Utilization of Agrarian Land Reform Resources Through Village Development Approach in Ende Regency

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Abstract--Agriculture plays an important role for Indonesia Economy. Agriculture sector development towards agribusiness and agro-industry systems will increase the added value of agricultural sector. One aspect which needs to be discusses to improve agriculture prospect or agrarian sector is a function related to land utilization. However, one of agrarian land use problems in Ende Regency is found many inappropriate in its use. Village development as an approach to solve the problems involves all stakeholders to collaborate on joint solutions. The Research method used is descriptive qualitative method, which data collection was conducted through primary and secondary surveys. Furthermore, the data was analyzed using interactive analysis by Miles, Huberman dan Saldana. The implementation of the utilization of Agrarian Reform Land resources through Village development approaches in Ende Regency is still being developed, because it sees its potential with such land problems. Hence, the recommendation that can be given namely: Agrarian reform activities to be included in regional development planning documents and village level development planning; Social and cultural approach in conducting agrarian reform data collection; Prepare documents in order to succeed agrarian reform and other supporting activities; Empowering rural communities through the use of agrarian reform with the support of development plans; and integrated planning between agrarian reform with supporting factors.

Keywords--utilization,agrarian reformation, village development

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country that plays an important role in the overall national economy. This can be shown from the large number of people working in the agricultural sector or national products derived from agriculture. Based on the conditions today the agricultural sector must be the leading sector in arranging development strategies. It must be directed towards the agribusiness and agro-industry systems, because it will be able to increase the added value of the agricultural sector.

One aspect that needs to be discussed for improvement and development in agriculture or agrarian is related to the function of land use in each region. The current condition is that there are still many inequalities in land use related to land functions, particularly land functions as an agrarian potential land which is used as a function of settlements along with other public facilities and infrastructures. This inequality means there is a deviation in land

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use that is not in accordance with the regional regulation plan also the potential and character contained at its land. This is due to the unclear the realm of legal or the law that has not accurately set the use of land related to agrarian functions. If this happens in the long term, it will lead to low gross domestic income (GDP) per capita, and the failure of policies to improve the efficiency and sustainable management of natural resources.

Some research concludes that there are still many lands use in Ende Regency which are not in accordance with their designation. In terms of agricultural activities, the real condition shows that there are still many farms managed in the extreme land capability class, namely class V i.e. there is cover/ use of mangrove forests, grasslands and farmland up to class VIII i.e. there is cover/ use of mangrove forest, forest land, meadows, settlements, shrubs and farmland. Whereas farms that provide good yield productivity should only be cultivated in land capability classes I to IV which are generally class IV land only suitable for two or three kinds of agricultural crops or plants with low production. The weak of land use and function policy in Regency causes the priority of land use as agricultural activities to be weakened, hence there are a lot of investors or housing developers and other means to participate in carrying out development on land that should function as agrarian reform land. Therefore, by utilizing the Village Development approach in problem solving efforts, it is expected to be able to increase the utilization of agrarian reform land resources in Ende Regency

II. METHODOLOGY

The research method used was descriptive qualitative method, where data collection was conducted through primary and secondary surveys. Then the data was analyzed using interactive analysis by Miles, Huberman and Saldana. The focus of this research is the utilization of agrarian reform land resources using the Village Development approach in Ende Regency.

III. RESULTS

1. The objectives that will be achieved from the Agrarian Reform Land Policy

There are at least 7 objectives of Agrarian Reform in Indonesia, including: Reduce inequality in tenure and land ownership; Create a source of prosperity and community welfare; Improve and maintain the quality of the environment; Improve food security; Resolve agrarian conflicts; Improve community access to economic resources; and reduce poverty and create job opportunities.

2. Value Preferences

The constellation of public policy inequality of economic growth between the agricultural sector and the industrial sector is a prolonged structural problem. After entering the reformation era, agrarian disputes have surfaced again. Violence to seize land which was once controlled by the state under pressure and coercion is now bursting everywhere.

The survey results showed that some information about the addition of developed land occurred because of customary land rights or a tradition regarding ownership of land rights for generations by a family group. It is indeed contrary to the laws or region regulations of Ende Regency, but some residents use it to make additional houses in

various existing land. High poverty in general in East Nusa Tenggara, especially in Ende is suspected by the low ownership of land by farmers.

3. Resources that support agrarian reform policies

Ende Regency is a regency in Flores Island, East Nusa Tenggara Province, with an area of 2.046.59 square kilometers (204.660 hectares). Geographically, it has a strategic location in the middle of Flores Island between four regency namely Nagekeo Regency, Ngada Regency, Manggarai Regency and West Manggarai Regency, while in the east with two Regencies namely Sikka Regency and East Flores Regency.

One obstacle in achieving agricultural success is limited land that suitable for food crops. Opportunities and information about land expansion sources are the first steps towards it. The government through the agrarian reform strategy to legalize and distribute 9 million hectares of land which is called the Land of Agrarian Reform Objects/ *Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria* (TORA) for farmers and poor people. To see how much of this land has the potential to be utilized as agricultural land that functions to expand agricultural land for food crops while supporting the achievement of food self-sufficiency, need data and information related to agricultural land distribution, TORA land distribution and land use potential, food expansion and development models with obstacle factors of implementation. The essentials this study seeks to find strategies to optimize the use of TORA land to support food self-sufficiency.

4. Policy Makers Actor

Improvement of laws and regulations, policy that encourage inclusiveness and manifestly favor to who the weak and marginalized will succeed agrarian reform. We strive in order to general paradigm exists in policy makers, both in government, local politicians/ elites and economists who see land as a source of land and direct revenue from timber sales for national development slowly not happening again. As long as the local and national elites only see the two things, the existence of the land will be exhausted and it will leave ecological disasters and tenure conflicts that are increasingly sharpened and difficult to solve. We expect a lot for sustainable change, to develop Indonesian people and society, to reduce inequality as indicated by the widening gini ratio, across sectors, across regions and socially.

5. The Environment which includes the Social, Economic, Political Environment

Agrarian Reform (*Pembaruan Agraria*) or land reform is one of the mediums or effective ways to achieve development success, because access to land is something fundamental for social development, economic, poverty reduction, and for sustainable environmental sustainability, other than as a factor of production, land is also a factor of wealth, prestige and strength or power. The perspective of land redistribution not only results in an increase in economic assets owned by poor farmers, but also an increase in political power and social participation, thus, the implementation of agrarian reform is not only intended to reduce poverty and unemployment, but also in order to eliminate inequalities, especially in the field of political and social.

6. Strategy

The aim of implementing agrarian reform is essentially to change, or rather to improve the conditions of the community welfare, especially the peasant community which is getting better. It can be done by redistributing land for those who do not or do not yet own land or by improving policies related to the development of the agrarian sector. Here 7 (seven) strategies which are needed for the successful implementation of agrarian reform, namely:

a.   Political will of the ruling elite (political will)

b.   Active participation of all social groups, including support from strong people's organizations (Village development)

c.   Complete and thorough data on agrarian issues

d.   Supported by military power

e.   Bureaucracy that is no corrupt

f.   Adequate understanding of agrarian reform starting from government to the community.

IV. CONCLUSION

The process of utilizing agrarian reform land resources through the village development approach in Ende Regency is still being developed, because of see its potential with such land issues. Hence, the recommendations that can be given include: Agrarian reform activities to be included in regional development planning documents and village level development planning; Social and cultural approach in conducting agrarian reform data collection; Prepare documents in order to succeed agrarian reform and other support activities both at the village, district/ city, province and national levels; Empowering rural communities through agrarian reform use with the support of development plans at the regency and village levels; and integrated planning between agrarian reform with other supporting factors such as accessibility, marketing, skills and expertise, capital and other supports to succeed agrarian reform.

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