



IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM FOR AGRARIAN REFORM IN AGRARIAN REFORM VILLAGE IN BANGKA CENTRAL DISTRICT (CASE STUDY: CAMBAI SELATAN VILLAGE)

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Abstrak

Agrarian reform is defined as a process of reorganizing the structure of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land, so that it is more equitable. The Agrarian Reform Village is expected to be a small-scale embodiment of the equal distribution of the structure of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land to improve social justice and community welfare. This study aims to analyze the implementation of Agrarian Reform activities in South Cambai Village as Agrarian Reform Village and analyze land that can be used as Land Object of Agrarian Reform potential. The method used in this research is descriptive and spatial analysis in determining the potential of Land Object of Agrarian Reform. The results of the analysis show that from 727 registered land parcels, 18% of the subjects receiving Land Object of Agrarian Reform work as farmers, and subjects receiving land for the agrarian reform object are indicated to have not been targeted. With the integration of asset management and access arrangement, the resulting impact is an increase in people's income. The potential of land that does not have strong legality is 900.96 hectares or with a percentage of 33% of the total area of South Cambai Village.

Keywords: Agrarian Reform Village, Agrarian Reform, Land Object of Agrarian Reform

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INTRODUCTION

In short, agrarian reform is evolution and change in terms of nature, content, purpose, function, and rational/conceptual basis, which until now are considered unfinished problems (Arisaputra, 2021). This causes the agrarian reform program to be very important, where its implementation involves the function and structure of control over the ownership, use, and utilization of land to have a direct impact on the welfare of the community (Anida et al., 2018; Resti & Wulansari, 2022; Tarfi & Amri, 2021).

Basically, agrarian reform is carried out to create prosperity for the people, both individually and in groups in terms of ownership of land. (Alvian & Mujiburohman, 2022). Central Bangka Regency has a problems such as poverty. Poverty is caused by injustice or inequality in accessing resources. Poverty here causes people to be isolated from information, power, and social assistance (Fitriansyah, 2021; Rendra & Fitriansyah, 2020).

The problem of poverty, Arisaputra (2021) revealed that Agrarian Reform is likely to be the first step in realizing agricultural justice and increasing access of farmers/planters to land, this has a positive impact on agricultural productivity and the welfare of these farmers. The research conducted by Anida et al., (2018) said that one of the activities related to the Agrarian Reform program, namely land/land redistribution activities undertaken by the community in East Java had implications for changes in the welfare conditions of the community which were quite significant in changing to a better standard of living than before. In South Lampung Regency, it is shown that the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program aims to improve the standard of living of the community through

collaboration between relevant stakeholders (Purnamasari & Hutagalung, 2012).

The problems that occur in Central Bangka Regency, especially the limited access of the population to resources, must be addressed immediately so that it does not get worse. With the Agrarian Reform program in Central Bangka Regency in 2021, especially the focus of South Cambai village, Namang District, which previously received a land redistribution program and access development program. The implementation of land redistribution activities in South Cambai village reached 727 plots from 2017 to the present. With the integration of access arrangements and access development in South Cambai village, the village has become a Pilot Project of Agrarian Reform Village (KRA) in Central Bangka Regency.

The research conducted by Martini et al., (2019) states that there are 2 (two) models of agrarian reform, namely reform by grace and reform by leverage. Related to reform by grace, namely the involvement of the government is very dominating, while reform by leverage, it is precisely the role of the people in an organized manner through groups that exist in the people. Meanwhile, agrarian reform in Cambai Selatan village as a pilot project for Agrarian Reform Village in Central Bangka Regency has a tendency of the reform by grace model which also has various histories that the model tends not to last long (Lin & Esposito, 1976).

Some related research, Junarto & Djurjani (2020) identify and map the land/land that has the potential to become the object of Land Object of Agrarian Reform in forest areas in Banyuasin Regency. There is also the potential for land/land in forest areas that can be used as Land Object of Agrarian Reform in the implementation of Agrarian Reform

activities, in this case in the Pakpak Bharat forest, North Sumatra (Manik et al., 2021).

From several related studies, the purpose of this study was to identify the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program in South Cambai village in terms of asset management and access development that has been implemented. This is an input for the local government from the Agrarian Reform Village in Cambai Selatan village as well as implementing it in other areas. In addition, land that may be the object of agrarian reform can be proposed and approved to obtain legal land status in the village of South Cambai.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Agrarian Reform

Reform in the agrarian context "involves changes in function as well as changes in structure. Therefore, Reforma (Spanish) or Reform (English), contains the essence: "temporary disorder", because the process is indeed "rearranging", dismantling the old, compiling the new. (Arisaputra, 2021). It was explained that Agrarian Reform is land for those who actually work on it (cultivators), land cannot be used as a commodity, land has a social function and cannot be monopolized. While the main objectives of agrarian reform are: (a) Reducing inequality in the agricultural structure Justice through redistribution of control, use and exploitation of land to small farmers or poor farmers who do not own state land; (b) Resolving Agricultural Conflicts Across the Region

Indonesia; (c) Creation of a production base by the community based on land use and use (agriculture, plantations,

Livestock) and added value from the sale of crops; and (d) restore ecological balance through sustainable use of land and agricultural

resource management (Arisaputra, 2021; Ekawati et al., 2019; Resti & Wulansari, 2022).

According to the experience of various countries in implementing land reform, there are four models that are often used (BPN RI,2007) among them:

- 1) *Radical Landreform*, land owned by large landowners was taken over by the government, and then distributed to landless peasants, for example the implementation of land reform in China and Russia.
- 2) *Land Restitution*, Extensive plantation lands originating from community lands are taken over by the government, then the land is returned to the original owner with compensation. For example the implementation of land reform in South Africa.
- 3) *Land Colonization*, the opening and development of new areas, then residents from densely populated areas are moved to the new areas, and land is distributed with a certain area. For example the transmigration program in Indonesia 1905.
- 4) *Market based Landreform*. This model generally does not meet the land reform principle in order to organize fair land tenure and ownership, for example the implementation of land reform in Brazil.

Land Reform (RA) is the answer in some parts of the world in tackling the problems of agricultural structure, poverty and inequality in developing countries

food inspection. Different countries are implementing land reform according to different and highly variable models depending on their construction and social, political and economic systems. Although the application is different, the basic concept is the same.

Agrarian reform aims to realize justice and people's welfare (BPN RI,2007).

The implementation of Agrarian Reform in other parts of the world is divided into two major models, namely communist and non-communist countries (Arisaputra, 2021; Lin & Esposito, 1976). In communist countries, the developing system for running Agrarian Reform Village is to abolish land ownership status. All land in a country is confiscated/owned by the state, so there are no landlords, no landowners. While the non-Communist model actually distributes ownership to farmers who are entitled in whole or in part to lands owned by the state, or lands taken over by the state due to excess of other individuals. This concept wants to show equality so that inequality in power does not occur widely (Arifandy & Sihaloho, 2016; Isnaeni, 2018; Martini et al., 2019).

Geographic Information System

Geographic Information System (GIS) is an information system designed to work with referenced data with spatial or geographic coordinates, and in land use planning, the availability of spatially referenced data is a key requirement. (Chasmer et al., 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

The type of research used in this research is descriptive quantitative research. Where descriptive research was conducted to interpret the implementation of the Agrarian Reform program in the study location, in this case Agrarian Reform Village South Cambai Village related to asset management activities and the development of existing access in the village in order to improve the community's economy. While quantitative research is research that produces potential mapping that can be used as Land Objects for Agrarian

Reform as a consideration in the implementation of asset management for the community in the village.

Research Time and Place

The study was carried out in the period 2021 to 2022. The selection of the study location was based on the results of the determination of the village of South Cambai, Namang District, Central Bangka Regency as a pilot project for the Agrarian Reform Village established by the Agrarian Reform Task Force (GTRA) Team of Central Bangka Regency.

Data, Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

The data used for this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly related to the existing conditions in the area derived from field observations, documentation and interviews with related parties. Meanwhile, secondary data is data related to reports on the implementation of Agrarian Reform activities, in this case asset management and access arrangement as well as data in the form of shapefiles to perform spatial analysis. Spatial analysis is done by overlay analysis with the data used as follows:

- a. Spatial Pattern Spatial Planning (RTRW) Kab. Central Bangka
- b. District Land Registration Central Bangka
- c. SK 8093 MenLHK PKTL 2018
- d. South Cambai Village Administration

Data analysis technique

The descriptive analysis in this study aims to describe the object of research in depth, which includes interpreting land redistribution activities and PTSL as well as access development activities contained in the Agrarian Reform Village pilot project, South Cambai village. As for the spatial analysis, it is related to the identification of the potential of Land for Agrarian Reform Objects in Cambai

Selatan village as an input to be encouraged in asset management in the future as a step as a form of having legality in land ownership. Overlay method is an information system in graphic form which is formed from combining various individual maps (having specific information/database). Map overlay is done with at least 2 different types of maps, technically it is said that there must be a polygon formed from 2 types of overlaid maps (Chasmer et al., 2020).

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Asset Management

In terms of determining the location of the Agrarian Reform village pilot project in Central Bangka Regency, it is carried out based on the choice of asset implementation scheme following access or access following assets. Based on several considerations, the location of the agrarian reform village pilot project is Cambai Selatan Village located in Namang District, Central Bangka Regency. In the implementation of the formation of the agrarian Reform Village pilot project, assistance was carried out by the Daily Implementation Team to oversee the implementation of asset management and access development in accordance with the potential of Natural Resources (SDA), Potential of Human Resources (HR), community interest or interest, agricultural potential, social community culture and others.

Initially, the arrangement of assets that entered the South Cambai Village began in 2017, namely the Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) activity of 135 plots of land to become Agrarian Reform Object Land. The implementation of asset management in South Cambai Village continues until now with the

Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL) and Land Redistribution activity programs. Below is a certificate program in South Cambai Village that has been implemented.

Table 1. Certificate Programs in South Cambai Village

Nu.	Asset Management	Year	Number of Fields
1	Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL)	2017	135
2	Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL)	2018	120
3	Complete Systematic Land Registration (PTSL)	2019	147
4	Land Redistribution	2019	200
5	Land Redistribution	2020	125
Amount			727

Source: GTRA Central Bangka In 2021

Asset management carried out the source of land distributed to Land Object of Agrarian Reform recipients in Cambai Selatan village came from other state lands. The recipients of the Agrarian Reform Object Land are from various occupations such as farmers, entrepreneurs, employees, civil servants, and others. Of the 727 fields that have been certified, it shows that the subject of Land Object of Agrarian Reform recipients is dominated by entrepreneurs having 28% while the subject of Land Object of Agrarian Reform recipients who have a farmer background reaches 18%.



Figure 1. Subjects receiving Land Object of Agrarian Reform in South Cambai Village

The implementation of this asset arrangement is in the form of land that has been certified through the Land Redistribution program and the Complete Systematic Land Program (PTSL). In this case, assets are important because as the initial goal of the pilot project program for the Agrarian Reform Village is to see a success story from a village which is a real embodiment of the government's presence in the implementation of Agrarian Reform. (Anida et al., 2018; Martini et al., 2019).

Access Arrangement Development

In the implementation of Agrarian Reform, there are 2 (two) schemes that can be used in determining the location for the development of access arrangements, (Juknis GTRA, 2021) that is:

1. Access follows assets, namely access arrangement activities from stakeholders carried out in locations that have been legalized by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency.
2. Assets follow access, namely asset legalization activities that will be carried out by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency at locations where access arrangements have been or are being carried out by stakeholders.

The implementation of access arrangement development is carried out looking for the potential for developing access arrangements in land redistribution/asset legalization locations that have not yet received access arrangements, taking into account the potential of natural resources, human resource potential, public interest or interest, market potential, socio-cultural community and others.

The implementation of access arrangement has been carried out in South Cambai Village as Agrarian Reform Village, South Bangka Regency. Several access arrangements have been managed by the community in South Cambai Village, including:

1. South Cambai Village has Horticulture, Horticulture is one of the important things that is a concern to maintain the stability of food security. South Cambai Village almost every year gets assistance from the Agriculture Service and the Food Service of Central Bangka Regency. Agricultural products in the form of chili, pepper, and others.



Figure 2. Chili farming in Cambai Selatan Village

2. South Cambai Village has a Livestock, the livestock referred to here is in the form of assistance for brooders and then reared if the calves are born, the calves are given to

the keeper while the cows are rotated to the next keeper and so on.



Figure 3. Assistance for breeding cows in South Cambai Village

- South Cambai Village has a Palm Sugar Center, Palm Sugar Center is one of the UMKM businesses that is provided with assistance from the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and SMEs of Central Bangka Regency.



Figure 4. Palm Sugar Center in South Cambai Village

Asset Management and Access Setup Integration

Basically, Agrarian Reform plays an important role in reducing poverty in a region as well as being a forum for promoting broad-based sustainable development (Arisaputra, 2021). The creation of social justice which is marked by the existence of agrarian justice,

increasing productivity and increasing people's welfare is the main target in Agrarian Reform activities (Alvian & Mujiburohman, 2022). Agrarian Reform will result in a strong revitalization of the agricultural and rural sectors.

Based on the results of the analysis of the integration of asset management and access arrangement in South Cambai Village as a pilot project for Kampung RA in Kab. Central Bangka shows that Agrarian Reform has taken place. Judging from the subject as a recipient of Land Object of Agrarian Reform which has been legalized by the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency as well as several access arrangements entered in South Cambai Village in terms of elements of land physical arrangement (infrastructure) and Non-Infrastructure access arrangements, including:

Table 2. Access Reform

Nu.	Forms of activity	Related agencies
Elements of Soil Physical Arrangement (Infrastructure)		
1.	Environmental 2017	Road Dinas Kab. Bangka Tengah
2.	Clean Water Network 2020	Dinas PUPRP Kab. Bangka Tengah
Non-Infrastructure Access Arrangement		
1.	Assistance in the form of onion seeds, fertilizers, lights in 2021	Bank Indonesia
2.	Medium Pumped Irrigation 2020	Dinas Pertanian Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung
3.	Chili Plant Development	Dinas Pertanian Provinsi

Nu.	Forms of activity	Related agencies
4	Pepper Rehabilitation	Plant Kepulauan Bangka Belitung Dinas Pertanian Kabupaten Bangka Tengah
5	Counting Machines of 2020	Bumdes Cambai Selatan
6.	Donation of 4 Palm Cows	Dinas Peternakan Kabupaten Bangka Tengah
7.	1 unit of ant sugar drying oven and 1 unit of ant sugar flour machine	Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan, Koperasi dan UKM Kabupaten Bangka Tengah
8.	Sustainable Food Court	Dinas Pangan Kabupaten Bangka Tengah

Source: GTRA Central Bangka in 2021

In the implementation of access reform, the relevant regional OPD can provide access facilities to the community such as capital, either in the form of credit or sourced from the APBN or APBD. In terms of the access reform program, it is carried out at the Land Redistribution/asset legalization location that has not yet received access reform, by looking at the potential of natural resources, human resources, market potential and socio-culture in the area, etc. The development of access reform is carried out based on the results of a field review of areas that have the potential for access reform.

Land redistribution activities alone have not completely solved the problem of poverty for farmers, because basically farmers who do not own land still need support in rearranging the production system so that they can increase the capacity of farmers to implement

cultivation techniques (food crops, rice or other, livestock and plantation commodities) (Ekawati et al., 2019; Resti and Wulansari, 2022).

The impact resulting from the implementation of the Agrarian Reform, especially in the scope of the South Cambai village, has a direct impact on increasing income from the integration of asset management activities and structuring access. This is in line with the main goal of the agrarian reform as improving welfare and providing added value to land that is used as productive land (Junarto & Djurjani, 2020).

Land Potential for Agrarian Reform Objects in South Cambai Village

Land and land in Central Bangka Regency have the potential to be used as Land for Agrarian Reform Objects. This land can be sourced from other state lands in the form of plantations, food crops, rural settlements, the release of forest areas and abandoned land. Determining the potential of Land Object of Agrarian Reform in Cambai Selatan village is focused on the location of other state lands through a spatial approach without being supported by field surveys to ensure that the location is feasible or not to be used as a potential Land Object of Agrarian Reform (Chasmer et al., 2020; Ekawati et al., 2019).

Spatial analysis in determining the Land for Agrarian Reform Objects is widely used to see the potential of land parcels that can be processed for certificates in land redistribution and PTSL activities to prospective recipient subjects. The following are the results of Land Object of Agrarian Reform Potential in the Agrarian Reform Village pilot project in Kab. Central Bangka.

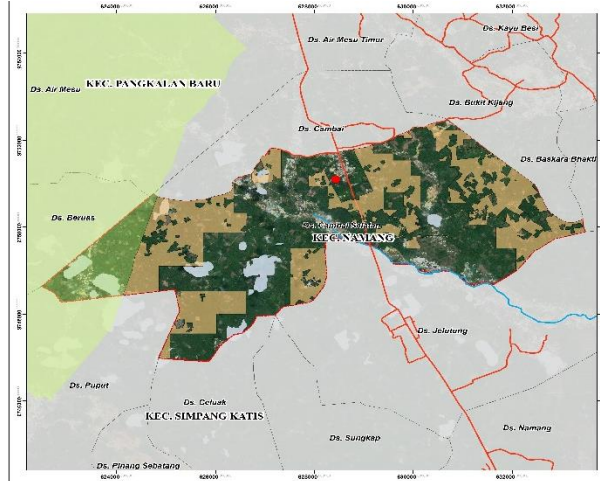


Figure 5. Land Object of Agrarian Reform Potential in South Cambai Village

Based on the analysis of the potential of Land Object of Agrarian Reform in the village of South Cambai, it was found that there was a stretch of land seen from the spatial pattern of Kab. Central Bangka is designated for plantations. As much as 900.96 Ha of the area of plantation designation that can be used as a potential Land Object for Agrarian Reform in the village of South Cambai. The potential of Land for Agrarian Reform Objects that has been analyzed is obtained at 33% of the total area of South Cambai village which can be encouraged to carry out asset legalization programs such as land redistribution and PTSL with the hope of providing asset management so that the land area that has been carried out has the potential of Land Object of Agrarian Reform in the village. South Cambai so that each of them is encouraged to have strong legality (Isnaeni, 2018).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The implementation of asset management activities carried out in Cambai Selatan Village as a Pilot Project for Agrarian

Reform Villages through the land redistribution program and complete systematic land registration (PTSL) has several obstacles in its implementation. There are indications that it has not been targeted for the subject of receiving land for the object of agrarian reform, seen only 18% of farmers who become the subject of receiving land for the object of agrarian reform. However, with the integration of asset management and the development of access provided by the people of South Cambai Village, there is added value from this integration to increase people's income. Spatial analysis in identifying the potential of Land Object of Agrarian Reform in Cambai Selatan village of 900.96 Ha of land that has not been registered or has strong legality to be encouraged as input so that the land is included in the land redistribution program or program and complete systematic land registration at the ATR/BPN District Land Office. Central Bangka.

Suggestion

This study has many limitations, namely: the research focuses on the identification and interpretation of facts and data. There is a need for research related to the factors in measuring the level of sustainability of Agrarian Reform in Cambai Selatan Village, Namang District, Central Bangka Regency.

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