarding legal arrangements and their implementation, the analysis of which is presented in the section below.

4.1.1 Construction of Legal Arrangements

Based on the substance mentioned in the section above, before explaining the construction of legal arrangements, it will be interpreted in advance regarding the meaning and significance of Land Registration and Consolidation. Juridically normative, that (Idham, 2014) the definition of Land Registration is A series of activities carried out by the Government continuously, continuously and regularly including the collection,
processing, bookkeeping, and presentation and maintenance of physical data and juridical data, in the form of maps and list, regarding land parcels, above ground space, basement and apartment units, including the issuance of certificates of proof of title for land parcels, above ground space, basement which already have rights and ownership rights to units Flats and certain rights that burden them. The juridical construction of meaning and definition regarding Land Registration is based on the provisions as set forth in Article 1 number 9 of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2021, regarding Management Rights, Land Rights, Flats Units, and Land Registration, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 28, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6630.

Moving on from construction on the understanding of (Wardhani, 2020) Land Registration and Consolidation mentioned above, and integrated with the central point of discussion for Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province, especially the Regional Government of Natuna Regency must immediately carry out (Redi, 2018) the process of forming laws and regulations at the local or regional level, namely in the form of Regional Regulations (Perda), regarding the implementation of the Registration and Consolidation of Land for Coastal Areas and Small Islands in the Perspective of Protecting the Potential of National Resources and Strengthening Nation's Sovereignty, especially those that exist and located in the territory of the Natuna Regency, Riau Archipelago Province (https://www.cnnindonesia.com/nasional).

This is especially important for Natuna Regency, it is very important, fundamental and strategic to be realized immediately, because geographically, Natuna Regency is directly adjacent to several foreign countries. According to the author, the Natuna Regency area is the face and/or front yard of the main house of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Therefore, concrete actions on Land Registration and Consolidation will (Bagijo, 1997) provide an embodiment of legal certainty to provide protection for all potential national resources in Natuna Regency, which are truly national assets and wealth for the nation and the State of Indonesia. In line with this, of course the implementation of the Land Registration and Consolidation activities will simultaneously strengthen the sovereignty of the nation and state of Indonesia.

With regard to the things that have been presented in the section above, and related to (Idham, 2010) the process of forming these regional regulations, of course academically, statutory and scientific knowledge as well as juridical paradigmatic, for
this there must be references and/or postulates that are used as guidelines for the Regional Government together with the Regional People's Representative Council, to formulate the construction of their legal arrangements, namely from the ecosystem dimension of the legal political paradigm. Related to this, there are several things that are fundamental in nature which must be the basic reference in the context of carrying out the process of forming the regional regulation, as further explained in the section below.

4.2 STRENGTHENING THE MANDATE OF CONSTITUTIONALISM

The phrase referred to above, namely affirming (Asshiddiqie, 2010) the mandate of constitutionalism, in the opinion of the author, is a very important and fundamental anchor and/or pillar that must be guided by all parties with authority in the regions to form legal arrangements regarding the implementation of Registration and Land Consolidation in the dimension of protecting the existence of potential national resources in the regions and at the same time in an effort to strengthen national sovereignty, especially in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province. Relevant to this, beforehand an explanation of the meaning and significance of the intended constitutionalism will be presented. The vocabulary of constitutionalism is actually very closely related to the meaning and significance of the constitution itself (http://jhp.ui.ac.id/index.php).

In this regard, therefore, a very basic description will be presented (Susanto, 2017) of the meaning of the constitution itself. The constitution is essentially a legal document, the substance of which is a social contract. The content contained in the social contract is actually the result of an agreement with the community in the context of forming a common life within a country which is a common container or vehicle. Therefore, for a country that is constitutionally oriented, it is actually a country of mutual agreement and/or also known as a country based on an agreement. Thus, the meaning and meaning of constitutionalism can be interpreted as an understanding and/or construction of a special paradigm of thinking regarding shared life in an organizational medium based on the format and construction of a collective agreement and/or joint social agreement, which is usually the constitution is formalized in written form in a text. standard and coded.

After interpreting the fundamental substance, namely regarding the constitution and constitutionalism as mentioned in the section above, then further in the following section an analysis will be presented regarding the format and construction regarding legal arrangements in terms of implementing Land Registration and Consolidation actions
in the dimension of carrying out efforts to protect the potential of national resources, especially those found in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province. The intended construction format (Idham, 2017) is to become a guideline and basis for the legislators of regional laws and regulations in the form of regional regulations, which must reinforce several fundamental principles, namely: -prioritizing the realization of the ideals of the independence of the Indonesian nation and state, as mandated by the four main ideas in the text of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; -prioritizing and at the same time embodying the principles of mutual monitoring and balancing, namely by involving the active participation of all people and stakeholders as well as other related parties.

4.3 STRENGTHENING THE UNDERSTANDING OF PEOPLE'S SOVEREIGNTY AND INDONESIA AS A STATE OF LAW

The construction content that will be explained in this section is related to efforts to uphold the notion of people's sovereignty and at the same time to confirm that Indonesia is a state of law. This means that when the regional government, of course, in this case the executive and legislature have formal legalistic authority to form laws and regulations in the form of regional regulations regarding the implementation of land registration and consolidation in the dimension of potential protection in the region, especially in the context of formulating legal regulation norms, for this reason (Ruhijat, 2019) must be oriented and rely on the principle of strengthening the understanding of people's sovereignty and at the same time confirming the understanding that Indonesia is a state of law.

Relevant to the explanation above, that the two principles are actually in the dimension that (Idham, 2021) constitutionalism which is constitutional paradigmatic in nature has been regulated and stipulated explicitly in Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the Constitution. This legal norm actually requires that especially in the perspective of formulating legal regulatory norms it must be supported by the embodiment of several principles, which include: -protection and respect for human rights; -implementation of a conducive and sustainable democratization life; -implementation of freedom of the press; -the embodiment of the
principle of mutual monitoring and balancing responsibly; and -implementation and embodiment of the rule of law principles.

In the meantime, henceforth, it will be explained regarding the obligation to confirm that Indonesia is a state of law. Regarding this matter, in fact in a constitutional paradigmatic approach it has been regulated and stipulated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that "Indonesia is a state of law. In a philosophical dimension, the existence of this legal norm, especially in the context of formulating the Regional Regulation on Land Registration and Consolidation, must be strictly regulated in terms of realizing the "Principles and Characteristics of a Rule of Law". The rule of law principles include: - upholding the law; -equality before the law; and -the law must be upheld based on true law. The characteristics of a rule of law include: -respect and protection of human rights; -Independent Courts and Judges; and -Implementation of the principle of legality.

4.4 STRENGTHENING THE PRINCIPLES OF MUTUAL COOPERATION IN A SINCERE AND DOWN-TO-EARTH MANNER

In this section, we will explain the principle of gotong royong in a sincere and down-to-earth manner. This means that this principle is one of the important and fundamental principles that must be realized by the parties with the authority to form a Regional Regulation on Land Registration and Consolidation in the regions, namely in an effort to protect all potential national resources and at the same time in an effort to strengthen national sovereignty, and the Republic of Indonesia. In this context, it is intended that actually (Latif, 2012) the principle of gotong royong that exists and is owned by the Indonesian nation and state today, in fact in the legal political paradigm approach, namely the law that lives in society, is sourced from identity, dignity and the dignity of the Indonesian nation and state that emerges and originates from the values of customary law that exist throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

In connection with the explanation as mentioned in the section above, in the author's opinion that the noble values possessed by the nation and state of Indonesia, namely the principle of gotong royong, especially integrated with the legal norms regulations in the regional regulation, must be realized concretely by prioritizing the approach kaffah and down to earth. In other words, the noble values of the principle of gotong royong which are owned by the Indonesian nation and State, are actually the most
basic core of the existence and existence of Pancasila 1 June 1945 as the State Foundation, the nation's outlook on life and the soul/personality of the nation and state. Republic of Indonesia.

Based on the analysis that has been presented in the section above, especially in realizing the format and construction in terms of implementing (Idham, 2019) the design of the regulation of legal norms in the said regional regulation, specifically for parties who have authority in a formal juridical (Binh et al., 2022) legalistic manner regarding the formation of legal arrangements regarding the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation activities in the perspective of carrying out protection of the potential of national resources in the regions, must also prioritize the application of positive law theory by John Austin. In this case Austin stated that "a new order can be said to be law only if the order is formed, made and comes from a full sovereignty and full authority, namely by the State. That is, the position of the State in this case is meant to be the parties who have the duties, principal, function and authority to carry out the entire series of processes for forming the regional regulations in question which are given the mandate and authority by the Constitution and Constitutionalism based on the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In this context, the position and position of positive law must be interpreted as a rule made by the state and at the same time has the authority to realize full sovereignty in the dimension to uphold the notion of legal positivism itself.

4.5 IMPLEMENTATION AND/OR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND REGISTRATION AND CONSOLIDATION

The phrases mentioned above, especially in the substance approach, are related to operational technical matters in a practical approach in the field. That is, in this section it will be analyzed what the actual action and/or implementation is like (Santoso, 2015) Land Registration and Consolidation is carried out practically in the field, namely in the area, especially for the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province. Geographically, the area consists of coastal areas and small islands and empirically in the field contains a lot of potential (Sanusi, 2004) for natural resources such as oil and gas. In its implementation in the field, of course, in the ecosystem approach, the construction of a legal political paradigm in the agrarian/land sector, then as a postulate or basis for its implementation, it must be guided by, namely based on provisions that are paradigmatic in operation, as
one of the important legal bases, it is based on the mandate and provisions of Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations, which are commonly abbreviated and referred to as UUPA, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1960 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2043.

With regard to the above, especially in terms of implementation and/or implementation of Land Registration, what is related to the basis (MD, 2012) of legal politics in a paradigmatic operational manner refers to and is based on the mandate and provisions as stated in Article 19 of the UUPA said, which expressly states that: (1) In order to guarantee legal certainty by the government, land registration is carried out throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia according to the provisions stipulated by Government Regulations; (2) The registration referred to in paragraph (1) of this article includes: a. measurement, mapping and bookkeeping of land; b. registration of land rights and the transfer of said rights; c. granting letters of evidence of rights, which are valid as a strong means of proof; (3) land registration is carried out taking into account the condition of the State and society, the need for socio-economic traffic and the possibility of implementing it, according to the considerations of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs; (4) In a Government Regulation, the fees related to the registration referred to in paragraph (1) above are regulated, provided that people who cannot afford are exempted from paying these fees (http://digilib.unikal.ac.id/index.php).

Related to the above, that in accordance with (Ismail, 2018) the latest regulations carried out by the Government, namely based on the provisions of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2021, concerning Management Rights, Land Rights, Flats Units, and Land Registration, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 28, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6630, that the implementation of Land Registration is basically carried out/implemented in accordance with the provisions of Article 84, which explicitly states that: (1) The implementation and implementation of Land Registration can be carried out legally electronic: (2) The results of the implementation and implementation of electronic Land Registration as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of data, electronic information, and/or electronic documents; (3) Electronic data and information and/or printouts are valid legal evidence; (4) Electronic data and information and/or printouts as referred to in paragraph (3) are an extension of valid evidence in accordance with the procedures in force in Indonesia; (5) The implementation of electronic Land Registration
shall be carried out in stages by taking into account the readiness of the electronic system built by the Ministry. It is further emphasized in Article 85 in the Government Regulation relating to the implementation of the Land Registration, it is stipulated that: (1) All data and/or documents in the framework of Land Registration activities are gradually stored and presented in the form of electronic documents by utilizing Information and Communication Technology; (2) The data and/or documents as referred to in paragraph (1) are stored electronically in the Ministry's database; and (3) For the purposes of proving in court and/or providing land information requested by agencies that need it for carrying out their duties, data and/or documents as referred to in paragraph (2) may be granted access through an electronic system.

Relevant to the explanation above, henceforth in this implementation section, it will be explained regarding the implementation of Land Consolidation activities. In relation to this matter, regarding the implementation and/or implementation of the Land Consolidation, in paradigmatic practical practice in the field, the implementation is based on the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2019, concerning Land Consolidation, News Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 756. With regard to this matter, that the implementation and/or implementation of the Land Consolidation is basically carried out in accordance with the provisions as stipulated in Article 4 of the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the Land Agency, which confirms that: (1) Land Consolidation is carried out in a participatory and voluntary manner/based on an agreement among the Land Consolidation participants; (2) Implementation of Land Consolidation may become mandatory in terms of structuring post-disaster areas, conflicts, slum areas and strategic programs; (3) The disaster as referred to in paragraph (2) is a natural disaster or fire resulting in a change in land parcel boundaries, destroyed land, change in control/ownership, change in allocation so that it is necessary to re-arrange and/or relocate; (4) The conflict referred to in paragraph (2) is a conflict whose resolution has an impact on changes in land ownership and boundaries; (5) The slum area as referred to in paragraph (2) is an area determined by the Government/Regional Government for realignment in an effort to improve the quality of settlements both horizontally and vertically, both in rural areas and urban areas; (6) The strategic program as referred to in paragraph (2) is a program that has a national strategic value determined by the Government.
Relevant to the explanation above, it relates to the implementation and embodiment of the dimensions (Lubis, 2000) of the legal politics of Land Registration and Consolidation, in essence when it is carried out practically operationally in the field, especially from the legal basis dimension it already exists and has been made in such a way by the Government. It's just that, in reality in the field, especially in the Natuna Regency area, whose geographical conditions consist of many small islands, as well as a very wide coastal area because the sea area is 99% and the land area is only 1%, it turns out that the implementation of Registration and Consolidation The land in Natuna Regency has not been implemented optimally by the Government. In this regard, the Government should have a comprehensive plan so that the activities and implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation in Natuna Regency should not be delayed any longer, because the Natuna region contains a lot of potential National resources as assets and development capital for the nation and The State of Indonesia, because actually in the Natuna Regency referred to, there is a treasure of the Indonesian nation, namely in the form of very abundant Oil and Gas reserves. In line with this, it is important that Land Registration and Consolidation be carried out immediately in the territory of Natuna Regency, whose territory is mostly coastal and small islands and borders with foreign countries. permanently and sustainably, namely from the perspective of upholding the principle of people's sovereignty, affirming that Indonesia is a constitutional state and at the same time strengthening the sovereignty of the nation and state of Indonesia. Technically, that in carrying out Land Registration and Consolidation especially in the Natuna Regency, it must be guided by and based on the provisions that have been regulated and stipulated in the Natuna Regency Regional Regulation (Perda) regarding Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) which is based on Natuna Regency Regional Regulation Number 18 Year 2021 concerning the 2021-2041 Natuna Regency Spatial Planning.

With regard to the potential of natural resources owned by the Natuna Regency, the following is a preliminary description of the geographical conditions and the potential of natural resources in the Natuna Regency. The geographical position of Natuna Regency is located at coordinates 1016’-7019’ North Latitude (North Latitude) and 105000’-110000’ East Longitude (East Longitude). The boundaries of its territory are: -to the north with the North Natuna Sea; -to the south with Bintan Regency; -to the west with Peninsular Malaysia; and -to the east with the North Natuna Sea. The area of Natuna
Regency has an area of 264,198.37 km² with a land area of 2,001.30 km² and sea area of 262,197.07 km². Under these conditions, the sea area in Natuna Regency is very dominant, namely 99%, while the land area is approximately only 1%. Ranai is the capital of Natuna Regency. For Natuna Regency, there are 154 islands, of which 27 islands (17.53 percent) are inhabited and most of the islands (127) are uninhabited. The two largest islands are Bunguran Island and Serasan Island. Specifically for the potential sources of national wealth that exist and exist in Natuna Regency, based on data obtained by the author, in the Natuna Regency Government area there are oil and gas reserves in the Block D-Alpha gas field which is the most phenomenal wealth reaching 222 trillion cubic feet. The data is as described in the 2012-2016 Natuna Regency Mining and Energy Service Strategic Plan, which explains that the area is rich in natural resources, especially minerals in the form of oil and natural gas. In the meantime, it was once again stated that Natuna's most phenomenal wealth potential is the oil and gas reserves in the Block D-Alpha gas field, with an estimated total reserves of 222 trillion cubic feet, and 56 trillion cubic feet of hydrocarbon gas, and is one of the most significant oil and gas potential sources. Asia's largest (https://money.kompas.com/read/2020/01/05/144631726).

Based on the explanation as presented in the section above, it is related to the implementation and/or implementation of the implementation and activities of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in the area of Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province, namely in the context of carrying out protection against (Lukman, 2012) potential sources of national resources and in the dimension of sustainable constitutionalism, once again the author emphasizes his opinion that the intended activity cannot be postponed any longer by the Government and other relevant stakeholders. The reference for implementation must be carried out based on the format and construction of the political paradigm of Agrarian/Land law, by prioritizing several principles that are very constitutional paradigmatic, namely is Strengthening the mandate of constitutionalism in a focused, responsible and sustainable manner; Strengthening the notion of people's sovereignty and at the same time confirming that Indonesia is a constitutional state; affirming the principle of mutual cooperation, sincere, spiritual and physical, kaffah and down to earth; and at the same time upholding the principle of sovereignty of the nation and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In its manifestation, it must give priority to the application of the legal theory of Friedrich Carl von Savigny, who is famous for the theory of the law of the Nation's Spirit/volkgeist.
4.6 OBSTACLE FACTORS AND SOLUTIONS FOR REGISTRATION AND LAND CONSOLIDATION FOR COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF PROTECTING NATIONAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL AND STRENGTHENING NATION'S SOVEREIGNTY

Henceforth in this section, matters relating to (Ambari, 2017) constraints and/or obstacles and formats of solutions/completion related to the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation activities in coastal areas and small islands will be analyzed in the perspective of providing protection against potential of national resources and at the same time in an effort to strengthen national sovereignty, especially in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province. Taking into account the phrases as mentioned above, in the context of carrying out the analysis, they will be divided into two groups. In the first topic of discussion, substance related to the constraints/obstacles will be explained and the second topic of discussion will be related to the format of the solution and/or the form of settlement of the said constraints, the explanation of which is presented in the section below.

4.6.1 Factors of Constraints/ Barriers to the Implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation

The content that will be analyzed in this section is related to the constraints/barriers in the context of carrying out Land Registration and Consolidation activities, especially those held in the Natuna Regency, Riau Archipelago Province. It is a constraint factor, empirically in the field it is divided into two types of constraints, namely inward constraints and outward constraints. Including inward constraints are all internal constraints that usually occur in government offices. While the external constraints are some of the obstacles that come from outside or externally from government offices.

With regard to the above, one of the obstacles is inward and/or internal, namely such as lack of and (Rajab, 2021) low awareness of the implementing apparatus of public officials to immediately carry out concrete actions and/or work on the implementation and / or the implementation of the Land Registration and Consolidation, especially at the location points of coastal areas and small islands including in the border areas between foreign countries in the Natuna Regency, Riau Islands Province. One of the reasons, it is alleged, is that there has been a decline in the sense of practice of the noble values of
Pancasila as the Foundation of the State, the View of the Nation's Life and the Soul/Nation's Personality. So that with this situation, it weakens the sense of belonging, namely the existence and sustainability of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (https://repositori.usu.ac.id/bitstream/handle).

In line with the explanation above, namely related to external constraints and/or external constraints, one of which is the difficulty of transportation facilities to visit/visit the hundreds of small islands in the Natuna Regency in question. Related to this, it can be explained that in fact the area of Natuna Regency is 99% ocean and only 1% is land area. External constraints include the limited telecommunications network, especially at the location of the small uninhabited islands, so that this can hinder the implementation of technical coordination related to the implementation of the intended Land Registration and Consolidation activities. Also an external obstacle factor, namely the occurrence of strong winds and storms in certain months in Natuna Regency, so that most of the ships as a means of transportation do not operate.

4.7 SOLUTION FORMAT AND/OR COMPLETION CONSTRUCTION

In the following, an analysis will be presented regarding (Siregar, C.N, 2008) the format of the solution and/or settlement construction of these constraints, both internal and external constraints. According to the author, it is very important to carry out the construction of settlements in a responsible and sustainable manner by all public officials and the State Civil Apparatus in the context of accelerating the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in the Natuna Regency, Riau Archipelago Province. Regarding the format and construction or form of solutions and/or settlements that must be realized in a concrete manner by the State/Government, the author presents them as set forth in the section below. The design of the intended solution format, once again explained by the author, is very important and strategic to be immediately implemented concretely, with the main objective being solely for and for the benefit of humans and humanity, especially for the nation and the State of the Republic of Indonesia, to account for the meaning and nature of national independence and The State of Indonesia is listed in the four main ideas as stated explicitly in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (http://repository.stpn.ac.id/3709).

In line with the above, it is related to the form or format of the solution to overcome all the existing obstacles, namely in carrying out Land Registration and
Consolidation activities in Natuna Regency, whose territory is mostly coastal areas and small islands which actually have potential reserves of natural resources. Oil and Gas resources which contain fantastic and phenomenal potential on the Asian continent, especially in protecting the potential of national resources and at the same time strengthening national sovereignty (Rahman et al., 2022). The several fundamental and very paradigmatic things based on ecosystem design legal political construction agrarian affairs/land affairs, then in that context what the State/Government must immediately implement is to manifest it in a serious, focused, sincere and spiritual way that is based on attitudes and attitudes of behavior and noble character, namely by being based on: - efforts to reinforce the mandate of sustainable constitutionalism; - Strengthening the principles and understanding of people's sovereignty and Indonesia as a rule of law state; and - at the same time affirming the principle of mutual cooperation, sincere, inner and outer, kaffah down to earth. Everything must be focused on an ongoing basis in an effort to realize the theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) by Jeremy Bentham.

5 CONCLUSION

1. For legal arrangements and at the same time regarding concrete implementation and/or implementation in the field, relating to the implementation and activities of Land Registration and Consolidation in the Coastal Area and Small Islands in the perspective of protecting the potential of national resources and in efforts to strengthen national sovereignty, especially in the The construction of the Natuna Regency, the construction of regulation of legal norms, must refer to and be based on the ecosystem design of the legal political paradigm construction in the field of Agrarian Affairs and National Land Affairs, namely by prioritizing the realization of several very paradigmatic things, both in the philosophical paradigm dimension and in the constitutional paradigm dimension, which must be based on efforts to uphold the mandate of constitutionalism; - Strengthening the principles and understanding of people's sovereignty and Indonesia as a rule of law state; and - affirming the principle of mutual cooperation, sincere, inner and outer, kaffah down to earth which is based on attitude, character and personality of noble character. In the process of implementation, especially in the context of forming these legal norms and arrangements, for this reason the State/Government is advised to apply consistently and responsibly the positive law theory by John Austin and at the same time
apply the legal theory of Friedrich Carl von Savigny, who is known for the theory of the law of the nation's soul (volkgeist).

2. Regarding the constraints in the implementation of Land Registration and Consolidation, especially in the Coastal and Small Island areas of the Natuna Regency, in the perspective of carrying out the protection of all potential National resources and in an effort to uphold national sovereignty, in essence, all the constraints These problems, both internal and external as well as external or external constraints, must be addressed immediately so that efforts are made to resolve them in a comprehensive manner. In line with the matter referred to, it is suggested to the State/Government, especially in the context of carrying out follow-up solutions and/or the settlement must be carried out in the form of a solution format that relies on the design of a solution format that is based on the political paradigm ecosystem of law in the field of Agrarian/National Land Affairs which is a paradigm philosophical as well as having a constitutional paradigm, while still prioritizing responsible and sustainable commitments, namely based on: -efforts to uphold the mandate of sustainable constitutionalism; -Strengthening the principles and understanding of people's sovereignty and Indonesia as a rule of law state; and - at the same time affirming the principle of mutual cooperation, sincere, inner and outer, kaffah down to earth. Everything must be focused on an ongoing basis in an effort to realize the theory of the law of happiness (utilitarianism) by Jeremy Bentham.
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