

GRANT SULTAN IN ROYAL DELI AT 1890-1942

By:

Muhammad Nur¹⁾, Suprayitno²⁾, Edy Ikhsan³⁾

^{1,2,3}Universitas Sumatera Utara

¹nurnainggolan@gmail.com

Abstract:

This research is entitled "Grant Sutan Di kerajaan Deli 1890-1942". In the discussion, there are two main points in this problem, namely explaining the background of the policy and its implementation in the field. Previously, to see the changes that have occurred and the supporting factors that support the general picture of Gemeente Medan. From this investigation, it can be seen that the factors behind the existence of the colonial Sutan policy regarding burial land rights in Gemeente Medan were the development of the Gemeente Medan government, the management of infrastructure in Gemeente Medan, and the regulation and prevention of inter-ethnic conflicts. In the part that is the core of this research problem regarding the implementation of the colonial government policy regarding the Grant land in Gemeente Medan in 1890-1942. In this section the regulations regarding statutory regulations, the management body for the distribution of land for grants, and government regulations that apply to government policies regarding the distribution of grants. The formation of Gemeente Medan was based on a decree contained in Staatsblad 1909 No. 180, one of the contents is a matter of land arrangement. Arrangements are arranged based on grouping carried out based on existing groups. The policy in effect has a practical objective for the city government, namely to generate tax money and income for the financial treasury of Gemeente Medan. However, burial ground arrangements also have a purpose in urban and environmental planning. Apart from that, laws and regulations and policies for European groups, according to the government, have contributed greatly to the development of Gemeente Medan. In general, the regulations regarding the division of Grant's land in Gemeente Medan were divided into two, namely the land for the Earthutera and the Eroah people which was managed by the Gemeente government and the Sultanate. This management sometimes results in overlapping policies between the two governments. Gemeente government regulations regarding the agreement for all residents of the Gubernemen even though they live in the sultanate. Meanwhile, the sultanate had the authority to regulate burial land assistance under their jurisdiction, so that the Gemeente government did not have the authority to regulate the area of the sultanate.

Keywords: Grant Sultan, Land Ownership Rights, Netherlands, Malay Sultanate, East Sumatera

1. INTRODUCTION

Problems arising from the historical background arising from the confusion of Grant Sultan occur at this time, such as the forgery of land certificates for relatives of Sultan Deli covering an area of 13,356 square meters in the area of Padang Bulan Selayang I, Medan as Selayang, Medan City which was released by the Regional Police General Criminal Investigation Directorate. North Sumatra. The suspect is named Gunawan alias Aguan. Another case arises, such as the customary holders of the Padang Bukit Tinggi kingdom asking the Tebing Tinggi city national land agency (BPN) to cancel the certificate.

BPN was converted from Grant Sultan No. 4 of 1910. The request was based on the fact that the land with the right of the sultan belonged to the kingdom of Padang and was not owned by individuals. Another case that arose was between the daily chairman of the Indonesian Independence Fighters Force (YP2AP3) daily chairman, M. Amiruddin SE, as the attorney and heir of CBD Polonia Medan. In the Sultan's Grant No. 12, which he relied on the late Azidin, there was a letter of appointment of plantation rights by Sultan Amaluddin Sani in 1900, however, the grant was

Sultan Mahmud Al-Rasyid, here it appears that there is no match both of them.

From the description above, it is clear that the land problems that were raised in the East Sumatra region as a result of the entry of investors to acquire and expand their plantation lands for the sake of their own economic interests. The expansion of the existing land in the end revealed divisions and conflicts that have continued to this day.

The objective of this research is to see the background of the emergence of the Grant and the purpose of making the Grant in East Sumatra. Is there a role for the Dutch East Indies government in the interests of a Grant to fulfil its political ambitions and fulfil its economic coffers? Apart from that, the aim of this research was to see how each Sultan issued grants for interests that favoured the natives or sides with the Dutch.

As is well known, with the opening of plantations in East Sumatra there has been a rapid change in the growth of a Gemeente area and also affects the development of its people.

The scope of this research will be limited from 1890-1942. The 1890 figure was taken based on the consideration that at this time Sultan Makmoen Al Rasyid came to power and issued a grant for the first

time which was used to regulate land governance systems in this region. During his reign, the use and expansion of land was growing not only for plantations but also for business, building hermitage, farming and farming and other uses. The figures for 1945 are based on the period of the Sultanate of Amaludin Perkasa Alamsyah which was in power in 1925-1945 and it was during this period that Grant Sultan was no longer issued.

This study aims to answer the main problems as mentioned by trying to reveal the following conditions, 1) What motives prompted the Sultans to issue a Grant, 2) Is there a role for plantation investors to influence the Sultan in issuing a grant, 3) How did the ancestors react, whose land was assigned by the sultan to become a Grant, and 4) How is the distribution of the Grant in the territories and sultanates.

In Indonesian historiography, historians are rarely interested in writing about Grant's history. Perhaps this is based on the difficulty of obtaining data or confusion over Grant's existing problems as well as complicated source languages. For this reason, Grant's historical research in the area of the Sultanate of Deli is expected to provide benefits, 1) Know clearly how much the area of Grant in East Sumatra, 2) Be able to determine the authenticity of a Grant, and 3) Enrich historical treasures in North Sumatra and contribute to National history.

Grant Sultan

Grant Sultan is derived from the word grant, which means that the permit for land rights is used for house construction. The sultan's grant was given to the slave of native kings in relation to the native's right to land. The main basis of this land title is that it belongs to the whole tribe and in practice the inhabitants of a village. In a sense, Grant Sultan is a property right to cultivate the land given by the sultan to the self-governing clergy. Meanwhile, according to Abdul Rahim Lubis, the Sultan's Grant is evidence of land rights exercised to the Swapraja clan issued by the Sultan in the East Sumatra region including the Sultan of Deli given to his vassal. Generally, for garden land and fields. A sultan's grant is a right that can be converted into a right of ownership, right to cultivate or right to build, in accordance with the subject of the right and designation. So that the Sultan's grant can be concluded as a statement of land rights that can be owned by indigenous people with the permission, grant, and recognition of the sultan of the rights to the land given to his vassals.

Initially, the evidence of land rights was not too questionable, because the available land was still very large, because the population was still very small, so that people did not really question the evidence of rights to land along with the increase in population, so the sultan's grant land was a lot of trouble, especially for foreign plantation companies in Swapraja areas, the need for land both for plantations and for human settlements is increasing,

because it is necessary to determine the form of land rights, if there is a transfer of land rights.

One of the customary ownership rights is land which has grant status. The grant is valid in eastern Sumatra, namely the Sultanate of Deli. The right of grants in eastern Sumatra during the Sultanate of Deli was granted by the king to the Malay Deli and foreigners. The term grant comes from English. It is thought that it is due to the family relationship between the Deli Malay Sultan and Malaysia.

Grant sultan in the original Malay kingdom was under the direct control of the sultan. Thus, the sultan's grant issued to the Swapraja Kaula was only signed and given a stamp directly by the sultan. office for Grant registration. Swapraja government offices are conducted to transfer land tenure rights.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method in this research is about Grant's history, which will carry out a search of the private and colonial archives in the hands of the grant owner, both from the sultanate descent and from the kingdom and the materials that are in the National Archives as archival institutions. It will also be seen from personal documents or newspapers as additional reference data relating to the grant. The interview method will also be conducted to trace documents related to grants to the descendants of the sultanate as well as to people related to land affairs in the location of this research area.

After the research data is collected, it will be continued with the stages of selecting the data and facts that will be used as material for the research to be examined. Then it will interpret the data. Interpretation is a fairly complicated and careful process because if you misinterpret a little, the flow of research will be chaotic. And the last process of all existing series is writing. Good writing is certainly in accordance with existing facts and data because writing history must be as it is as written.

3. CONCLUSION

This research is entitled Grant Sultan in Royal Deli at 1890-1942. In the discussion, there are two main points in the focus of the problem, namely explaining the background of the policy and its implementation in the field. Previously, to see the changes that occurred and the supporting factors, an overview of Gemeente Medan was also explained.

In this research, it can be seen that the factors behind the colonial Sutan policy regarding burial land rights in Gemeente Medan were the development of the Gemeente Medan government, the management of infrastructure in Gemeente Medan, and the regulation and prevention of inter-ethnic conflicts. In the part that is the core of the research problem, it is explained about the implementation of the colonial government policy regarding the Grant land at Gemeente Medan in 1890-1942. This section explains the regulations for

implementing the policy, the managing agency for distributing the location of the Grant land, as well as the obstacles that occur in implementing government policies regarding the distribution of the Grant.

The formation of Gemeente Medan was based on a decree contained in Staatsblad 1909 No. 180, one of its contents is a problem about land setting. Arrangements are arranged based on the grouping that is done, namely based on the existing groups. This regulatory policy has a practical objective for the city government, namely to generate tax money and income for the financial treasury of Gemeente Medan. However, burial land arrangements also have a purpose in urban and environmental planning. In addition, many regulations and policies were aimed at groups of European people who, according to the government, had a big contribution to the development of Gemeente Medan.

In general, the regulations regarding the division of Grant's land in Gemeente Medan were divided into two, namely the land for the Earthutera and the Eroah people which was managed by the Gemeente government and the Sultanate. This management sometimes results in overlapping policies between the two governments. The Gemeente government regulation applies to all residents of the Gubernemen even though they live in the sultanate. Meanwhile, the sultanate had its own regulations in regulating burial ground under their jurisdiction, so that the Gemeente government did not have the authority to regulate those located in the sultanate area.

4. REFERENCES

- Avan, Alexander. 2012. *Parijs Van Sumatra*. Medan: Rainmaker Publishing.
- Buiskool, Dirk A. 2005. "Medan, A Plantation City on the East Coast of Sumatra 1870- 1942", dalam *Freek Colombijn, dkk., (eds.). Kota Lama Kota Baru: Sejarah Kota-Kota di Indonesia Sebelum dan Setelah Kemerdekaan*. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Gottchalk, Louis. 1985. *Mengerti Sejarah*, terjemahan dari Nugroho Notosusanto. Jakarta: UI Press.
- Hamdani, Nasrul. 2013. *Komunitas Cina di Kota Medan Dalam Lintasan Tiga Kekuasaan 1930-1960*. Jakarta: LIPI Press.
- Kuntowijoyo. 1997. *Pengantar Ilmu Sejarah*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Bentang Budaya.
- Loderichs, M.A., D.A. Buiskool, B.B. Hering (et.al.). Medan: *Beeld van Een Stand*, Purmerend: Asia Maior.
- Nurhamidah. 2004. "Perkembangan Kota Medan 1909-1951", dalam *e-USU Repository*. Medan: Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Pelly, Usman. dkk. 1984. *Sejarah Sosial Daerah Sumatera Utara Kotamadya Medan*. Jakarta: Depdikbud.
- Ratna. 2006. "Labuhan Deli: Riwayatmu Dulu", dalam *Historisme*, Edisi No. 22/Tahun XI/Agustus 2006. Medan: USU Press.
- Schadee, W. H. M. 1918. *Geschiedenis van Sumatra Oostkust*, Deel I. Amsterdam: Oostkust van Sumatra Instituut.
- Sinar, T. Luckman. 1991. *Sejarah Medan Tempo Doeloe*. Medan: Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengembangan Seni Budaya Melayu.
- Sudarmawan Widi dan Purnawan Basundoro. 2013. "Aktivitas Gemeente Surabaya Tahun 1906-1942", dalam *Verleden Jurnal Kesejarahan*, Volume 3, No. 1, Desember 2013. Surabaya: Tim Pengembangan Jurnal Unair.
- Suprayitno. 2001. *Mencoba (Lagi) Menjadi Indonesia, Dari Federalisme ke Unitarisme: Studi Tentang Negara Sumatera Timur 1947-1950*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Untuk Indonesia.
- Tarigan, Ronald Rezeki. 2005. "Sejarah Buruh Perkebunan di Sumatera Timur", dalam *Historisme*, Edisi No. 21/Tahun X/ Agustus 2005. Medan: USU Press.
- _____. 2008. "Kajian Aspek Ekonomi Pada Pengelolaan Tanah Pemakaman Umum (TPU) Kristen Di Kota Medan" dalam Tesis S-2. Medan: Sekolah Pasca Sarjana USU.