



## Legal review of land bank management of abandoned land in Indonesia under social function principles

Alya Meswati<sup>1</sup>, Nabila Zatadini<sup>2</sup>

Program Studi Hukum, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi, Indonesia. E-mail: Meswatialya@gmail.com

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Abandoned Land;  
Land Bank;  
Land Law;  
Social Function of Land.

#### Article history:

Received Apr 1, 2026;  
Revised Apr 11, 2026;  
Accepted Apr 20, 2026;  
Online April 30, 2026.

### ABSTRACT

Land is a resource that plays a crucial role in society, as it is closely related to economic, social, and national development aspects. However, in practice, many parcels of land that have been granted rights to individuals or legal entities are not utilized optimally, resulting in abandoned land. This study aims to analyze the nature of asset ownership by the Land Bank Agency within the Indonesian land law system, as well as the authority of the institution in managing state land. The research method used is normative legal research with statutory and conceptual approaches. The legal materials consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary sources collected through literature study and analyzed qualitatively. The results show that asset ownership by the Land Bank Agency cannot be interpreted as private ownership, as the land managed remains under state control. The Land Bank Agency functions as a managing institution with the authority to plan, control, manage, utilize, and distribute both state land and abandoned land. The existence of this institution is expected to optimize land utilization and realize agrarian justice based on the social function principle of land rights.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



#### Corresponding Author:

Alya meswati,  
Prodi hukum,  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi,  
Jln. Hasan Kepala Ratu No. 1052 Sindangsari Kotabumi, Lampung  
Utara, 34517, Indonesia  
Email: Meswatialya@gmail.com

### 1. Introduction

Land is a natural resource that plays a strategic role in society, as it is closely linked to economic, social, and national development aspects. In the Indonesian legal system, land regulation is based on the principle that land, water, and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people, as reflected in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles (UUPA). Through this provision, the state holds the authority to regulate the allocation, use, and utilization of land to ensure optimal benefits for society. In addition, every land right embodies the principle of social function, emphasizing that land use should not only serve individual interests but must also consider the broader interests of society and national development goals (Kurniawan & Handayani, 2025).

In this context, the authority exercised by the state in regulating land affairs must be grounded in a clear legal basis to ensure its legitimacy. Authority in administrative law is not merely a form of power, but a legally defined competence obtained through attribution, delegation, or mandate, each of which carries distinct legal consequences. Attribution refers to authority granted directly by legislation, delegation involves the transfer of authority from one governmental body to another, while mandate constitutes the assignment of authority execution without transferring responsibility. Therefore, any state action in land governance must adhere to the principle of legality to prevent abuse of power and to ensure legal protection for the public (Hadjon, 2017).

In the context of agrarian law, the concept of agraria itself has a broad meaning and cannot be limited solely to land. Agraria is understood as encompassing various dimensions of natural resources as explained by legal scholars. Boedi Harsono distinguishes agraria into three perspectives, namely in a general sense as land or matters related to agriculture, in an administrative sense as government policies concerning land management, and in a juridical sense based on the Basic Agrarian Law which includes earth, water, airspace, and natural resources contained therein. This view is reinforced by AP. Parlindungan who divides agraria into a narrow meaning limited to land rights and agriculture, and a broad meaning covering all natural resources such as earth, water, airspace, and the wealth contained within them. Therefore, agraria can be interpreted as a comprehensive system regulating all natural resources that have economic and social value for human life, making its regulation essential in ensuring sustainable and equitable utilization (Ramadhani, 2022).

According to Baho ,(2023) the social function of land rights represents a balance between individual and societal interests. This concept asserts that every land rights holder is obligated to utilize land productively and not leave it abandoned. If land is not used as intended or is neglected, the state has the authority to take regulatory action or reclaim control to ensure that the land is optimally utilized for the public interest.

Land rights in Indonesia constitute a fundamental aspect of human existence, as they are closely related to identity, freedom, and human dignity. However, although land rights are recognized and protected by law, such rights are not absolute and must be exercised in consideration of broader social, community, and state interests. The state plays a crucial role in ensuring legal certainty over land rights while simultaneously regulating their use to prevent conflicts and promote equitable development. In practice, land-related issues continue to arise across various sectors, including land acquisition for development, transfer and registration of land rights, as well as disputes resulting from overlapping regulations and policy implementation. This indicates that there is often a gap between regulatory frameworks and their implementation, which necessitates more consistent and integrated land governance to achieve justice and legal certainty in agrarian affairs (Sumardjono, 2009).

The social function of land in Indonesia is reflected in the state's authority to regulate land use through policies such as land registration and spatial planning. Land registration not only serves as a legal instrument to guarantee certainty of land rights, but also functions as a mechanism to control land utilization in accordance with spatial planning objectives and public interests. This indicates that land rights are not absolute, but are limited by broader social and state interests in order to achieve equitable and sustainable land use. In this context, the integration between land registration and spatial planning becomes essential to ensure that land management aligns with the principle of social justice and national development goals (Fahmi & Bakhtiar, 2025).

One of the main issues in Indonesian agrarian law is the existence of land that has been granted to individuals or legal entities but is not utilized in accordance with its intended purpose. This condition renders the land unproductive and deprives it of benefits for both society and national development. In fact, within the Indonesian land law system, every land right carries a

social function, meaning that land should be utilized optimally for both the rights holder and the wider community (Widyah & Komena, 2024).

The issue of abandoned land is also closely related to inequality in land control in Indonesia. In practice, certain parties control large areas of land without utilizing them productively, while many others still require land for economic activities or housing. This situation reflects that land management has not fully embodied the principle of social justice as mandated by national agrarian law. Therefore, the regulation and redistribution of abandoned land have become essential policy measures to promote equitable land use and support agrarian reform programs (Permadi, 2023).

The inequality in land ownership and control has significant implications for land governance in Indonesia. Such disparities indicate that land distribution mechanisms are not functioning optimally, resulting in the concentration of land in the hands of certain parties while others lack access to land resources. This condition necessitates a more structured and institutionalized approach to land redistribution. In this context, the establishment of the Land Bank becomes essential as a policy instrument to address land inequality by enabling the state to systematically acquire, manage, and redistribute land, particularly abandoned or underutilized land, in order to achieve social justice and support agrarian reform objectives.

As an effort to address various land management issues, including underutilized land, the Indonesian government has established an institutional policy in the form of the Land Bank Agency. The establishment of this institution is part of the government's strategy to enhance the effectiveness of land resource management and to support agrarian reform implementation. The Land Bank plays a significant role in planning, acquiring, managing, utilizing, and distributing land for development and public welfare purposes. Through this mechanism, land that was previously underutilized can be re-managed to generate economic and social benefits for society (Winanda et al., 2024).

The concept of a land bank as an institution that manages land in a structured manner is also reflected in the Indonesian context. A land bank is defined as a special agency responsible for land planning, acquisition, management, utilization, and distribution to support public interests and optimize land use. This shows that land banks play a strategic role in addressing issues such as abandoned land and inefficient land utilization through systematic control and redistribution mechanisms. In practice, land banks in Indonesia operate under legal frameworks that allow them to acquire land, including state land and underutilized land, to ensure equitable and productive use in line with national development goals (Sakinatuzzahra, 2026).

Furthermore, the existence of the Land Bank is supported by legal regulations governing the types of land that can be managed by the institution, including state land and land not utilized in accordance with its designated purpose. This regulatory framework aims to create more effective land governance and provide legal certainty in land utilization. With this policy, the government is expected to optimize land use while promoting equitable access to land resources in pursuit of just development. Therefore, the Land Bank is viewed as a strategic policy instrument within Indonesia's land law system for managing land in a more structured and sustainable manner (Ramadhina et al., 2024).

Although the establishment of the Land Bank is intended to improve the effectiveness of land management in Indonesia, various legal issues remain. One major concern is the disharmony between regulations governing the Land Bank and existing agrarian reform policies and land regulations. These discrepancies may lead to ambiguity in the implementation of the Land Bank's authority, particularly in managing state land and distributing land to the public. This condition may affect the effectiveness of land policies and potentially lead to legal conflicts if not accompanied by proper regulatory harmonization (Putra et al., 2025).

According to Hutagalung (2021), state land management is conducted through various land administration mechanisms, including the regulation of land rights, land registration, and supervision of land use. These mechanisms aim to ensure legal certainty in land affairs while guaranteeing that land is utilized in accordance with its intended purpose.

Moreover, the establishment of the Land Bank as a new institution within Indonesia's land law system introduces both conceptual and regulatory challenges. The concept of the Land Bank is relatively new and requires deeper examination regarding its institutional model, land management mechanisms, and compatibility with the existing national land law system. Current regulations have not comprehensively detailed the types, functions, and operational mechanisms of the Land Bank, which may result in uncertainty in policy implementation. Therefore, further legal studies are necessary to ensure that the Land Bank operates in alignment with agrarian law principles and provides legal certainty in land management (Padmawati et al., 2024).

Previous studies have examined the role and regulation of the Land Bank within Indonesia's land law system, particularly in relation to abandoned land management and agrarian reform. Research by Winanda et al., (2024) emphasizes the strategic role of the Land Bank in inventorying, controlling, managing, and distributing abandoned land to ensure its optimal use for public benefit. However, the study also identifies several challenges, including limited land data, potential land ownership conflicts, and the need for more effective coordination among government institutions.

Similarly, Ramandhina et al., (2024) analyze the legal framework governing abandoned land as an object managed by the Land Bank in support of agrarian reform. The study highlights that managing abandoned land is part of the government's effort to optimize land use and prevent unproductive land conditions. From a legal perspective, land not used in accordance with its intended purpose may be taken over by the state and managed through the Land Bank, positioning it as a key instrument in promoting equitable access to land.

Permadi et al., (2023) further identifies various challenges in implementing the Land Bank concept, including legal uncertainty regarding land status, potential conflicts between communities and the government, and the need for clearer regulations on land control and utilization. Therefore, strengthening regulatory frameworks and supervision is essential to achieving agrarian justice.

Additionally, Widyah and Komena,(2024) examine abandoned land issues from the perspective of the social function of land rights, emphasizing that land must be used productively and not neglected. If land is not utilized properly, the state has the authority to intervene. Thus, the regulation of abandoned land is a crucial instrument in ensuring that land contributes to public welfare and national development.

Meanwhile, Pradhana and Handayani,,(2025) analyze the relationship between the Land Bank and the land rights system, explaining that the Land Bank is an institution established to manage state land and land derived from various sources, including abandoned land, to support development and public welfare. However, its operations must remain grounded in principles of justice, legal certainty, and the social function of land rights as stipulated in the Basic Agrarian Law.

Based on recent studies, it can be observed that research on the Land Bank in Indonesia has generally focused on its role in managing state land, including abandoned land, as well as the challenges faced in its implementation at the regional level. Existing studies highlight that although the Land Bank has been legally established, its implementation still encounters various obstacles, such as overlapping authority, lack of institutional clarity, and limited technical regulations. These conditions indicate that discussions regarding the legal status of assets managed by the Land Bank and the precise limits of its authority in administering state

land remain insufficiently explored within the framework of land law. Therefore, further research is necessary to examine these aspects in order to strengthen the legal position and institutional clarity of the Land Bank within Indonesia's agrarian law system (Riadi & Arba, 2026).

Despite various studies on the Land Bank in Indonesia, there remains a lack of comprehensive analysis regarding its normative legal position, particularly concerning the limits of its authority and the legal status of land assets under its control. Previous studies tend to focus on the functional role of the Land Bank and its implementation challenges, while issues related to legal disharmony with existing agrarian laws continue to create uncertainty in its authority and land management framework. This condition indicates the need for a more in-depth legal examination to ensure that the Land Bank operates in alignment with the principles of agrarian law and provides legal certainty in land governance.

This study holds both theoretical and practical significance in the development of agrarian law in Indonesia. Theoretically, it contributes to the enrichment of legal discourse regarding the institutional position and regulatory framework of the Land Bank within the national land law system, particularly in relation to agrarian reform and land management. Practically, this research is expected to clarify the scope of authority of the Land Bank in managing and distributing state land, as well as its alignment with the principle of the social function of land rights to ensure equitable and just land utilization (Putra et al., 2025).

Agrarian reform is essentially a fundamental effort to reorganize the structure of control and utilization of agrarian resources that are considered unfair, in order to achieve more equitable social welfare. In the Indonesian context, agrarian reform is not only understood as a technical land policy, but as part of a national development strategy that must be based on the principles of social justice and support for the common people, especially farmers. This is because agrarian issues are not solely related to economic aspects, but also encompass complex social and political dimensions. Therefore, agrarian reform is seen as an ongoing process that is not yet complete and continues to require serious attention, considering the still high inequality in land ownership and the persistent agrarian conflicts that reflect the challenges in achieving justice in the management of agrarian resources in Indonesia (Wiradi, 2000).

Furthermore, the findings of this study are expected to serve as a reference for the government, particularly land-related institutions, in formulating policies and strengthening regulations regarding abandoned land management through the Land Bank. Additionally, this study aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the limits of the Land Bank's authority, thereby minimizing potential legal conflicts and enhancing the effectiveness of agrarian reform policies. Ultimately, this research is expected to contribute to achieving fair, effective, and sustainable land resource management within Indonesia's land law system.

## **2. Research Method**

Within Indonesia's land law system, land regulation is fundamentally grounded in the principle of state control as stipulated in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which states that land, water, and natural resources are controlled by the state and shall be used for the greatest prosperity of the people. This constitutional mandate is further elaborated in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles (UUPA), which affirms that the state exercises the right to control land, not as an owner, but as a regulator to ensure equitable allocation, use, and utilization of land resources (UUD 1945; UUPA 1960).

This study employs a normative legal research method aimed at examining and analyzing legal provisions governing the management of abandoned land by the Land Bank Agency based on the principle of the social function of land rights within Indonesia's land law system. Normative legal research focuses on the examination of legal norms contained in statutory regulations,

court decisions, and legal doctrines developed in the literature. This method emphasizes law as a normative system analyzed through legal principles, concepts, and rules that regulate human behavior in society. The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials as commonly applied in normative legal research (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2010).

Primary legal materials include statutory regulations that are binding in nature, particularly those related to agrarian law, land management, and the Land Bank Agency, such as Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Principles and its implementing regulations. These materials are selected based on their direct relevance to the research topic and their authoritative position as binding legal norms within the Indonesian legal system. Secondary legal materials consist of books, journal articles, and scholarly works, which are selected based on their academic credibility, relevance to the research problem, and contribution to legal doctrine and theoretical analysis. Priority is given to peer-reviewed publications and works by recognized scholars to ensure doctrinal consistency and strengthen the normative analysis (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2010). Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials, such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias, are used to support the understanding of legal terminology and concepts and are selected based on their reliability and consistency with established legal definitions (Soekanto & Mamudji, 2010).

The approaches used in this research include the statute approach and the conceptual approach. The statute approach is carried out by reviewing and analyzing laws and regulations related to land management, the Land Bank Agency, and the principle of the social function of land rights. Meanwhile, the conceptual approach is used to examine legal concepts and doctrines concerning state control over land, the authority of public institutions, and the legal construction of land rights within the Indonesian agrarian law system. Through these approaches, this study aims to provide a comprehensive and systematic legal analysis of the regulation and implementation of abandoned land management by the Land Bank in Indonesia.

### **3. Analysis and Results**

This section presents the results of the analysis on the management of abandoned land by the Land Bank Agency within Indonesia's land law system, reviewed based on the principle of the social function of land rights. The analysis is conducted by examining statutory regulations and legal doctrines related to state land management and the position of the Land Bank Agency within the national land law system. The findings are structured according to the formulated research problems, namely the nature of asset ownership by the Land Bank Agency and the authority of the institution in managing state land from a legal perspective.

#### **3.1. The Nature of Asset Ownership by the Land Bank Agency in Indonesia's Land Law System**

Within Indonesia's land law system, land regulation is fundamentally grounded in the principle of state control as stipulated in the Basic Agrarian Law. The state holds the authority to regulate the allocation, use, and utilization of land in order to achieve public welfare, reflecting the mandate that land and natural resources must be used for the greatest prosperity of the people. This principle forms the legal basis for the formulation of various land policies, including agrarian reform and institutional arrangements in land management. In this context, the concept of the state's right to control land does not imply ownership, but rather regulatory authority to ensure equitable distribution and proper utilization of land resources. Furthermore, the establishment of the Land Bank Agency represents a policy instrument designed to strengthen state control in managing and redistributing land, particularly state land, in line with the objectives of social justice and public welfare (Wibowo & Santoso, 2024).

The Land Bank Agency is an institution established by the government to carry out planned and sustainable land management in support of national development and equitable land

distribution. Its establishment is closely related to the government's efforts to optimize the utilization of state land as well as land that has not been used productively. Through this institution, the government can conduct land inventory, control, management, and distribution to ensure more effective use for public benefit. Thus, the Land Bank plays a strategic role in Indonesia's agrarian resource management system (Winanda et al,2024).

However, limitations in land data have significant implications for the effectiveness of Land Bank policies. Inaccurate or incomplete land data may lead not only to errors in identifying abandoned land and overlapping land claims, but also to legal uncertainty in determining land status. This condition potentially triggers agrarian conflicts between communities, the government, and other stakeholders, thereby weakening public trust in land governance. Furthermore, the lack of reliable land data may hinder the Land Bank's ability to carry out land redistribution effectively, resulting in suboptimal implementation of agrarian reform and failure to achieve equitable land distribution(Permadi, 2023).

Furthermore, land management by the Land Bank Agency is closely linked to the principle of the social function of land rights, which is a fundamental principle in Indonesian agrarian law. This principle emphasizes that land rights not only grant authority to use land but also impose an obligation to utilize it productively and not in a manner that harms public interest. Consequently, land that is left abandoned without clear utilization may be regulated by the state to ensure it can be reused for public benefit (Widyah and Komena, 2024)

From a juridical perspective, the nature of asset ownership by the Land Bank Agency cannot be interpreted as private ownership. The institution does not possess direct ownership rights over land, but rather functions as a state instrument entrusted with managing land resources. This confirms that the Land Bank operates within the framework of state control, where land remains under state authority and is utilized for public welfare (Aini et al., 2024).

From the perspective of the social function of land rights, the Land Bank Agency plays a role in ensuring that land is utilized optimally and not left abandoned. In this sense, the existence of the Land Bank reflects an effort to balance individual land rights with broader social interests and to realize agrarian justice (Baho, 2023).

Furthermore, within the framework of land banking theory, the Land Bank Agency demonstrates its strategic role as an institution responsible for accumulating, managing, and redistributing land in a planned manner. This confirms that the Land Bank is not merely an administrative body, but also a policy instrument designed to address land inequality, control land use, and support sustainable national development (Krishnasanti & Prasasti, 2022).

Based on the overall analysis, it can be affirmed that the nature of asset ownership by the Land Bank Agency remains firmly positioned within the framework of state control rather than private ownership. The Land Bank Agency acts solely as an administrative and managerial institution authorized to regulate, manage, and redistribute land in accordance with public interest objectives. This confirms that its existence is not to transfer ownership rights, but to optimize land utilization in line with agrarian justice, the social function of land rights, and national development goals. Therefore, the effectiveness of the Land Bank in achieving equitable land distribution is highly dependent on its ability to operate within a clear legal framework, supported by accurate land data and consistent governance, so that the principle of "land for the greatest prosperity of the people" can be realized in practice.

### **3.2. Authority of the Land Bank Agency in Managing State Land from a Legal Perspective**

The authority of the Land Bank Agency in managing state land constitutes a manifestation of government policy aimed at optimizing agrarian resources that have not been fully utilized. Within Indonesia's land law system, such authority is derived from statutory regulations, particularly the Basic Agrarian Law, which grants the state the power to regulate land use in the public interest. Through this framework, the government is able to manage state land in a

more structured and systematic manner to support national development and ensure equitable access to land (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 5 Tahun 1960).

In practice, the authority of the Land Bank Agency encompasses various stages of land management, including planning for land acquisition, land control, land management, land utilization, and land distribution to relevant parties. Through these mechanisms, the Land Bank can manage land originating from multiple sources, including state land and abandoned land that has been regulated by the government. This process aims to ensure that previously underutilized land can be transformed into productive assets that provide benefits for society (Pradhana and Handayani, 2025).

The development of Indonesia's land law has been significantly influenced by the introduction of the land bank concept under the Job Creation Law, which formally establishes the legal basis for the Land Bank as a state instrument in land governance. This regulation strengthens centralized land management to address issues such as limited land availability, inequality in land ownership, and the need to control land use in accordance with its social function (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja).

In practice, the authority of the Land Bank Agency covers various stages of land management, including land acquisition planning, land control, land management, land utilization, and land distribution to parties in need. Through these mechanisms, the Land Bank can manage land from various sources, including state land and abandoned land that has been regulated by the government. This process aims to ensure that previously unused land can be utilized productively and provide benefits to society (Ramadhina et.al., 2024).

Indonesia's land law has undergone significant development with the introduction of the land bank concept under the Job Creation Law. The land bank is intended as a state instrument for planning, acquiring, managing, and distributing land more effectively for development and public welfare purposes. According to Sanjaya and Djaja, (2021) land bank regulation provides a legal basis for centralized land management to address issues such as limited land availability for development, inequality in land ownership, and the need to control land use in accordance with its social function.

In practice, one mechanism used by the land bank is land acquisition through purchase from land rights holders. This mechanism ensures that land procurement respects community rights and provides fair compensation to landowners. Yanti and Jayantri, (2022) explain that land purchase by the land bank represents a legal and transparent form of state land control. Through this mechanism, the government can accumulate land reserves for development, agrarian reform, and other public purposes.

Moreover, the effectiveness of the land bank in land management depends heavily on governance systems and government policies. Oktavio, (2022), states that successful implementation requires not only adequate regulation but also strong inter-agency coordination and accountable land management mechanisms. Additionally, the land bank plays a strategic role in supporting national economic recovery by providing land for investment and infrastructure development.

However, the exercise of this authority faces several challenges in practice. One of the main issues is the potential for land ownership conflicts between communities, the government, and other interested parties. Furthermore, limitations in accurate land data and insufficient coordination among government institutions involved in land management can hinder the effectiveness of the Land Bank Agency (Permadi, 2023).

Based on the analysis, it can be emphasized that the authority of the Land Bank Agency in managing state land represents a concrete implementation of state control as mandated in Indonesia's agrarian legal framework. This authority covers the entire cycle of land governance – from acquisition and management to utilization and redistribution – positioning the Land Bank as a strategic instrument in ensuring optimal land use and equitable

distribution. However, the effectiveness of this authority is highly contingent upon legal certainty, institutional coordination, and the availability of accurate land data. Without these supporting elements, the implementation of Land Bank policies risks facing inefficiencies, legal disputes, and deviations from the principle of social justice. Therefore, strengthening governance and legal frameworks is essential to ensure that the Land Bank Agency can function effectively in realizing agrarian reform and public welfare objectives

#### **4. Conclusion**

Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the nature of asset ownership by the Land Bank Agency cannot be interpreted as private ownership, as land under its management remains within the framework of state control in accordance with national agrarian law. The main contribution of this research lies in strengthening the concept of state control by clarifying that the Land Bank Agency functions not as a landowner, but as a state instrument with administrative and managerial authority to plan, control, utilize, and redistribute land for public interest in line with the social function of land rights. This study also highlights that the effectiveness of such authority depends on regulatory coherence, institutional coordination, and the availability of accurate land data, without which the implementation may lead to legal uncertainty, conflicts, and inefficiencies. Therefore, the Land Bank Agency must operate in a transparent and accountable manner to ensure that agrarian justice and sustainable land utilization can be optimally achieved.

#### **Acknowledgments**

The author would like to express sincere gratitude to all parties who have provided support and assistance in the completion of this research. Special appreciation is extended to the academic supervisor for their guidance, direction, and valuable input, which greatly contributed to the successful completion of this study. The author also acknowledges the contributions of scholars and researchers whose works have served as important references in this research.

The author further extends thanks to family members, colleagues, and all individuals who have provided moral support and assistance throughout the research and writing process. All forms of support, whether direct or indirect, have been invaluable in completing this study. The author recognizes that this research still has limitations; therefore, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly welcomed for the improvement of future research.

#### **References**

- Aini, iN., iKoeswahyono, iL, i& iWisnuwardhani, iD. iA. i(2024). iThe ilegal iimplications iof iestablishing iland ibank ias ian ientity iauthorized ito imanage iland. i*Jurnal iHukum idan iKenotariatan*, i8(1). ihttps://doi.org/10.33474/hukeno.v8i1.21653
- Alimuddin, iN. iH., iWidowati, iD. iA., iMayasari, iR. iE., iFebrisari, iR., i& iJusafri. i(2024). iIndonesia's iland ibank iauthority: iAligning iwith iagrarian ilaw ior ifacilitating iland igrabbing? i*Journal iof iLaw iand iLegal iReform*, i5(4), i1609–1644. ihttps://doi.org/10.15294/jllr.v5i4.14472
- Amrullah, iM. iN. iK., i& iWening, iN. i(2026). iA isystematic iliterature ireview iof iland ibank imanagement istrategies, iagrarian ireform, iand iland igovernance i(2020–2025). i*Marcapada: iJurnal iKebijakan iPertanahan*, i5(2), i140–162. ihttps://doi.org/10.31292/mj.v5i2.187
- Baho, iD. i(2023). i*Dinamika ifungsi isosial ihak iatas itanah: iAnalisis ikasus isengketa itanah idan iimplikasi iUndang-Undang iNo. i5 iTahun i1960*. iRuang iTentor.
- Fahmi, B. M., & Bakhtiar, H. S. (2025). The role of land registration in spatial planning: A comparative study of Indonesia and USA. *Rechtenstudent*, 6(3), 212–223. <https://doi.org/10.35719/rch.v6i3.390>
- Hutagalung, iS. iS. i(2021). i*Administrasi ipertanahan idi iIndonesia i(Edisi irevisi)*. iPenerbit iMandar iMaju.
- Isnaeni, iD., i& iHamadi, iA. i(2024). iLand ibanking ipolicy: iCritical ievaluation iof ithe ieconomic iand isocial irights iof itradectional ilegal icommunities. i*Journal iof iIndonesian iLegal iStudies*, i9(2), i673–706. ihttps://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v9i2.2196
- Kim, iJ., i& iKim, iH. i(2026). iExploring iland ibanking, iperceived ineighborhood iconditions, iand

- isocial icapital: iA icase iof iDetroit, iMichigan, iUSA. *iLand iUse iPolicy*, i161, i107858. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2025.107858>
- Krishnasanti, iT. iG., i& iPrasasti, iM. iW. i(2022). iLand ibank ias iland iprovision iagency iin iland iprocurement ifor ipublic iinterest. *iJurnal iHukum iPrasada*, i10(1), i59-68. <https://doi.org/10.22225/jhp.10.1.2022.59-68>
- Marzuki, P. M. (2021). *Penelitian hukum* (Edisi revisi). Jakarta: Kencana.
- M. Hadjon, P. (2017). TENTANG WEWENANG. *Yuridika*, 7(5-6). <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v7i5-6.5769>
- Oktavio, iD. iB. i(2022). iThe ieffectiveness iof iland ibanks iin ithe iimplementation iof iland imanagement iin iIndonesia. *iJurnal iKonstatering*, i1(3), i1-12. i
- Puspita, iF. iF., iLatifah, iF. iN., i& iKrisnaningsih, iD. i(2021). iUrgensi ikehadiran ibank itanah isebagai ialternatif imemulihkan iperekonomian idi iIndonesia. *iJurnal illmiah iEkonomi iIslam*, i7(3), i1761-1773. <https://doi.org/10.29040/jiei.v7i3.3599> i
- Permadi, iI. i(2023). iLand itenure iand iutilisation ichallenges iof ithe iland ibank iconcept iin iIndonesia. *iJurnal iHukum idan iKenotariatan*. <https://doi.org/10.33474/hukeno.v7i3.20750>
- Pradhana, iS. iA., i& iHandayani, iS. iW. i(2025). iKeterkaitan ibank itanah idengan ihak iatas itanah idalam iperspektif ihukum ipertanahan iIndonesia. *iAl-Zayn: iJurnal illmu iSosial idan iHukum*. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v3i5.2304>
- Prianggoro, iA. iA., i& iPramono, iR. iW. iD. i(2023). iThe idilemma iof iestablishing ia iland ibank iinstitution: iSocial iequality ior ieconomic igrowth? iTemali: *iJurnal iPembangunan iSosial*, i6(1). <https://doi.org/10.15575/jt.v6i1.23479>
- Putra, iI. iG., iAzzahra, iM., iPrakoso, iB., i& iEfendi, iA. i(2025). iDisharmonization iof iland ibank iregulations iand iagrarian ireform ilaw iin iIndonesia. *iJurnal illmiah iPenegakan iHukum*, i12(2). <https://doi.org/10.31289/jjph.v12i2.11988>
- Putrazta, iS. iA., iPutra, iM. iA. iP., i& iAmelia, iN. iP. i(2024). iLand igrabbing ipotential: iLand ibank ipolicy itowards iland irights iof iIndonesian iindigenous ipeople. *iJournal iof iConstitutional iand iGovernance iStudies*. <https://doi.org/10.20885/JCGS.vol1.iss2.art2>
- Ramadhina, iA. iA. iP., iKoeswahyono, iI., i& iMasykur, iM. iH. i(2024). iRegulations ion ithe idetermination iof iabandoned iland iobjects ifor ithe iland ibank iin ithe icontext iof irealizing iagrarian ireform. *iInternational iJournal iof iHumanities iEducation iand iSocial iSciences*, i4(3). <https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v4i3.1341>
- Riadi, L. S., & Arba. (2026). *Eksistensi bank tanah dalam mengelola tanah negara di wilayah Lombok Timur (The existence of the land bank in managing state land in East Lombok Regency)*. *Jurnal Private Law*, 6(1).
- Ramadhani, R. (2022). *Hukum pertanahan Indonesia dan perkembangannya*. Medan: UMSU Press.
- Sumardjono, M. S. W. (2009). *Kebijakan pertanahan: Antara regulasi dan implementasi* (Ed. Rev. C). Jakarta: Kompas.
- Sanjaya, iD., i& iDjaja, iB. i(2021). iPengaturan ibank itanah idalam iUndang-Undang iCipta iKerja idan iimplikasi ikeberadaan ibank itanah iterhadap ihukum ipertanahan idi iIndonesia. *iJurnal iMuara illmu iSosial, iHumaniora, idan iSeni*, i5(2), i362-371
- Sakinatuzzahra, N. (2026). Urgensi bank tanah dan permasalahannya di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 12(3.C), 72-79. DOI: <https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/13848>
- Soekanto, S., & Mamudji, S. (2010). *Penelitian hukum normatif: Suatu tinjauan singkat* (Ed. 1, Cet. 12). Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Undang-Undang iRepublik iIndonesia iNomor i5 iTahun i1960 itentang iPeraturan iDasar iPokok-Pokok iAgraria.
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja.
- Widyah, iE., i& iKomena, iD. i(2024). iTinjauan ihukum iterhadap ibidang itanah iterlantar idalam irangka imeningkatkan ifungsi isosial. *iJurnal iJendela iHukum idan iKeadilan*.
- Wiradi, G. (2000). *Reforma Agraria: Perjalanan yang Belum Berakhir*. Insist Press, Yogyakarta.
- Wibowo, A. P., & Santoso, B. (2024). Hak menguasai negara dalam pengelolaan sumber daya agraria di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum IUS QUIA IUSTUM*, 31(2).
- Winanda, iF. iA., iYamin, iM., iZaidar, i& iKaban, iM. i(2024). iPeran ibank itanah idalam ipenanganan idan ipengembangan itanah iterlantar. *iJournal iof iEducation, iHumaniora iand iSocial iSciences i(JEHSS)*. <https://doi.org/10.34007/jehss.v7i1.2246>
- Yanti, iL. iD., i& iJayantiari, iI. iG. iA. iM. iR. i(2022). iPerolehan itanah ioleh ibank itanah imelalui ipembelian. *iJurnal iMagister iHukum iUdayana i(Udayana iMaster iLaw iJournal)*, i11(2), i338-352. <https://doi.org/10.24843/JMHU.2022.v11.i02.p09>