

Ordering and Utilization of Abandoned Land in the Region of Palu City, Sigi Regency and Parigi Moutong Regency (Agrarian Reform Perspective)

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Abstract

The control of abandoned land is an effort to maximize the objectives of Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, whereby land is utilized for the most excellent possible welfare of the people. Article 15 of the Basic Agrarian Law is also mandated to maintain the land, increase soil fertility, and pay attention to the interests of economically weak parties. In addition, it is the responsibility of a person or legal entity that has mastered or has rights over land, namely, to work actively so that the land becomes neglected or deliberately abandoned. The objectives that will be the target and achievement of this research are answering legal problems, obtaining solutions on how to control abandoned land in Central Sulawesi, and developing knowledge and understanding of science in the field of Law, especially Agrarian Law. This is empirical research, namely, from experience, observations based on field data, and information obtained from direct interviews with various sources and agencies related to this research. Areas of land designated as abandoned land result in the termination of the legal relationship between the holder of land rights and the land that is controlled and the status of the land as state land, namely land that is directly controlled by the state. Prevention, control, and utilization of abandoned land are essential steps and prerequisites for carrying out national development programs, especially in the agrarian sector, which the 1945 Constitution has mandated, Basic Agrarian Law, and the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN).

Keywords: abandoned areas, abandoned lands, agrarian reforms.

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Introduction

Indonesia is a country that has very abundant natural resources, both in the form of mines, forests, water, and space in all the assets contained therein. This natural wealth must be protected to guarantee sustainability for the benefit of the nation and the state. Protection of these natural resources has been inscribed by the Founding Fathers of the Republic of Indonesia in the Indonesian Constitution, namely in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that: Earth, water, and natural resources therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

One vital part of this natural wealth, namely "land," is a form of earth on which various plants grow, and citizens can control this land. The existence of land as one of the assets is a place to earn a living for almost all citizens, and this land is the most important source of income for the community, both urban and rural communities. Land is part of natural wealth that humans can control; land becomes an asset with strategic value.

The relationship between land and humans is inseparable. This becomes a religious communalistic principle stipulated in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulations of Agrarian Law as national land law, which is taken from customary law principles. The principle of religious communalism allows for individual/private tenure of land as well as implies togetherness.

The Basic Agrarian Law regulates the existence of the authority given to the state, called the right to control the state, where the state is the highest authority of the Indonesian nation. The authorities are:

1. To be able to arrange and organize its allocation, use, supply, and maintenance;
2. Determine and regulate the rights that can be owned over (part of) the earth, water, and space;
3. Determine and regulate legal relations between people and legal actions concerning the earth, water, and space.¹

The state's right to control covers all land in Indonesia, whether owned or not (land directly controlled by the state) and whether or not individual rights claim. Based on the state's right to control in Article 2 of the Basic Agrarian Law, there are various rights to the surface of the earth (land), which can be granted to and owned by people both individually and jointly, as well as legal entities (Article 4 paragraph (1))². Based on Article 4 gave birth to land rights that are primary or secondary. The provisions in Article 16 of the Basic Agrarian Law have regulated rights to land, which can be controlled and owned by every Indonesian. The rights to the land are Property Rights (HM), Building Use Rights (HGB), Business Use Rights (HGU), Use Rights (HP), Lease Rights,

¹Prof. Boedi Harsono, 2006, Indonesian Agrarian Law (Set of Land Law Regulations), Jakarta, CV Teruma Grafica, p. 31.

²Article 4 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Regulations on the Basics of Agrarian Law (UUPA)

Land Respect Rights, the Right to Collect Forest Products, and Other Rights that are not included in the rights mentioned above which will be determined by law as well as temporary rights as regulated in Article 53 of the Basic Agrarian Law.

In granting land, as stipulated in Article 16 of the Basic Agrarian Law, the state allows all citizens to manage and utilize all rights over the land. However, what needs attention is how to use the rights granted by the state effectively and efficiently. When the State grants rights to a person or legal entity, it is always accompanied by the obligations set out in the Basic Agrarian Law and the decree granting the rights. Because of this, right-holders are prohibited from abandoning their land. If rightsholders abandon their land, the Basic Agrarian Law has regulated the legal consequences, namely the abolition of the rights to the land in question and termination of legal relations and confirmed as land directly controlled by the State.¹ Land rights that are erased by law will automatically fall into the hands of the State as the land regulator in Indonesia to be appropriately converted because the land is not only attached to a right to ownership, but the recipient of land rights also must take care of the land. Appropriately for the benefit of himself, the community, the nation, and the State². In line with the development of the granting of land rights, the control of land rights is not followed by physical activities of land use, a discrepancy in the nature or purpose of the rights, or the spatial plan for the use and allotment of the land; the right holders do not feel it is essential to use the land or the funds are insufficient in implementation of land development or caused by other factors.

Increasing population, land scarcity and declining quality, land conversion and increasingly sharp conflicts in land use between various development actors at various levels, poverty, limited employment opportunities, and overlapping access to land acquisition and use, as well as the increasing urgency of human rights. customary law communities, as well as the increasingly urgent rights of indigenous peoples, are just a few examples of the reality that must be faced at this time.³

Abandoned land is one of the problems that must be considered seriously by the Government because if it is not immediately addressed, neglect of the area can result in increasing social and economic inequality and decreasing environmental quality. Therefore, it is necessary to have an arrangement to anticipate or minimize the negative impact of neglecting the area. To support the government's efforts in handling the control of abandoned land and to become an agenda in policy reform in the land sector (Agrarian Reform).

In its journey, Government Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning the Controlling and Utilization of Abandoned Land is considered ineffective in accommodating the problems encountered in implementing the control and utilization of Abandoned Land. These problems include objects related to the warning period, procedures for removing land that has been used from a database of land indications of neglect, and so on. The government of 2021 issued the latest regulations for controlling abandoned land in Indonesia, namely Government Regulation 20 of 2021 concerning Controlling Abandoned Land and Areas. Abandoned Land is land with rights, land with Management Rights, and land acquired based on the Basic Authority on Land, which is intentionally not cultivated, not used, not utilized, and/or not maintained.⁴ The thing that should be underlined in the sense of abandoned land is that the holder of land rights is deliberately not cultivated, used, utilized, or maintained.

The General Explanation in Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021 states that: *"To maintain the quality of the land and improve the welfare of the community, the rights holders, management rights holders, and holders of essential tenure over land are expected to be able to protect and maintain their land and not neglect it. Therefore, it is necessary to regulate the management and utilization of Abandoned Land. In today's reality, land abandonment is increasingly causing social, economic, and people's welfare inequalities and reducing the quality of the environment. Land abandonment also has an impact on hampering the achievement of various development program goals, the vulnerability of food security and national economic security, and the secure socio-economic access of the community, especially farmers, to land.*

Supporting the latest regulations regarding the control of abandoned land, President Jokowi's narrative stated that there was the Opening of 2021 Indonesian Ulama Council Economic Congress; President Jokowi conveyed that will revoke abandoned land use rights (HGB) and business use rights (HGU). This will be done starting this month or January 2022 at the latest. According to Jokowi, on average, HGU and HGB are granted for more than 20 years and 30 years. However, the land needs to be more productive and addressed. The discipline of abandoned land is the process of rearranging abandoned land so that it can be used as optimally as possible for the benefit of society and the State.

Controlling abandoned land is an effort to maximize the objectives of Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, whereby land is utilized for the most excellent possible welfare of the people. Article 15 of the Basic Agrarian Law is also mandated to maintain land, increase soil fertility, and pay attention to the interests of

¹Supriyanto, Criteria for Abandoned Land in Indonesian Legislation, Journal of Legal Dynamics Vol. 10 No. 1 January 2010, p. 1.

²Supriadi, 2016, Agrarian Law, Jakarta, Sinar Graphic, p. 44

³Maria, SW Sumardjono, 2009, Land Policy: Between Regulation and Implementation, Jakarta, PT. Kompas Media Nusantara, p. 46.

⁴Article 1 paragraph (2) Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021 Concerning Management of Abandoned Areas and Land.

economically weak parties.¹

The provisions in Article 15 above provide an overview of the obligations to the land we have controlled and owned. This obligation will have an impact on humans if they ignore the provisions of Article 15 of the Basic Agrarian Law. In addition, it is the responsibility of a person or legal entity that has control over or has rights over land, namely, to work actively so that the land becomes neglected or deliberately neglected.

The concrete steps taken by the Government to control abandoned land will facilitate the achievement of the goals of Agrarian Reform in Indonesia. That is :

- a. reducing inequality of land tenure and ownership to create justice;
- b. handling Agrarian Disputes and Conflicts;
- c. creating agrarian-based sources of prosperity and welfare of society through regulation of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land;
- d. creating jobs to reduce poverty;
- e. improve people's access to economic resources;
- f. increase food security and sovereignty; and
- g. improve and maintain environmental quality.²

Indeed a challenging job for the Government and the Minister of Agrarian Affairs to make this happen. The problem has always been the work of the Ministry of Agrarian Spatial Planning/National Land Agency in carrying out the control of abandoned land in Indonesia. Moving on from the explanation of the background above, the formulation of the problem is drawn as follows. What is the role of the National Land Agency in implementing control over abandoned areas and land in the Parigi Moutong Regency, Sigi Regency, and Palu City?

Method

This research is empirical, namely research obtained from experience, observations based on field data, and information obtained from direct interviews with various sources and agencies related to this research qualitative research using the inductive approach method. Highlighting the research process and utilizing the theoretical basis is done so that the research focus follows the data in the field. In addition, the theoretical basis is also helpful in providing an overview of the research background and as material for discussing research results.³

Results and Discussion

1. Abandoned Areas and Lands (Definitions and Objects)

Control and utilization of abandoned land is a serious effort by the government to find out the occurrence of abandoned land as an effort to organize reforms in the field of land law, and is on the agenda of the Jokowi Government and also the Ministry of Agrarian Spatial Planning / National Land Agency because this abandoned land problem is a national problem, so The government needs to take over by issuing policies related to this agrarian reform.

It is evidenced by the issuance of Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning the Management of Abandoned Land and Areas and the revocation of Government Regulation Number 11 of 2010 concerning the Management and Utilization of Abandoned Land, which previously regulated abandoned land. The difference that can be seen in Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021, which was previously not regulated, is the addition of abandoned areas because, in reality, in the field, it is not only abandoned land, but most of them have abandoned areas that have not been attached with land rights but are deliberately not cultivated, used, put to good use.

Abandoned Area is a non-forest area that has yet to be attached to Land Rights and already has a Permit/Concession/Business Permit, which is deliberately not cultivated, not used, and/or not utilized. Government Regulation 20/2021 changes the object of regulation from what was previously regulated in Government Regulation 11/2010. Previously, the object of control was only abandoned land that had been granted rights by the state which had not been exploited, used, or not utilized following its circumstances or the nature and purpose of granting rights or the basis for their control. In Government Regulation 20/2021, the object of control is expanded to become the object of control over abandoned areas and abandoned lands. Article 180 of the Job Creation Law stipulates that the Rights, Permits, or concessions on land and/or areas that are deliberately not cultivated or neglected within a maximum period of 2 (two) years after being granted are revoked and returned to the state. Therefore, the government issued Government Regulation 20/2021 to replace the provisions of Government Regulation 11/2010, which it felt needed to be more relevant to developments in conditions occurring in the field.⁴

¹Dayat Imbong, State Land, Abandoned Land and Management, Journal of Mercatoria Vol 10 No 1/June 2017, ISSN No: 1979-8652. p. 6.

²Article 2 Presidential Regulation Number 86 of 2018 Concerning Agrarian Reform.

³Dr. Rukin, Spd, M.Si, 2019, Qualitative Research Methodology, Takalar, Indonesian Ahmar Cendekia Foundation, p.6.

⁴Ghazi Luthfi, 2021, Order and Abandoned Land Areas, Taken 8 February 2022, From <https://Hukumproperti.com/penertiban-kawasan-dan->

Does an area or land fall into the category of abandoned land that will be disciplined or not, and when are an area and land referred to as abandoned land? It is regulated in Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021, where Article 3 regulates areas that can be categorized as neglected, stating that:

Non-forest are areas that have yet to be attached to land rights that already have business permits/concessions/permits that are deliberately not cultivated, not used, and/or not utilized, become the object of controlling Abandoned Areas.

Article 5, paragraph (1) regulates land that can be categorized as abandoned, stating that:

Registered or unregistered land that is deliberately not cultivated, not used, not utilized, and/or not maintained becomes the object of control over Abandoned Lands.

The object of control of abandoned areas and lands is different based on Government Regulation 20 of 2021; abandoned areas it is regulated in Article 6 of this government regulation, namely:

- a. mining area;
- b. plantation area;
- c. industrial area;
- d. tourism area;
- e. residential area;
- f. Large-scale/integrated settlements; or other areas whose exploitation, use, and/or utilization is based on Business Permits/Concessions/Permits related to land and space utilization.

The object of control for abandoned land includes land with ownership rights, building use rights, usufructuary rights, management rights, and the land acquired based on land tenure. As for the explanation for controlling abandoned land as regulated in Article 7, namely:

1. Freehold land becomes the object of control over Abandoned Land if it is deliberately not used, utilized, and/or not maintained so that:
 - a. controlled by the community and become a village area;
 - b. continuously controlled by another party for 20 (twenty) years without any legal relationship with the Right Holder; or
 - c. the social function of land rights still needs to be fulfilled, whether the right holders are still there.
2. Land with building use rights, usufructuary rights, and management rights becomes the object of controlling Abandoned Land if it is deliberately not cultivated, used, utilized, and/or maintained starting 2 (two) years from the issuance of the rights;
3. Land with usufructuary rights becomes the object of controlling Abandoned Land if it is deliberately not cultivated, not used, and/or not utilized as of 2 (two) years since the issuance of the right;
4. Land obtained based on the Basic Tenure over Land becomes the object of controlling Abandoned Land if it is deliberately not cultivated, used, utilized, and/or not maintained as of 2 (two) years since its issuance the Basic Rule of Tenure over Land.

However, Land with Management Rights is exempt from the object of controlling Abandoned Land, including land with Management Rights for customary law communities; and land with Management Rights that become Land Bank Assets.¹ A spokesperson for the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs/National Land Agency, Teuku Taufiqulhadi, once said that abandoned land would be included in the Land Bank. "Lands that have neglected and unmanaged HGB (building use rights) and HGU (cultivation rights) will be included in the Land Bank (including property rights)," he continued. with an inventory process until it is designated as abandoned land and is entitled to be taken over by the state through the Land Bank.² To know that an area or land is called abandoned through several processes that are passed. It is considered an object from an area or abandoned land, then an inventory of the indicated abandoned land is carried out, and the control of the indicated abandoned land is addition; it is essential to know what is meant by the word "intentionally" in Article 3 Government Regulation 20 of 2021, what is meant by "intentionally" is if the Business Permit/Concession/Permit Holder de facto does not seek, does not use, and/ or does not take advantage of permits/concessions/business permits and/or controlled areas following the obligations stipulated in the permits/concessions/business permits and/or plans for the exploitation or utilization of the area. Does not include elements of "intentional" if:

- a. Permits/Concessions/Permits for Business and/or Areas become objects of litigation in court;
- b. Business permits/concessions/permits and/or areas cannot be exploited, used, and/or exploited due to changes in spatial planning;
- c. the area is declared as an area designated for conservation following the provisions of laws and regulations; or
- d. Permits/Concessions/Business Permits and/or areas cannot be exploited, used, or exploited due to

[tanah-telantar/](#)

¹Article 8 Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning Management of Abandoned Areas and Land

² Muhdany Yusuf Laksono, 2021, How old is the Land called Abandoned Land Object, Taken 8 February 2022, From <https://www.kompas.com/>.

force majeure, including wars, riots, natural disasters, and other disasters, which the official/authorized agency must declare.¹

What does "not maintained" mean not carrying out social functions as stipulated in the Basic Agrarian Law? Examples of acts of not maintaining land include:

- a. There is no de facto concern from the Right Holder, Management Right Holder, or Holder of Basic Tenure over Land de facto to manage or maintain the land so that the land is neglected;
- b. there is no concern or warning from the right holder, management right holder, or de facto holder of essential tenure over land so that another party controls the land; or
- c. there is no concern from the right holder, management right holder, or de facto holder of essential tenure over land to manage or maintain the land resulting in environmental damage and/or disaster (landslides, floods, etc.).²

2. Ordering and Utilization of Abandoned Land in Central Sulawesi.

Abandoned Areas and Land in Central Sulawesi Province, especially Palu City, Sigi Regency, and Parigi Moutong Regency, based on the data obtained stated that in 2012 there were 20 (twenty) cases found by the National Land Agency related to land identified as neglected, however, from the year the stipulation on the identification of abandoned land was issued, until now there have only been 2 (two) cases that have been declared abandoned, namely Lestari Tanah Exemplary in the Donggala region, and Interna and Argo in the Buol region. As for the determination of abandoned land in the Central Sulawesi region, there was only 1 (one) case that was declared neglected and received a stipulation from the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs, namely PT Riau Panteni with a land area of 539 Ha (five hundred thirty-nine hectares) located in the Parigi Moutong Regency area.³

Elucidation of Article 11 Government Regulation 20 of 2021, what is meant by "land indicated as abandoned" is land with rights, land with management rights. The land is obtained based on the Basic Tenure of Land, which is intentionally not cultivated, not used, not utilized, and/or not maintained and has not been enforced. The status of land indicated as abandoned has yet to be controlled by National Land Agency. Palu City itself has 6 cases submitted for the determination of abandoned land in 2011, namely PT Sinar Putra Mulyo (SPM) and Sinar Putra Waluyo (SPW) with the status of Building Use Rights, Waste Putra Nagaya (Behind the Tadulako University campus), PT Duta Darma Bakti covering an area of 36 Ha (thirty-six hectares) in Palu City, and 1 (one) case in Sigi Regency where currently the status is still being proposed by the Regional Office of Land Offices to be declared as land with indications of abandonment. Determining the status of abandoned land issued by the Government, in this case, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs requires a long time, where Government Regulation Number 20 of 2022 Article 27 should state that "in the case of Rights Holders, Management Rights Holders, or the holder of essential tenure over land does not carry out the third written warning as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (4), the head of the regional office within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) working days proposes the determination of abandoned land to the minister. It would be best for the Minister to issue a stipulation based on a proposal from the head of the Provincial Regional Office with a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days."⁴

The National Land Agency conducts an inventory or check of the object of granting land rights, which is carried out 2 (two) years after the issuance of Land Rights, HPL, or basis of land tenure. The results of an inventory of abandoned indicated land are processed into data on abandoned indicated land. Data on indicated abandoned land is followed up by controlling Abandoned Land; controlling Abandoned Land is carried out in 3 (three) stages:

a. *Abandoned Land Evaluation;*

Evaluation of Abandoned Land aims to ensure that the Right Holders, Management Right Holders, or Holders of Basic Tenure over Land exploit, use, utilize, and/or maintain the land they own or control. Evaluation of Abandoned Land is carried out by a committee formed and determined by the head of the Regional Office and executed for 180 (one hundred and eighty) calendar days. Holders of land rights, rights holders, management rights holders, or holders of essential tenure over land deliberately do not exploit, do not use, do not utilize, and/or do not maintain the land they own or control, the head of the Regional Office delivers a notification to the rights holders, the rights holders Management, or Holders of Basic Tenure over Land to exploit, use, exploit, and/or maintain the land owned or controlled within a maximum period of 180 (one hundred and eighty) calendar days from the date of issuance of the notification. If no effort is made, a warning process will be carried out.

¹General Explanation of Article 3 of Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021 Concerning Management of Abandoned Areas and Land

²Tuturan, 2021, When Can Land Be Said As Abandoned Land, Taken February 9, 2022, From <https://ngertikum.id/>

³Supardi, one of the Staff of the Central Sulawesi Regional Land Office

⁴Article 29 Presidential Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning the Management of Abandoned Areas and Land.

b. *Abandoned Lands Memorial;*

Based on the evaluation results, it was concluded that there are Abandoned Lands. The head of the Regional Office gives the first written warning to the third written warning to the Rights Holders, Management Right Holders, Land Tenure Holders, and other interested parties. The first written warning, as referred to, contains a warning that the Rightsholders, Management Rights Holders, or Holders of Basic Tenure over Land seek, use, utilize, and maintain their land within a maximum period of 90 (ninety) calendar days from the date of receipt of the first warning letter. . Second written warning within 45 (forty-five) days, and third warning within 30 (thirty) days.

c. *Determination of Abandoned Land*

Against land that is proposed to be determined as Abandoned Land, as referred to in Article 27, legal action cannot be taken on said land parcels until the issuance of a Ministerial Decree. Suppose the land to be determined as Abandoned Land is in the form of private land or Management Right land and constitutes an entire expanse. In that case, the determination of Abandoned Land also includes the following:

- a. the abolition of Land Rights or Management Rights;
- b. termination of legal relations; and
- c. affirmation as state land of the former Abandoned Land, which is directly controlled by the state.

Land that will be determined as Abandoned Land is land that has been given a Basis of Tenure over Land; the determination of Abandoned Land also includes:

- a. termination of the legal relationship between the holders of the Basis of Tenure over Land and the land under their control; and
- b. affirmation as state land of the former Abandoned Land, which is directly controlled by the state.

Abandoned land with the status of state/regional property or assets of state/regional owned enterprises, the stipulation of Abandoned Land also includes recommendations to heads of agencies that manage state/regional property or assets of state/regional owned enterprises to exploit, use, utilize, and maintain the land.¹ Land designated as Abandoned Land, within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) calendar days from the stipulation, must be vacated by the former Right Holder, Management Right Holder, or Holder of Basic Tenure over Land. If the former Rightsholder, Management Right Holder or Land Ownership Basic Holder fails to fulfill his obligations, then the object on it becomes a neglected asset.

Several considered weaknesses were expressed by the Parigi Moutong Regency National Land Agency Office, namely the need for more synchronization between central and regional/regional Land Affairs, where the acquisition of permits was sometimes inappropriate so that many land allotments were neglected, causing conflicts between the Insufficient surrounding supervision is carried out by the regional government and the National Land Agency itself, so data related to abandoned land/areas need to be updated. There needs to be factual data regarding the number of abandoned land/areas in the territory of Central Sulawesi Province. The physical data and juridical data available at the National Land Agency Office are not appropriate, the designation of land rights is different from the granting of land rights that are registered for the first time, and there is a lack of understanding by land rights holders, holders of management rights or essential holders of land tenure for their obligation to report their land rights, especially holders of usufructuary rights, namely submitting a report at the end of each year regarding the use of usufructuary rights. The timeframe is different from statutory regulations, so the process of determining abandoned land takes a long time, up to years.

The most common factors in the field are the weak economic factor of the owner of the land rights to work on the land under his control. However, if the economic weakness is not the cause, the authorities will warn the holder of land rights to work on the land through the head of the local, regional office. According to the time determined based on the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations but on the contrary, if economic factors cause land rights owners to abandon their land, then it is not a problem to be followed up. However, as part of the supervision process then, the results of the research will be made the report and given to the head of the district or city and the competent authority in the field of land use concerned with the hope of getting the attention of the agency that has received the report.²

Through several provisions of these laws and regulations, the government has regulated legal consequences for all parties who own land rights who have abandoned the land they control. However, it is regrettable that until now, there has been no definite benchmark regarding the condition or condition of the land to be considered abandoned. So that the assessment is still only limited to the subjective land rights holder who has yet to assess

¹Article 30, paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and paragraph (4) of Presidential Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning the Management of Abandoned Areas and Land.

²Pramono, Widodo, W, 2020, Motivation for Actions of Land Abandonment (Case in Bandar Lampung City), Journal of Architecture, 10(2), p. 69–78.

the condition or land owned by the owner of the land rights. So the government needs to make more transparent regulations,¹

The occurrence of various problems around the land, allegedly from the government's weak regulations governing land management. The government should make a policy regulating related parties so that there is harmony and Basic Agrarian Law in the future. However, this condition differs from the conditions in the field, where problems are still related to controlling abandoned land.²

Seeing the above facts, the government, in this case, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs (ATR/BPN), must work hard to prevent land abandonment by business rights holders/permit holders. The issuance of Government Regulation Number 20 of 2021 concerning the Management of Abandoned Areas and Land can answer land issues, especially abandoned land and areas.

Conclusion

The factors that influence the occurrence of abandoned areas or land that often occur in Indonesia, especially in Central Sulawesi Province, namely Parigi Moutong, Sigi, and Palu City, are land rights holders who cannot make maximum use of the land they already own and allotment of land rights that are not following statutory regulations. Ownership of land rights whose owners are unknown or far from the land they own is also a problem that is happening at the moment so that the land is only utilized once it becomes land with indications of neglect.

The role of the National Land Agency in dealing with the problem of abandoned land in the Central Sulawesi region has not been optimal, various actions and supervision have been carried out, and there have been several reports regarding land that indicates abandoned land has not been given a stipulation from the Ministry, in this case, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs. The efforts made by National Land Agency are optimized so that holders of land rights can empower, manage, and make good use of their land according to its designation. Information on abandoned areas or land should be provided to the community so that people who need land can find out about it.

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¹Prabandari, Ngadino, R, 2020, Legal Consequences of Disputes of Abandonment of Convertible Land Rights in Pekalongan City, *NOTARIUS*, 13 (2031), p. 838-847

²Atik Rochaeni (2020), Management of Abandoned Land and Utilization of Former State Land of Abandoned Land in Indonesia, *Scientific Journal of Masters of Administration* Volume 13 No 1 (2019)

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