

ABSTRACT

Various problems that arise in land lately indicate problems in the acquisition and ownership of land. Issues in land tenure was marked by the exploitation and utilization of land that is incompatible with the nature and purpose of the granting of land rights.

Joints are touched by the life of the issue is more wide social inequalities, economic disparities, and disparities in welfare and environmental degradation. Aware of the issue, the government sees the need to restructure in order to control and efficient use of land. Control is directed to those objects that are not physically land and cultivated actively exploited by the right holder. The object of curbing the so-called wastelands.

Wastelands become a disturbing phenomenon in society, so that the necessary arrangements and implementatif firmly on the ground. Therefore, such arrangements should not lead to different interpretations (multi-interpretation) of the executors. Should be formulated with clear and bright. Problems wastelands criteria should be formulated in full, rather than just pointing the object in terms of land or land with a basic mastery. But details about the extent and determination as the follow-up of abandoned land should reflect the certainty of rights as well as legal certainty. Problems will arise, if the indicated land ownership by individuals displaced is small and loads up on the ground that indicated the displaced. Other problems are of legal protection against the former holder. In the acquisition of basic rights and the acquisition, the holder has the right either to perform beriktikad to apply for legal protection of land and provision of basic mastery through a mechanism that has been determined. These problems have not been accommodated by the Government Regulation No. 11 of 2010.

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