

# Comparison of Abandoned Land Utilization to Empower Vulnerable Communities in Obtaining Legal Justice

*Permata Intan Maharani* 

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia  
[intanmaharani@students.unnes.ac.id](mailto:intanmaharani@students.unnes.ac.id)

*Rini Fidiyani* 

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia  
[rinif@mail.unnes.ac.id](mailto:rinif@mail.unnes.ac.id)

## Abstract

Land plays an important role in supporting social welfare and economic development of the community. In Indonesian agrarian law, land must fulfill its social function so that it can benefit the wider community. However, in practice, there is still land that is not being used for its intended purpose and can be categorized as abandoned land, while on the other hand, vulnerable communities still experience limited access to land resources. This study aims to analyze the government's responsibility in guaranteeing access to land use for vulnerable communities as an effort to realize legal justice, as well as to compare the implementation of abandoned land use in the Administrative City of South Jakarta and the City of Semarang. This study uses a qualitative approach with a sociological juridical method that examines legal provisions and their implementation in society. Data was obtained through interviews with informants and literature studies related to land policy. The results of the study show that the state has a constitutional responsibility to guarantee community access to agrarian resources.



However, the utilization of abandoned land as a means of empowering vulnerable communities in urban areas faces limitations due to limited land availability, high population density, and high economic value of land. Therefore, community empowerment is mostly carried out through other land policies such as land certification programs, asset legalization, and community economic empowerment programs. These findings indicate that land policies need to be adjusted to regional characteristics so that the goals of social justice and improved community welfare can still be achieved.

### **KEYWORDS**

Abandoned Land; Vulnerable Communities; Community Empowerment; Land Policy; Legal Justice

## **Introduction**

One of the most vital resources for human existence is land. The land and humans are inextricably linked. Land is not just a place to stand on, but also a source of life, a place to live, and a means of livelihood. More than that, land also has high social value because it is part of the identity of the community.<sup>1</sup>

Based on the Basic Agrarian Law No. 5 of 1960, land has a social function that must be carried out because it contains elements of togetherness.<sup>2</sup> The state is given the authority to control and regulate the use of land for the public interest. This utilization is intended so that land can be used fairly and evenly for all levels of society.<sup>3</sup> Specifically, this regulation emphasizes that land must provide benefits for the welfare of the people, especially those who are economically disadvantaged.

---

<sup>1</sup> Azalia Rizka Shafira, "Kewenangan Pemerintahan Dalam Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Hak Masyarakat Terkait Redistribusi Tanah Terlantar Berdasarkan Undang - Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960," 2024, 1–17, <https://erepository.uwks.ac.id/18238/>.

<sup>2</sup> Andrea Winda Amasta and Rekky Sean Paulus, "Penerapan Asas Fungsi Sosial Hak Atas Tanah Dalam Putusan Nomor 28/G/Pu/2019/Ptun.Pbr," *The Juris* 8, no. 1 (2024): 17–25, <https://doi.org/10.56301/juris.v8i1.1187>.

<sup>3</sup> Anas Maulana and Henni Hutagalung, "Reformasi Pengelolaan Tanah Dalam Sistem Hukum Agraria Di Indonesia : Tantangan Dan Solusi Untuk Mewujudkan Keadilan Sosial Dan Keberlanjutan" 3, no. 1 (2025): 245–56, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53935/jim.v3.i1.49>.

From an agrarian law perspective, land is something tangible, namely the physical surface of the earth and everything on it that has been created by humans (fixtures). However, the main focus of agrarian law is not solely on land as a physical object, but rather on aspects of ownership, control, and development of its use.<sup>4</sup>

Therefore, the focus of agrarian law regulations is on the rights and obligations related to land owned or controlled in various forms of control rights, as stipulated in the Basic Agrarian Law and related laws and regulations. From this arises the basic principle that land is not only of private value, but also has a social function that must be taken into account in every form of control and utilization.<sup>5</sup>

In line with this, Agrarian Law emphasizes that each land title ultimately serves a social purpose. This implies that any land rights that are granted to people or organizations must be used for the purposes for which they were intended, not only for personal gain, but also for the sake of legal justice and public welfare.<sup>6</sup> However, in practice, there are still many cases of land not being utilized properly. Land that is not used, maintained, or neglected for a certain period of time can then be categorized as abandoned land.<sup>7</sup> This shows that there is a gap between the ideal principles of agrarian law and the reality in the field.

Article 27 of the agrarian law, also describes abandoned land, stating that land ownership rights may be removed if the land belongs to the state

---

<sup>4</sup> Isnaini and Anggreni. A Lubis, *Hukum Agraria : Kajian Komprehensif*, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> Rubby Aditya Panglima and Gunardi Lie, "Utilization of Abandoned Land Based on Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 07 of 2021 for Food Estate," *Journal of Social Research* 3, no. 1 (2023): 13–20, <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v3i1.1642>.

<sup>6</sup> Anak Agung Kompiang Gede and Faisal Santiago, "Legal Urgency Regarding Efforts To Regain Rights To Land Taken From The Government Based On The Basic Agrarian Law," *Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Ilmu Sosial* 4, no. 1 (2025): 130–40, <https://doi.org/10.55606/jhps.v4i1.4875>.

<sup>7</sup> M. Nazir Salim & Westi Utami, "Reforma Agraria, Menyelesaikan Mandat Konstitusi: Kebijakan Reforma Agraria" 19, no. 5 (2020): 1–282, [https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=tWbLDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR23&dq=Reforma+Agraria+adalah&ots=RWF3x0lqbW&sig=lqXu-NDqY3Eqph\\_ZWIA-ZlLjcp0&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Reforma Agraria adalah&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=tWbLDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR23&dq=Reforma+Agraria+adalah&ots=RWF3x0lqbW&sig=lqXu-NDqY3Eqph_ZWIA-ZlLjcp0&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Reforma Agraria adalah&f=false).

for any cause, including abandonment.<sup>8</sup> In addition, Article 34 of the agrarian law also states that land use rights can be revoked if the land is abandoned by the rights holder. According to this clause, land is deemed abandoned if the owner of the right willfully fails to use it or does not use it in a way that is consistent with the circumstances, nature, or goal of the land's giving.<sup>9</sup>

As an illustration, Boedi Harsono stated that the government may withdraw a company's land use rights if they are issued for planting purposes but are not used appropriately.<sup>10</sup> Thus, the concept of abandoned land is not merely an administrative issue, but reflects the failure of the rights holder to fulfill the social function of the land as stipulated in national agrarian law.<sup>11</sup>

The existence of abandoned land often causes serious problems, especially amid limited access to land for vulnerable communities. Vulnerable communities are those with limited access to economic and social resources, placing them in a weaker position when facing various social and economic risks.<sup>12</sup> This condition makes these communities more susceptible to a decline in welfare when conflicts, economic crises, or certain social changes occur.<sup>13</sup>

In fact, philosophically and legally, land does not only function as an economic resource, but also as a means of equitable welfare and social

---

<sup>8</sup> UUPA, "Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria," *Undang-Undang No.5 Tahun 1960*, no. 1 (2004): 1–5.

<sup>9</sup> Zaidar, *Dasar Filosofi Hukum Agraria Indonesia* (Bandung: Pustaka Bangsa Press, 2014).

<sup>10</sup> Boedi Harsono, *Hukum Agraria Indonesia : Sejarah Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, Isi Dan Pelaksanaannya* (Jakarta: Djambatan, n.d.).

<sup>11</sup> S. jati Widyatmojo, "Arrangement of Abandoned Land in Indonesia," *Communale Journal* 1, no. 1 (2023): 08–22, <https://doi.org/10.22437/communale.v1i1.22060>.

<sup>12</sup> Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah, "Kelompok Rentan Dalam Bencana : Siapa Mereka Dan Mengapa Perlu Perlindungan Khusus?," 2025, <https://bpbd.bandungkab.go.id/detailblog/160525-31-kelompok-rentan-dalam-bencana-siapa-mereka-dan-mengapa-perlu-perlindungan-khusus>.

<sup>13</sup> Andri Widiyanto, "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Bapak Andri Widiyanto, S.H., M.H." (Jakarta, 2026).

justice.<sup>14</sup> Vulnerable communities are often marginalized in terms of access to land use, while on the other hand there are vast areas of land that are not being used for their intended purpose. This phenomenon reinforces the fact that abandoned land not only reflects inefficient resource management, but also has implications for social injustice.<sup>15</sup>

This situation highlights the importance of development policies that **can reduce social inequality while strengthening people's access to economic resources and justice**.<sup>16</sup> In this context, fair access to land for vulnerable communities is part of a global strategy to reduce structural poverty and strengthen social justice.<sup>17</sup> If the use of state land does not favor vulnerable groups, then the goal of sustainable development in the context of achieving equitable welfare may be hindered.

From an agrarian law perspective, this situation creates a gap between *das sollen* (what should be according to the constitution and agrarian law) and *das sein* (the reality on the ground). The 1945 Constitution stipulates that state control of land must be oriented towards the prosperity of the people, but practices on the ground show that there is still accumulation and neglect of land by certain parties. In this context, the government has a constitutional responsibility not only to regulate but also to ensure access to land for vulnerable communities.<sup>18</sup> This issue shows that land use is not only related to administrative aspects of land tenure but also to the issue of social justice in the distribution of agrarian resources.

---

<sup>14</sup> Dinalara Dermawati Butar Butar, Lindryani Sjojfan, and Komarudin, "Batas Luasan Hak Atas Tanah Bagi Perseroan Terbatas Dalam Perspektif Fungsi Sosial Tanah Dan Kepastian Hukum Investasi" 6, no. 2 (2025): 1718–32, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.38035/jihhp.v6i2.7848>.

<sup>15</sup> D. A. Mujiburohman, "Abandoned Land: Legal Aspects and Utilization in Indonesia," *Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo Universiteta. Pravo* 16, no. 1 (2025): 220–29, <https://doi.org/10.21638/spbu14.2025.116>.

<sup>16</sup> LOCALISE SDGs Indonesia, "Sustainable Development Goals," 2018, <https://localisedsgs-indonesia.org/17-sdgs>.

<sup>17</sup> Patrick Meyfroidt, Casey M Ryan, and Richard Aspinall, "Ten Facts About Land Systems for Sustainability" 119, no. 7 (2022): 1–12, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2109217118>.

<sup>18</sup> Felishella Earlene and Tundjung Herning Sitabuana, "Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Hak Masyarakat Hukum Adat Di Pulau Rempang Dalam Perspektif HAM," *Tunas Agraria* 7, no. 2 (2024): 144–61, <https://doi.org/10.31292/jta.v7i2.301>.

From the perspective of justice theory, these conditions can be analyzed through the idea of justice as fairness proposed by John Rawls. Rawls argues that social justice must be realized through the fair distribution of resources in society. One important principle in this theory is the difference principle, which states that social and economic inequality can only be justified if it provides the greatest benefit to the most disadvantaged groups in society.<sup>19</sup>

In the context of land, this principle means that land management and utilization should be directed towards improving the welfare of communities with limited access to resources, including vulnerable communities who need land as a means of livelihood. Thus, state land use policies should not only be oriented towards economic efficiency, but also towards the creation of distributive justice in land ownership and use.

In line with this, the concept of empowerment emphasizes the importance of increasing the strength and capacity of disadvantaged community groups so that they are able to access resources and participate in decision-making related to their lives.<sup>20</sup> In the context of land, empowering vulnerable communities is important so that state land use policies truly benefit the groups in need. Thus, the utilization of abandoned land not only serves as an effort to optimize resources, but also as a means of empowering communities in obtaining legal justice and social welfare.

However, as an example, land that should be redistributed to vulnerable communities, as reported by ANTARA KALSEL, which stated that 322 households in Lungau would receive state land, accessed by the author on September 17, 2025,<sup>21</sup> there is talk that the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency will give the land to community organizations, as reported by the news channel detik, accessed

---

<sup>19</sup> John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice*, Revised Ed (Harvard University Press, 1999).

<sup>20</sup> Jim Ife, *Community Development in an Uncertain World: Vision, Analysis and Practice*, First Publ (New York: Cambridge University Press, n.d.).

<sup>21</sup> Fathurrahman, "332 KK Di Lungau, HSS Akan Terima Pembagian Tanah Negara," September 2022, <https://kalsel.antaranews.com/berita/343365/332-kk-di-lungau-hss-akan-terima-pembagian-tanah-negara>.

by the author on September 17, 2025.<sup>22</sup> The Head of the Presidential Communication Office, Hasan Nasbi, in the news on inilah.com, which the author accessed on September 17, 2025, explained that abandoned land was given to community organizations so that no land would be left abandoned.<sup>23</sup> This situation highlights the importance of monitoring policies on the utilization of state land to ensure they remain aligned with the principle of the social function of land, which prioritizes the interests of the broader community, particularly vulnerable groups with limited access to land.

If state-owned land is allocated more to groups with social and political power, vulnerable communities will potentially become further marginalized. Therefore, it is important to examine the reality on the ground, whether state-owned land is truly being used as a means of empowering vulnerable communities in obtaining legal justice.

In addition, differences in regional characteristics can also influence patterns of abandoned land use. The South Jakarta Administrative City, as part of a metropolitan area with a high level of urbanization, has enormous pressure on land use, both for residential areas, economic activities, and urban infrastructure. Meanwhile, Semarang City, as one of Indonesia's major cities, also faces different dynamics in land use, including in the management of state-owned land and land that has the potential to be categorized as abandoned land.

The differences in social, economic, and spatial conditions between the two regions make it important to examine the comparison of abandoned land utilization in both areas, particularly in terms of how land utilization policies can contribute to the empowerment of vulnerable communities. Thus, studies on the utilization of abandoned land are not only important

---

<sup>22</sup> Ilham Fikriansyah, "Kementerian ATR Soal Kabar Tanah Telantar Diambil Negara Dikasih Ke Ormas," 2025, <https://www.detik.com/properti/berita/d-8020243/kementerian-atr-soal-kabar-tanah-telantar-diambil-negara-dikasih-ke-ormas>.

<sup>23</sup> Vonita Betalia, "Tanah Nganggur Diberikan Ke Ormas, PCO: Supaya Tidak Ada Lahan Terlantar," 2025, <https://inilahkassel.com/tanah-nganggur-diberikan-ke-ormas-pco-supaya-tidak-ada-lahan-terlantar/>.

for assessing the effectiveness of land policies, but also for evaluating the extent to which the state is fulfilling its responsibility to ensure fair access to land for vulnerable communities.

Therefore, the author is interested in researching why the government has a responsibility to guarantee access to land for vulnerable communities as an empowerment effort in obtaining legal justice in the Administrative City of South Jakarta and the City of Semarang. In addition, this study also aims to analyze the comparison of the utilization of abandoned land as an effort to empower vulnerable communities in obtaining legal justice in the Administrative City of South Jakarta and the City of Semarang.

## Methods

This study employs a qualitative approach, a type of research methodology that seeks to comprehend the phenomena that research subjects encounter, including behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc.<sup>24</sup> This approach is based on efforts to construct a detailed view of the subject being studied, formed with words, holistic descriptions, and complexity. The type of research is sociological jurisprudence, which combines law and social science in one study.<sup>25</sup> This type of research emphasizes the implementation of law in society (law in action), is posteriori in nature with validity based on the facts of legal reality, and emphasizes understanding the meaning of legal actions by humans.<sup>26</sup> This approach is relevant because the research not only examines positive legal provisions (*ius constitutum*) related to the state's responsibility in land use, but also their implementation in society, particularly among vulnerable communities.

---

<sup>24</sup> Lexy J Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2016).

<sup>25</sup> Esmi Warassih et al., *Penelitian Hukum Interdisipliner: Sebuah Pengantar Menuju Sosio-Legal* (Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2016).

<sup>26</sup> Muhammad Chairul Huda, *Pendekatan Yuridis Sosiologis*, *The Mahfud Ridwan Institute*, 2021, <http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/14262/>.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data.<sup>27</sup> Primary data was obtained directly from informants through interviews, while secondary data was obtained from primary and secondary legal materials.<sup>28</sup> Primary legal materials include legislation, official reports, and state documents.<sup>29</sup> Secondary legal materials include literature, journals, and articles.<sup>30</sup> Secondary data collection techniques were carried out through literature and document studies, while primary data was obtained through interviews at the research site.<sup>31</sup> Data validity is maintained through triangulation, which is the use of multiple sources of information to verify the accuracy of the data and cross-check between field and document studies, including triangulation of people, time, and place.<sup>32</sup> Data analysis is conducted qualitatively, emphasizing narrative descriptions of research findings without relying on numbers, so as to illustrate the deeper meaning of the issues under study.<sup>33</sup>

## Result and Discussion

### **1. Government responsibility in guaranteeing access to land for vulnerable communities as an empowerment effort to achieve legal justice in the Administrative City of South Jakarta and the City of Semarang.**

---

<sup>27</sup> Rifa'i Abubakar, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 2017.

<sup>28</sup> Tatang M. Amirin, *Menyusun Rencana Penelitian* (Jakarta: Rajawali, 1990).

<sup>29</sup> M.Pd.I Rahmadi, S.Ag., *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian, Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical*, vol. 44, 2011, [https://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id/10670/1/PENGANTAR METODOLOGI PENELITIAN.pdf](https://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id/10670/1/PENGANTAR%20METODOLOGI%20PENELITIAN.pdf).

<sup>30</sup> Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004).

<sup>31</sup> Abdulkadir Muhammad, *Hukum Dan Penelitian Hukum* (Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2018).

<sup>32</sup> Nanang Martono, *Metode Penelitian Sosial: Konsep-Konsep Kunci* (Depok: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015).

<sup>33</sup> Mukti Fajar Nur Dewata and Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif & Empiris* (Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta Pustaka Pelajar, 2010).

The government is responsible for realizing the welfare of the people as part of its constitutional mandate. This responsibility includes providing justice through access to land as an instrument of empowerment for vulnerable communities. In this context, the role of the state is crucial in ensuring justice, protecting the basic rights of citizens, and preventing abuse of power and inequality in legal and economic processes.<sup>34</sup>

Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states that:<sup>35</sup>

*“The land, water, and natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and used to the greatest extent possible for the prosperity of the people.”*

This shows that natural resource management, including land, must prioritize the interests of the people and ensure fair access for all levels of society. One form of the state's responsibility in land management can be seen through regulations regarding land that has not been optimally utilized or abandoned land.

One form of the state's responsibility in land management can be seen through the agrarian reform policy. The government, through the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, has formed a task force called the Agrarian Reform Task Force. According to Article 19 paragraph 2 of Government Regulation No. 86 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform, the agrarian reform task force itself consists of the central, provincial, and regency levels.<sup>36</sup> The agrarian reform task force plays a role in coordinating agrarian reform policies, including data collection, structuring, and utilization of land that has the potential to be used for the

---

<sup>34</sup> Annisa Mayang Tyaningrum, Sudarsono Sudarsono, and Shinta Hadiyantina, “Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Menangani Konflik Agraria Dan Keadilan Sosial” 5, no. 2 (2025): 251–63, <https://doi.org/10.30598/bacarita.v5i2.16717>.

<sup>35</sup> Republik Indonesia, “Undang-Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945,” 2 § (1945), <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:BDsuQOHOci4J:https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/9138-ID-perlindungan-hukum-terhadap-anak-dari-konten-berbahaya-dalam-media-cetak-dan-ele.pdf+%&cd=3&hl=id&ct=clnk&gl=id>.

<sup>36</sup> Republik Indonesia, “Peraturan Presiden Nomor 86 Tahun 2018 Tentang Reforma Agraria” (2018).

benefit of the community. Through this mechanism, the government is expected to be able to identify land that is not being optimally utilized and direct its use for the benefit of the community, especially vulnerable groups.

Each agrarian reform task force has its own duties and authorities, which are regulated in a Decree. For example, Jakarta Governor Decree No. 162 of 2019 concerning the Agrarian Reform Task Force, which stipulates the organizational structure and coordination duties in the provision of Agrarian Reform Land, asset management, access management, and handling of agrarian conflicts at the regional level.<sup>37</sup>

The government's responsibility in opening up access to land use is also related to efforts **to promote equitable welfare through expanding access to economic resources for vulnerable groups**. Through such access, including land as a productive asset, administrative and land management activities contribute significantly to the achievement of the Global Agenda.<sup>38</sup>

In line with this, **strengthening access to justice and the existence of responsive and inclusive institutions are important** factors in ensuring that people's rights to agrarian resources are fulfilled. In this context, certainty of land tenure and effective land governance are not only related to legality, but are also part of efforts to strengthen transparent and accountable resource governance.<sup>39</sup> This shows that strengthening access to land use, especially for vulnerable communities, is part of efforts to achieve justice through good governance.

---

<sup>37</sup> Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta, "Surat Keputusan Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta Nomor 162 Tahun 2019 Tentang Gugus Tugas Reforma Agraria" (2019).

<sup>38</sup> Ayelech Kidie Mengesha et al., "The Contribution of Land Registration and Certification Program to Implement SDGs : The Case of the Amhara," 2023, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/land12010093>.

<sup>39</sup> Robert Peter Ndugwa and Clinton Kubondo Omusula, "Institutional Frameworks , Policies , and Land Data : Insights from Monitoring Land Governance and Tenure Security in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya , Rwanda , Uganda , and Zambia," 2025, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/land14050960>.

Thus, the utilization of abandoned land for vulnerable communities is not only a constitutional mandate, but also part of efforts to achieve equitable sustainable development. This view is in line with Government Regulation No. 48 of 2025 concerning the Control of Abandoned Areas and Land, which is the latest regulation replacing Government Regulation No. 20 of 2021, which regulates the control of land that has been designated as abandoned so that it can be managed or utilized for the benefit of the community, including vulnerable groups.<sup>40</sup>

Regulations concerning abandoned land as one of the instruments for implementing state responsibility are not static, but have evolved in various laws and regulations. This development shows the strengthening of the state's role in regulating and utilizing unused land so that it can benefit the community. The following is a comparison of the developments in these regulations:

**Table 1. Comparison of Developments in Regulations related to Abandoned Land**

Aspect	GR 36/1998	GR 11/2010	GR 20/2021	GR 48/2025
Social Function of Land	Affirms that every land right serves a social purpose and that land must be exploited and preserved for the good of the community.	Since land abandonment can lead to social and economic inequity, the control of abandoned land is based on the social function of land..	The social function is reinforced by the obligation of rights holders to cultivate, use, utilize, and maintain the land in a sustainable manner.	The social function of land is further emphasized by the control of abandoned areas and land so that they can be used for national development and the interests of the community.
Government Authority	Abandoned land is identified and controlled by the government through the Land Office and the	The government's authority is strengthened through the identification, investigation, issuance of warnings,	Authority is expanded: the government can conduct an inventory of abandoned areas, evaluate permits/concessions	The government has broader authority in the evaluation, control, and designation of abandoned land/areas, as well as their management

<sup>40</sup> Sulis Anita and Siti Nurul Intan Sari Dalimunthe, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Tanah Terlantar Melalui Pengadilan Oleh Pemegang Hak Guna Usaha (HGU)," *JURNAL HUKUM Dan KENOTARIATAN* 6 (2022): 581–93, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33474/hukeno.v6i1.11302>.

	Minister of Agrarian Affairs.	and designation of abandoned land.	, and designate abandoned land.	through national land policies.
Land Utilization for the Community (including vulnerable communities)	Regulated land can be reused for the benefit of community development and welfare.	The goal of regulating abandoned land is to guarantee that it is used as efficiently as possible for the community's social and economic needs.	Land designated as abandoned land can become State Reserve Land for various land and development programs.	The utilization of abandoned land can be carried out through the Land Bank and government policies to support development, equitable access to land, and the interests of the community.

The comparison shows that there have been developments in regulations concerning abandoned land. Government Regulations No. 36 of 1998, No. 11 of 2010, No. 20 of 2021, and No. 48 of 2025 show a strengthening of the state's role in upholding the principle of the social function of land while expanding the government's authority in the management of unused land. Government Regulation No. 36 of 1998 still focused on emphasizing that every land right has a social function, so that rights holders are obliged to use and maintain their land to provide benefits for the welfare of the community.

As regulations developed, Government Regulation No. 11 of 2010 strengthened the control mechanism by emphasizing that land abandonment can cause social and economic inequality, thereby authorizing the state to identify, investigate, and designate abandoned land. Furthermore, Government Regulation No. 20 of 2021 expands the scope of regulation not only to abandoned land but also to abandoned areas, and introduces the concept of State Reserve Land as a form of utilization of land that has been regulated.

This development was then reinforced in Government Regulation No. 48 of 2025, which confirmed the mechanism for controlling and managing land through national land policies, including its utilization through institutions such as the Land Bank to **support development and equitable access to land.**

Based on these regulatory developments, it can be seen that the policy of reclaiming abandoned land is not only intended to enforce compliance by land rights holders, but also as an instrument for the state to optimize the use of agricultural resources for the benefit of the community. In this context, land that has been designated as abandoned essentially opens up opportunities for the state to reuse it to support equitable access to land, including for community groups with limited access to agricultural resources.

However, in practice, the utilization of abandoned land for the benefit of the community, especially vulnerable communities, still faces various obstacles, whether administrative, institutional, or policy-related. This condition shows a gap between the normative provisions in legislation (*das sollen*) and implementation in the field (*das sein*).

**Tabel 2. Informants' Opinions on the State's Responsibility in Land Use for Vulnerable Communities**

<b>Informant</b>	<b>Main View</b>	<b>Meaning of Government Responsibility</b>
Head of the Land Management and Empowerment Section, South Jakarta Administrative City Land Office.	The government has a responsibility to regulate, manage, and distribute land so that it is used to the maximum extent possible for the welfare of the community through policies such as agrarian reform and the utilization of abandoned land.	The government plays an active role in managing and distributing land to reduce land ownership inequality and improve the welfare of the community.
Coordinator of the Land Control Substance Group, Semarang City Land Office.	The utilization of abandoned land aims to ensure that unused land can be used productively and provide broader social benefits to the community, while reducing land ownership inequality through land policies.	It is the responsibility of the government to make sure that land is used effectively and benefits the community, particularly for those groups who have restricted access to property.
Land Deed Official.	Land is a basic need of the community, so the state must be present to regulate its use,	The government has the authority and responsibility to ensure that land is used optimally to benefit the communities in need.

	especially when there is unused land while the community needs it.	
Advocate.	Normatively, land law regulates the social function of land, but in practice, communities still face difficulties in gaining access to land use due to policy implementation constraints.	The government is not only responsible for making rules, but also for ensuring that land policies are implemented effectively so that vulnerable communities can gain access to land.

In fact, if this policy is implemented as intended, it will be in line with John Rawls' theory of justice and Jim Ife's concept of community empowerment, which states that social justice must be realized through the distribution of resources that provide the greatest benefit to the most disadvantaged groups in society.

Rawls explains that social justice can only be achieved by allocating resources in a way that benefits society's most disadvantaged segments.<sup>41</sup> Meanwhile, Jim Ife emphasizes that community empowerment aims to increase the capacity of vulnerable groups to gain access to resources that can improve their welfare.<sup>42</sup> A vital resource that can promote economic independence and raise communal standards of living is land access.

Thus, the government's responsibility in ensuring access to land for vulnerable communities is not only administrative in nature, but is a constitutional obligation aimed at realizing the social function of land and ensuring a more equitable distribution of agrarian resources for the communities most in need. To determine the extent to which this policy is actually implemented in practice, it is necessary to understand the conditions on the ground, particularly in the Administrative City of South Jakarta and the City of Semarang as the locations of the study.

The utilization of abandoned land is essentially aimed at providing access to economic resources for communities that are socially and economically disadvantaged. Land is seen as a basic asset that can be

---

<sup>41</sup> Rawls, *A Theory of Justice*.

<sup>42</sup> Ife, *Community Development in an Uncertain World: Vision, Analysis and Practice*.

utilized by communities to improve their welfare, whether through business activities, agriculture, or as an economic asset that can be used productively. Therefore, the utilization of abandoned land not only serves as an effort to regulate land administration, but also as a means to open up economic access for vulnerable communities.

However, in practice, the utilization of abandoned land in urban areas such as South Jakarta and Semarang is relatively limited because there is very little land available that can be classified as abandoned. This condition shows that although normatively the policy on the utilization of abandoned land aims to open up access to agricultural resources for vulnerable communities, its implementation in urban areas faces significant limitations.

In order to understand how variations in regional conditions, land availability, and policies impact efforts to empower vulnerable communities in gaining access to land as part of the realization of legal justice in the field of land, it is necessary to compare how abandoned land utilization policies are implemented in these two regions.

## **2. Comparison of the utilization of abandoned land as an effort to empower vulnerable communities in obtaining legal justice in the administrative city of South Jakarta and the city of Semarang**

Land serves the community's social and economic needs as an agricultural resource. According to national agrarian law, land that is not exploited, maintained, or employed in accordance with the nature and purpose of the granted land rights is considered abandoned land and may be under government control.<sup>43</sup> The owner or holder of land rights who does

---

<sup>43</sup> Anita and Dalimunthe, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Tanah Terlantar Melalui Pengadilan Oleh Pemegang Hak Guna Usaha (HGU)."

not cultivate or use their land in line with the terms of the previously submitted application for land rights is typically the cause of abandoned land.<sup>44</sup>

The potential for land abandonment has actually been anticipated in agrarian law provisions. The Basic Agrarian Law reflects this, stating that land abandonment is one of the grounds for loss of land rights. As a result, those who have land rights are obliged to use and manage the land in accordance with its designated use and the nature of their rights. Through the policy of controlling abandoned land, the government has the authority to reclaim unused land and allocate it for the benefit of the community, especially groups with limited access to agrarian resources, thereby achieving justice and clear legal certainty.<sup>45</sup>

Within the framework of agrarian reform, abandoned land can be used as a source of land that can be distributed to the community. Land originating from such control can then be managed through the Land Bank institution as stipulated in Article 1 Number (1) of Government Regulation Number 64 of 2021:<sup>46</sup>

*“The Land Bank Agency, hereinafter referred to as the Land Bank, is a special agency (sui generis) which is an Indonesian legal entity formed by the central government and given special authority to manage land.”*

---

<sup>44</sup> Ahsanul Rizky Ramadhan and Firman Muntaqo, “Penertiban Tanah Terlantar Dalam Rangka Penatagunaan Dan Pemanfaatan Tanah” 11, no. 1 (2022): 92–103, <https://doi.org/10.28946/rpt.v11i1.1799>.

<sup>45</sup> M. Arafah Sinjar et al., “Pemanfaatan Tanah Terlantar Dan Problematika Hukumnya,” *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2023 (SNPPM-2023)* 2023 (2023): 116–26, <http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/snppm> .

<sup>46</sup> Republik Indonesia, “Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2021 Tentang Badan Bank Tanah” (n.d.).

Land that is ready for allocation can then become part of the Agrarian Reform Object Land in accordance with Article 1 point (5) of Presidential Regulation Number 62 of 2023, which states that:<sup>47</sup>

*“Agrarian Reform Object Land, hereinafter referred to as TORA, is land controlled by the state and/or land that has been owned, controlled, and/or utilized by the community for redistribution or legalization,”*

which is distributed to the community, one of the recipients of TORA being vulnerable community groups.

Through this mechanism, land utilization is not only intended to provide access to land, but also to improve community welfare through productive economic activities.<sup>48</sup> providing access to land can be understood as part of community empowerment efforts, especially for groups with limited access to economic resources.<sup>49</sup>

Efforts to utilize land as a means of improving community welfare are also in line with the goals of sustainable development. In the framework of global development, access to economic resources, including land, is seen as one of the important factors in reducing poverty and social inequality.

Various development policies **encourage the expansion of economic opportunities for the most vulnerable groups** in society. At the same time, strengthening the legal system and responsive and inclusive institutions are important factors in ensuring that people's rights to agrarian resources are fulfilled. Therefore, the utilization of abandoned land is not only understood as part of land use policy, but also as an effort

---

<sup>47</sup> Republik Indonesia, “Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 62 Tahun 2023 Tentang Percepatan Pelaksanaan Reforma Agraria” (2023).

<sup>48</sup> Elsani Mulyaputri, “Redistribusi Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria (TORA) Guna Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Rangka Percepatan Pelaksanaan Reforma Agraria” 7, no. 2 (2025): 844–51, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.38035/rrj.v7i2.1269>.

<sup>49</sup> Al Halim, “Hasil Wawancara Dengan Bapak Dr. Al Halim, S.H., M.Kn., M.H.,” 2026.

to promote more inclusive, equitable development that is oriented towards the equitable distribution of welfare among the community.

Although normatively the utilization of abandoned land has been directed to support equitable access to land and the empowerment of vulnerable communities, the implementation of this policy in practice can vary from region to region. Differences in social and economic conditions, as well as spatial characteristics of the region, also influence the availability of land that can be regulated and utilized for the benefit of the community. Therefore, it is important to look at how the policy on the utilization of abandoned land is implemented in different regional contexts, particularly in South Jakarta Administrative City and Semarang City as the locations of this study.

In urban areas such as South Jakarta Administrative City and Semarang City, the availability of land that can be officially designated as abandoned land is relatively limited. Therefore, the comparison in this study not only looks at the existence of abandoned land as an object of policy, but also examines how land policies are implemented to continue to empower vulnerable communities. The following is a comparison table for South Jakarta Administrative City and Semarang City:

**Tabel 3. Comparison of Abandoned Land Utilization as an Empowerment Effort for Vulnerable Communities**

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>South Jakarta Administrative City</b>	<b>Semarang City</b>
Regional characteristics.	A metropolitan area with a high population density, resulting in very limited land availability and most of the land already being utilized.	A large city with rapid regional development but still possessing more diverse regional characteristics compared to Jakarta.
Availability of abandoned land.	Based on interviews with the South Jakarta Land Office, to date there is no land that has been	Based on interviews with the Semarang City Land Office, land that has been officially designated

	officially designated as abandoned.	as abandoned is also relatively rare in practice.
Implementation of land policies.	Policies are more focused on land programs such as land certification, asset legalization, and other land policies aimed at providing legal certainty for the community.	Land policies are also implemented through government programs such as land certification and land administration reform to improve community access to land.
Forms of empowerment for vulnerable communities.	Community empowerment is carried out through land policies and economic programs such as business development and MSMEs to improve community welfare.	Community empowerment is more directed towards the utilization of government land programs and increasing community access to legal land ownership.
Barriers to policy implementation.	The main barriers are limited land availability and high land prices in urban areas.	Other barriers relate to administrative and bureaucratic issues, as well as the need to raise public awareness of the law.
Impact on the empowerment of vulnerable communities.	Improved legal clarity surrounding land and community economic empowerment initiatives better reflects the impact of these policies.	Communities now have more access to land management and certification as a result of the program.

Based on this comparison, it can be seen that although the two regions have different characteristics, they share similarities in terms of limited land that can be categorized as abandoned land. The characteristics of urban areas have a significant influence on the opportunities for implementing policies on the utilization of abandoned land. In metropolitan areas such as South Jakarta Administrative City, high population density and very high land economic value mean that almost all land has been utilized, resulting in very limited potential for abandoned land. Meanwhile, in Semarang City, which has more diverse regional characteristics, most of the land also has a specific function in the urban spatial system, so the opportunity for abandoned land to emerge is relatively small.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>50</sup> Sri Sumiyati, "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Ibu Sri Sumiyati, S.H., M.Kn" (Semarang, 2026).

This situation shows that policies on the utilization of abandoned land in urban areas cannot always be the main instrument for empowering vulnerable communities, so the government needs to develop alternative land policies that are still capable of expanding economic access for the community. Therefore, policies on the utilization of abandoned land are actually designed as one of the instruments that can open up access to land for communities in need.<sup>51</sup>

However, in practice, limited land availability in urban areas has prevented the optimal implementation of policies on the use of abandoned land as a means of empowering vulnerable communities. Therefore, community empowerment efforts in both areas have mostly been carried out through other land policies, such as land certification programs, asset legalization, and community economic empowerment programs.

Specifically, research results in South Jakarta Administrative City show that limited land availability, high population density, and high land value mean that the use of abandoned land as a means of community empowerment cannot always be implemented directly. Nevertheless, the South Jakarta Administrative City Land Office continues to strive to fulfill its role in community empowerment by facilitating various economic assistance activities. One such effort is through support for the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as a means of improving community welfare.

Therefore, efforts to empower vulnerable communities in the region are more focused on strengthening their economic capacity through empowerment programs such as business development and economic assistance.<sup>52</sup> One concrete example of community empowerment through economic capacity building can be seen in the business assistance facilitation activities carried out by the South Jakarta City Land Office in

---

<sup>51</sup> Mujiburohman, "Abandoned Land: Legal Aspects and Utilization in Indonesia."

<sup>52</sup> Widiyanto, "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Bapak Andri Widiyanto, S.H., M.H."

2025. Through the agrarian reform access arrangement program, the Land Office provided assistance to beneficiary communities, one of which was to MSME entrepreneurs based on tempeh processing in Kramat Pela Village.<sup>53</sup>

The assistance program not only focuses on product development, but also includes business capacity building such as diversification of tempeh products, access to capital, and marketing assistance through the use of digital technology. The program aims to improve the community's ability to develop their businesses independently and expand their access to economic resources so as to improve their welfare in a sustainable manner.

This is consistent with John Rawls' view of justice as fairness. Rawls states that social justice must be realized through the distribution of resources that benefit all members of society, especially the most disadvantaged groups. One of the important principles in this theory is the difference principle, which states that social and economic inequality can only be justified if it provides the greatest benefit to the most disadvantaged groups in society.<sup>54</sup>

However, in the context of this study's findings, this condition shows that Rawls' difference principle cannot always be realized through direct land redistribution, but rather through alternative policies that still provide benefits to the most disadvantaged groups in society. Thus, in the context of South Jakarta Administrative City and Semarang City, the limited amount of land that can be designated as abandoned land means that community empowerment policies are not always carried out through land redistribution.

As an alternative, the government, through the Land Office, implements various policies aimed at strengthening community economic access, such as land certification programs, asset legalization, and business assistance

---

<sup>53</sup> Muhamad Irdian et al., "Laporan Akhir Kegiatan Fasilitasi Pendampingan Usaha Akses Reforma Agraria Tahun 2025" (Jakarta Selatan, n.d.).

<sup>54</sup> Rawls, *A Theory of Justice*.

for MSME actors. These policies can be understood as the state's efforts to continue providing benefits to vulnerable community groups even though the availability of land resources that can be distributed is very limited.

In addition to the perspective of distributive justice, this condition can also be analyzed through the concept of empowerment proposed by Jim Ife. According to Jim Ife, The goal of community empowerment is to make it easier for people and groups to access resources, become more economically independent, and take part in life-affecting development activities.<sup>55</sup>

Thus, empowering vulnerable communities in the context of agricultural resource utilization does not always have to be done through redistribution or direct utilization of abandoned land. In urban areas such as South Jakarta and Semarang, which have limited land availability and high land values, community empowerment efforts can be carried out through other approaches that still provide access to economic resources, such as land certification programs, asset legalization, and business assistance for communities. This has been implemented in South Jakarta through a business assistance facility program for community economic empowerment.

Therefore, even though the utilization of abandoned land as an empowerment tool has not been optimally implemented in both regions, various land policies and economic empowerment programs can still serve as a means for the state to achieve social justice and improve the welfare of vulnerable communities.

## Conclusion

This study shows that the state has a constitutional responsibility to guarantee access to land for vulnerable communities as part of efforts to achieve social justice as mandated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945

---

<sup>55</sup> Ife, *Community Development in an Uncertain World: Vision, Analysis and Practice*.

Constitution and the principle of the social function of land in the Basic Agrarian Law. However, the results of research in South Jakarta Administrative City and Semarang City show that the utilization of abandoned land as a means of empowering vulnerable communities has not been optimally implemented due to limited land availability, high population density, and high economic value of land in urban areas. These conditions have led to community empowerment policies being carried out more through other approaches, such as land certification programs, asset legalization, and community economic empowerment through business development.

Therefore, land policies need to be designed adaptively, taking into account regional characteristics, so that efforts to empower vulnerable communities can still be realized, even if through policy instruments that differ from the direct utilization of abandoned land.

## **Suggestion**

The government needs to develop more adaptive land policies that take into account regional characteristics, especially in urban areas where there is limited availability of abandoned land. In such conditions, empowering vulnerable communities can be achieved not only through the utilization of abandoned land, but also through alternative policies. In addition, In accordance with the idea of the social function of land and the objective of equitable community welfare, the use of land that has been designated as abandoned land should be given priority in order to assist the empowerment of vulnerable communities.

## **References**

### **INTERVIEW**

Halim, Al. "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Bapak Dr. Al Halim, S.H., M.Kn., M.H.," 2026.

Sumiyati, Sri. "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Ibu Sri Sumiyati, S.H., M.Kn."

Semarang, 2026.

Widianto, Andri. "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Bapak Andri Widianto, S.H., M.H." Jakarta, 2026.

Windhiarto, Eka. "Hasil Wawancara Dengan Bapak Eka Windhiarto, S.H., Sp.N., M.H." Semarang, 2026.

### BOOK

Abubakar, Rifa'i. *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*, 2017.

Amirin, Tatang M. *Menyusun Rencana Penelitian*. Jakarta: Rajawali, 1990.

Amiruddin, and Zainal Asikin. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004.

Dewata, Mukti Fajar Nur, and Yulianto Achmad. *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif & Empiris*. Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta Pustaka Pelajar, 2010.

Harsono, Boedi. *Hukum Agraria Indonesia : Sejarah Pembentukan Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria, Isi Dan Pelaksanaannya*. Jakarta: Djambatan, n.d.

Ife, Jim. *Community Development in an Uncertain World: Vision, Analysis and Practice*. First Publ. New York: Cambridge University Press, n.d.

Isnaini, and Anggreni. A Lubis. *Hukum Agraria : Kajian Komprehensif*, 2022.

M. Nazir Salim & Westi Utami. "Reforma Agraria, Menyelesaikan Mandat Konstitusi: Kebijakan Reforma Agraria" 19, no. 5 (2020): 1–282.  
[https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=tWbLDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR23&dq=Reforma+Agraria+adalah&ots=RWF3xOIqbW&sig=lqXu-NDqY3Eqph\\_ZWIA-ZILjcpo&redir\\_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Reforma Agraria adalah&f=false](https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=tWbLDwAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR23&dq=Reforma+Agraria+adalah&ots=RWF3xOIqbW&sig=lqXu-NDqY3Eqph_ZWIA-ZILjcpo&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Reforma Agraria adalah&f=false).

Martono, Nanang. *Metode Penelitian Sosial: Konsep-Konsep Kunci*. Depok: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015.

Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2016.

Muhammad, Abdulkadir. *Hukum Dan Penelitian Hukum*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2018.

Rawls, John. *A Theory of Justice*. Revised Ed. Harvard University Press, 1999.

Warassih, Esmi, Ade Saptomo, Shidarta, Mahmutarom, Endang Sutrisno, Jawade Hafidz, Elfi Indra, et al. *Penelitian Hukum Interdisipliner: Sebuah Pengantar Menuju Sosio-Legal*. Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2016.

Zaidar. *Dasar Filosofi Hukum Agraria Indonesia*. Bandung: Pustaka Bangsa Press, 2014.

### ARTICLE

Amasta, Andrea Winda, and Recky Sean Paulus. "Penerapan Asas Fungsi

- Sosial Hak Atas Tanah Dalam Putusan Nomor 28/G/Pu/2019/Ptun.Pbr.” *The Juris* 8, no. 1 (2024): 17–25.  
<https://doi.org/10.56301/juris.v8i1.1187>.
- Anita, Sulis, and Siti Nurul Intan Sari Dalimunthe. “Penyelesaian Sengketa Tanah Terlantar Melalui Pengadilan Oleh Pemegang Hak Guna Usaha (HGU).” *JURNAL HUKUM Dan KENOTARIATAN* 6 (2022): 581–93.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33474/hukeno.v6i1.11302>.
- Butar Butar, Dinalara Dermawati, Lindryani Sjoifjan, and Komarudin. “Batas Luasan Hak Atas Tanah Bagi Perseroan Terbatas Dalam Perspektif Fungsi Sosial Tanah Dan Kepastian Hukum Investasi” 6, no. 2 (2025): 1718–32.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.38035/jihhp.v6i2.7848>.
- Earlene, Felishella, and Tundjung Herning Sitabuana. “Tanggung Jawab Negara Terhadap Hak Masyarakat Hukum Adat Di Pulau Rempang Dalam Perspektif HAM.” *Tunas Agraria* 7, no. 2 (2024): 144–61.  
<https://doi.org/10.31292/jta.v7i2.301>.
- Gede, Anak Agung Kompiang, and Faisal Santiago. “Legal Urgency Regarding Efforts To Regain Rights To Land Taken From The Government Based On The Basic Agrarian Law.” *Jurnal Hukum, Politik Dan Ilmu Sosial* 4, no. 1 (2025): 130–40.  
<https://doi.org/10.55606/jhpis.v4i1.4875>.
- Huda, Muhammad Chairul. *Pendekatan Yuridis Sosiologis. The Mahfud Ridwan Institute*, 2021. <http://e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/14262/>.
- Maulana, Anas, and Henni Hutagalung. “Reformasi Pengelolaan Tanah Dalam Sistem Hukum Agraria Di Indonesia : Tantangan Dan Solusi Untuk Mewujudkan Keadilan Sosial Dan Keberlanjutan” 3, no. 1 (2025): 245–56.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53935/jim.v3.i1.49>.
- Mengesha, Ayelech Kidie, Reinfried Mansberger, Doris Damyanovic, Sayeh Kassaw Agegnehu, and Gernot Stoeglehner. “The Contribution of Land Registration and Certification Program to Implement SDGs : The Case of the Amhara,” 2023.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/land12010093>.
- Meyfroidt, Patrick, Casey M Ryan, and Richard Aspinall. “Ten Facts About Land Systems for Sustainability” 119, no. 7 (2022): 1–12.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2109217118>.
- Mujiburohman, D. A. “Abandoned Land: Legal Aspects and Utilization in Indonesia.” *Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo Universiteta. Pravo* 16, no. 1 (2025): 220–29. <https://doi.org/10.21638/spbu14.2025.116>.
- Mulyaputri, Elsani. “Redistribusi Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria (TORA) Guna Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Rangka Percepatan Pelaksanaan Reforma Agraria” 7, no. 2 (2025): 844–51.  
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.38035/rrj.v7i2.1269>.
- Ndugwa, Robert Peter, and Clinton Kubondo Omusula. “Institutional Frameworks , Policies , and Land Data : Insights from Monitoring Land Governance and Tenure Security in the Context of Sustainable

- Development Goals in Kenya , Rwanda , Uganda , and Zambia,” 2025. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.3390/land14050960>.
- Panglima, Rubby Aditya, and Gunardi Lie. “Utilization of Abandoned Land Based on Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 07 of 2021 for Food Estate.” *Journal of Social Research* 3, no. 1 (2023): 13–20. <https://doi.org/10.55324/josr.v3i1.1642>.
- Rahmadi, S.Ag., M.Pd.I. *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian. Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and Theoretical*. Vol. 44, 2011. [https://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id/10670/1/PENGANTAR METODOLOGI PENELITIAN.pdf](https://idr.uin-antasari.ac.id/10670/1/PENGANTAR%20METODOLOGI%20PENELITIAN.pdf).
- Ramadhan, Ahsanul Rizky, and Firman Muntaqo. “Penertiban Tanah Terlantar Dalam Rangka Penatagunaan Dan Pemanfaatan Tanah” 11, no. 1 (2022): 92–103. <https://doi.org/10.28946/rpt.v11i1.1799>.
- Shafira, Azalia Rizka. “Kewenangan Pemerintahan Dalam Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Hak Masyarakat Terkait Redistribusi Tanah Terlantar Berdasarkan Undang - Undang Nomor 5 Tahun 1960,” 2024, 1–17. <https://erepository.uwks.ac.id/18238/>.
- Sinjar, M. Arafah, Yuliana Yuli, Satino, and Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba. “Pemanfaatan Tanah Terlantar Dan Problematika Hukumnya.” *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat 2023 (SNPPM-2023)* 2023 (2023): 116–26. <http://journal.unj.ac.id/unj/index.php/snppm>.
- Tyaningrum, Annisa Mayang, Sudarsono Sudarsono, and Shinta Hadiyantina. “Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Menangani Konflik Agraria Dan Keadilan Sosial” 5, no. 2 (2025): 251–63. <https://doi.org/10.30598/bacarita.v5i2.16717>.
- Widyatmojo, S. jati. “Arrangement of Abandoned Land in Indonesia.” *Communale Journal* 1, no. 1 (2023): 08–22. <https://doi.org/10.22437/communale.v1i1.22060>.

## WEBSITE

- Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah. “Kelompok Rentan Dalam Bencana : Siapa Mereka Dan Mengapa Perlu Perlindungan Khusus?,” 2025. <https://bpbdbandungkab.go.id/detailblog/160525-31-kelompok-rentan-dalam-bencana-siapa-mereka-dan-mengapa-perlu-perlindungan-khusus>.
- Betalia, Vonita. “Tanah Nganggur Diberikan Ke Ormas, PCO: Supaya Tidak Ada Lahan Terlantar,” 2025. <https://inilahkassel.com/tanah-nganggur-diberikan-ke-ormas-pco-supaya-tidak-ada-lahan-terlantar/>.
- Fathurrahman. “332 KK Di Lungau, HSS Akan Terima Pembagian Tanah Negara,” September 2022. <https://kassel.antaranews.com/berita/343365/332-kk-di-lungau-hss-akan-terima-pembagian-tanah-negara>.
- Fikriansyah, Ilham. “Kementerian ATR Soal Kabar Tanah Terlantar

Diambil Negara Dikasih Ke Ormas,” 2025.

<https://www.detik.com/properti/berita/d-8020243/kementerian-atr-soal-kabar-tanah-telantar-diambil-negara-dikasih-ke-ormas>.

Indonesia, LOCALISE SDGs. “Sustainable Development Goals,” 2018.

<https://localisesdgs-indonesia.org/17-sdgs>.

## LEGISLATION

Indonesia, Republik. “Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1960 Tentang Peraturan Dasar Pokok-Pokok Agraria.”

*Undang-Undang No.5 Tahun 1960*, no. 1 (2004): 1–5.

Indonesia, Republik. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2021 Tentang Badan Bank Tanah (n.d.).

Indonesia, Republik. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 86 Tahun 2018 Tentang Reforma Agraria (2018).

Indonesia, Republik. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 62 Tahun 2023 Tentang Percepatan Pelaksanaan Reforma Agraria (2023).

Indonesia, Republik. Undang-Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, 2 § (1945).

<https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:BDsuQOHoCi4J:https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/9138-ID-perlindungan-hukum-terhadap-anak-dari-konten-berbahaya-dalam-media-cetak-dan-ele.pdf+&cd=3&hl=id&ct=clnk&gl=id>.

Provinsi DKI Jakarta, Gubernur. Surat Keputusan Gubernur Provinsi DKI Jakarta Nomor 162 Tahun 2019 Tentang Gugus Tugas Reforma Agraria (2019).

## REPORT

Irdian, Muhamad, M. Suzan Langer Sarlinda, Riniwasitaningsih, Sri Kemala, Ines Kania Putri, and Syekh Ja’far Shodiq. “Laporan Akhir Kegiatan Fasilitasi Pendampingan Usaha Akses Reforma Agraria Tahun 2025.” Jakarta Selatan, n.d.