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Village Level Government Strategy in Increasing Farmers' Access to Land Tenure as One of The Ways to Accelerate Agrarian Reform In Lemahsubur Village, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency

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Abstract: Lemahsubur Village is one of the villages included in the Tempuran District, Karawang Regency. Agriculture is a very important sector in Indonesia, because Indonesia is an agrarian country and the majority of its population works in the agricultural sector so that agriculture is one of the largest commodities in the village, so the main problem discussed in this article is about the cultivation of agricultural land in Lemahsubur village which is one of the accelerations in the acceleration of agrarian reform. To implement it, the Lemahsubur village government develops the cultivation of the land cultivated by farmers in Lemahsubur village by establishing a farmer group 'Wargi Saluyu' which is a forum for these farmers to be able to manage and develop agricultural land collectively, with the existence of the farmer group, it is hoped that it can accommodate the farmers in Lemahsubur village in land cultivation, with the protection and empowerment of farmers which includes empowerment, financing and funding, supervision, and the role of the community, which is held based on the principles of sovereignty, independence, utility, integration, openness, efficiency, justice, and sustainability. The purpose of writing this article, the author wants to help the community in educating about the land that farmers are working on in Lemahsubur village. This system uses the Forward Chaining method where the process of searching for a forward or forward track. The search process is by providing questions that are the cause of existing problems, especially regarding land, there is a need for consultation to increase manpower in realizing the welfare of Lemahsubur villagers.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agrarian, Farmer Groups, Reform

INTRODUCTION

Land in the life of people on this earth has an important and meaningful role for a person's welfare, and is also very influential in the survival and development of individual or group life.[1] Many of the people of Lemahsubur village have long worked as farmers and make agriculture their main livelihood because in addition to their agricultural products, they can be consumed by themselves or sell their agricultural products to increase their income. Lemahsubur Village is a village located in Tempuran District, Karawang Regency, with an area of 578,310 Ha/M2 with a population of 2,810 people.[2]

Farmer empowerment in rural areas almost always uses a farmer group approach, this is done so that the empowerment process can be more organized. The agricultural sector plays a very important role, because many

[1]Arifin, Bustanul. 2013. Ekonomi Pembangunan Pertanian. IPB Press.

[2]Putra, Pamungkas Satya, and M H SH. 2019. "Reforma Agraria Hambatan Dan Tantangan di Kabupaten Karawang."

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Indonesians earn a living and can meet their daily needs from agriculture, especially farmers of rice fields, spices, and vegetables to meet basic needs.[3]

Agrarian Reform can be interpreted as a process that is closely related to the restructuring of land ownership, land use, and agrarian resources (article 2 of the MPR IX/2001). According to Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 86 of 2018, agrarian reform is a rearrangement of the structure of ownership, ownership, use, and utilization of land in a fair manner through asset arrangement accompanied by access arrangements for the prosperity of the Indonesian people. In short, agrarian reform can be interpreted as an activity related to asset management (asset reform) and access management (access reform).[4] What is meant by access reform in Presidential Regulation No. 86 of 2018 is the provision of access opportunities for capital and other assistance to agrarian reform subjects in order to improve welfare based on land use. The access reform includes social mapping, institutional capacity building, business assistance, skill improvement, the use of appropriate technology, business monitoring, capital access facilities, marketing access facilities, strengthening databases and information, and the provision of supporting infrastructure. Access reform providers themselves are classified through three patterns, namely (1) direct grants by the government; (2) cooperation between communities that have land ownership certificates and legal entities through a fair partnership program; and/or (3) cooperation between community groups that have joint ownership rights with legal entities through the Land Program as Capital Participation.

METHOD

The research method carried out uses survey research which is research that collects information from a sample by asking through questionnaires or interviews in order to later describe various aspects of the population. Therefore, this survey method requires interaction and relationships between researchers and research subjects to obtain the necessary data. This method takes responses, opinions and responses from a group of people regarding the object of research. From the results of the survey, it will enrich information so that the research can be said to be good and in accordance with the existing reality.

Survey research methods are data collection techniques that aim to obtain information from a group of people through questionnaires or interviews. This process involves several key steps that allow researchers to describe different aspects of the studied population in a systematic and structured manner.

First of all, data collection was carried out using a questionnaire consisting of questions designed to collect specific information from respondents. This questionnaire can be distributed in print or electronic form. Alternatively, live interviews can be conducted to get in-depth and detailed information. The interview allows the researcher to ask additional questions and clarify ambiguities, thus gaining a better understanding of the respondent's response.

[3]Raintung, Anggreyni, Sarah Sambiran, and Ismail Sumampow. 2021. "Peran Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pemberdayaan Kelompok Tani Di Desa Mobuya Kecamatan Passi Timur Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow."

[4]Putra, Pamungkas Satya, and M H SH. 2019. "Reforma Agraria Hambatan Dan Tantangan di Kabupaten Karawang."

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During this process, the interaction between researchers and respondents plays an important role. Researchers need to build a good relationship with respondents so that they feel comfortable giving honest and informative answers. These interactions help researchers clarify ambiguous answers and ensure that the data collected is accurate and relevant to the research objectives.

With the survey method, researchers can collect responses and opinions from respondents about the topic being researched. The data obtained provides insight into respondents' perceptions, experiences, and attitudes towards various issues. The results of this survey are very valuable because they can enrich the existing information, as well as provide a more complete and representative picture of the population studied.

Finally, the results of the survey, if done correctly, can increase the conformity with reality. The data obtained allows researchers to make valid conclusions and provide relevant recommendations. A well-structured survey method ensures that the research findings reflect real conditions in the population, thereby providing useful and applicable information in relevant practices or policies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Lemahsubur Village Government's Strategy in Increasing Access to Farmers

The development of village government strategies in increasing farmers' access to land use as a way to accelerate agrarian reform is a very relevant and important topic in efforts to improve the quality of life of the community, especially farmers, in Indonesia. Village government as the closest level to the community has a strategic role in managing natural resources, including land, which is the basis of farmers' livelihoods. In the context of agrarian reform, effective village government strategies in increasing farmers' access to land use can help increase farmers' awareness and ability to manage land effectively, as well as increase equality and justice in access to natural resources. This strategy can help improve the quality of life of farmers and surrounding communities, as well as support the national goal of improving the ability and quality of life of the Indonesian people. In this study, we will focus on the analysis of effective village government strategies in increasing farmers' access to land use. We will examine the various factors that influence this strategy, including the ability of village government, the ability of farmers, and other factors related to access to land. Thus, we can find effective solutions to increase farmers' access to land use and support the acceleration of agrarian reform in Indonesia+.

Farmer groups are one of the forums for farmers to gather, exchange ideas, and work together in developing agriculture in the village. Farmer groups are also a forum for farmers to increase the usability and agricultural output. Through farmer groups, it is hoped that cooperation in the agricultural sector can be created so as to create efficient business development that can increase the results of their farming business.[5]

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (2002), development is a must that must be applied in life. Development means the process, method, act of developing something that already exists in order to improve the quality more advanced. Development is an

[5]Mutmainah, Rika. 2014. "Peran Kepemimpinan Kelompok Tani Dan Efektivitas Pemberdayaan Petani."

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effort to improve the technical, theoretical, conceptual and moral abilities of employees in accordance with the needs of the job through education and training.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2002, development is a science and technology activity that aims to utilize scientific principles and theories that have been proven to be true to improve the functions, benefits and applications of existing science and technology, or produce new technology. Development in general means a pattern of growth, slow change and gradual change.

Development is a process used to develop and validate educational products. This research follows a cycle of steps. This research step or development process consists of a study of the research findings of the product to be developed, developing a product based on these findings, conducting field trials according to the context in which the product will be used, and revising the results of field tests.

To increase the scale of business and increase business towards commercialization, farmer groups can be developed through cooperation between farmer groups by forming a combined farmer group (Gapoktan). The joint empowerment of farmer groups (Gapoktan) is in the context of institutional strengthening. The joint development of farmer groups (Gapoktan) is a further process of farmer institutions that are already running well, namely farmer groups.

Farmer groups need to be developed because the existence of farmer groups can strengthen the position of farmers in relation to other institutions, such as marketing institutions. The development of this farmer group is expected to have a good impact, especially for the farming community in Lemahsubur village, starting from the farmer group the farmers can take knowledge and learn together through counseling provided by the local government or the central government.

Agricultural development aims to increase farmers' income and living standards, increase employment and business opportunities, improve household nutrition and food security, and reduce rural poverty. The community, especially in Tempuran District, Lemah Subur Village, Karawang Regency, most of their lives depend on the crops they get, and to earn a commensurate income, one way to make it happen is to establish an organization that can actually increase crop yields among farmers. Farmer empowerment is all efforts to improve the ability of farmers to carry out better farming through education and training, counseling and mentoring, as well as the development of systems and marketing facilities for agricultural products.

Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 67/Permentan/SM.050/12/2016 concerning Guidelines for Institutional Development of Farmers, fostering farmer groups towards the implementation of the agribusiness system, increasing the role and participation of farmers and other members of the community by encouraging cooperation between farmers and other stakeholders for the development of their professional agriculture. In addition, the development of farmer groups should help exploit potential, more effectively solve the problems of farmer members, and facilitate access to different information, markets, technologies, capital and resources.[6]

[6] Suwardi, S H M. n.d. Pembaharuan Sistem Hukum Agraria di Indonesia. Narotama University Press.

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The empowerment of farmer groups is very important, because the existence of farmer groups has tended to weaken lately due to several aspects such as the lack of activity of group members and administrators, weak administrative management in group bookkeeping, poorly planned group work programs and low human resources in farmer groups. The growth and strengthening of institutional roles is also important in facing the development of the times in facing the opportunities and challenges of agricultural development in the future, advances in information technology, communication, future innovations, access to markets, and the competitiveness of these farmer institutions. Coaching and mentoring farmer groups through training activities is one of the strategies to support the empowerment, growth and institutional strengthening of farmers in the agricultural sector in the Lemah Subur village area, Tempuran District, Karawang Regency. This activity is expected to be able to make a great contribution to improving the insight, skills and management of farmer institutional management which was originally less active to be more productive in the future so that it can increase agricultural productivity more optimally. Empowerment of farming communities includes:

1. Farmer empowerment, which is to change the behavior of farmers from farmers with a traditional sub-system to modern farmers with an agribusiness perspective.
2. Institutional empowerment of farmers by growing and developing farmer institutions from farmer groups to a combination of farmer groups (Gapoktan), associations, cooperatives and corporations (farmer-owned enterprises).
3. Empowerment of farming businesses by creating an entrepreneurial spirit and cooperation between farmers and other related parties to develop their farming businesses.

One of the problems of farmers is the weak bargaining power of farmers towards traders/middlemen/wholesalers. Efforts that can be made to increase the bargaining position are through the consolidation of farmers in one forum to unite economic movements from pre-production to marketing. This can be done by the collectivization of all processes in the agricultural chain including capital colletivity. The collectivity of production to marketing is as follows:

1. Capital collectivization is an effort to build capital collectively and independently. For example, there are productive savings and loans that are mandatory for members to save and lend as production capital, not for consumption.
2. Production collectivization is a collective production planning to determine the pattern, type, quantity and production cycle collectively. Production collectivity is necessary to achieve production efficiency with large production scales of many producers. So that cost savings can be made in production factors and ease of production management such as pest management.
3. Marketing collectivization is an effort to distribute agricultural commodities collectively which aims to achieve marketing cost efficiency on a large quantity scale and increase the bargaining price of producers in the sale of their commodities. This is done to reduce the dominance of middlemen who suppress the bargaining position of farmers in determining prices individually, change the pattern of relationships that are detrimental to producer farmers, and create a more

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efficient distribution pattern by cutting the unprofitable marketing chain.

According to the Regulation of the Ministry of Agriculture number 82 of 2013, farmer groups are a collection of farmers/breeders/planters formed on the basis of common interests, similarity in environmental, social, economic, and resource conditions; commodity similarity; and familiarity to improve and develop members' businesses. Hermanto, Swastika, (2011:372) revealed that: "The importance of empowering farmer groups is very reasonable because the existence of farmer groups lately, especially since the era of regional autonomy, the tendency of the government to pay attention to the institution of farmer groups is very lacking, even seems to be ignored so that farmer groups which are actually very valuable assets in supporting agricultural development have not functioned optimally". Farming is an activity in the agricultural sector, ranging from production, cultivation, post-harvest handling, commodity processing, production infrastructure, marketing of agricultural products, and/or supporting services (Ministry of Agriculture Regulation number 82 of 2013).

Agrarian reform has become an urgent issue in many countries, including Indonesia. The main goal of agrarian reform is to increase farmers' access to land tenure so that they can realize social justice and sustainable agricultural development. In this context, village-level government strategies play an important role in facilitating increased farmers' access to land tenure. This article will discuss the strategies that can be implemented by village-level governments to achieve these goals.

Agrarian reform is an effort to change or improve the uneven structure of land ownership. In the context of agrarian reform, the government has an important role in ensuring the rights of farmers to own, manage, and control land fairly. One way to achieve this is to increase farmers' access to land tenure.

1. Provision of Legal Certainty and Land Policy

Village governments need to create land laws and policies that support agrarian reform and increase farmers' access to land. This can be done through the preparation of regulations that regulate land ownership, the protection of farmers' rights, and the sustainable use of farmers' cultivated land. In drafting these laws and policies, village governments need to involve stakeholders, including farmers and local community groups, to ensure their interests are represented.

2. Improving Farmers' Access System to Land Tenure

One of the strategies that can be carried out by the village government is to create a system to increase farmers' access to land tenure. This system can be in the form of land redistribution programs, provision of cultivated land, or granting business use rights to farmers. Village governments must ensure that the system is fair and transparent, and provide equal access to all farmers regardless of gender, age, or social status.

3. Establishment of Village Land Institutions

The village government also needs to establish a village land institution tasked with regulating and supervising land tenure in the area. These institutions can act as mediators between farmers and landowners, as well as ensure that farmers' rights are protected. The institution can also assist in mapping and surveying land, as well as provide land certificates to farmers as proof of ownership.

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4. Agricultural Education and Training

In addition, village governments need to provide agricultural education and training to farmers to improve their skills in managing arable land. This education and training can include more efficient farming techniques, the use of organic fertilizers, or more modern agricultural technology. With this skill improvement, farmers can increase the productivity of their land and obtain better yields.

In order to accelerate agrarian reform, the strategy of the village-level government is very important to increase farmers' access to land tenure. Through the drafting of laws and policies that support agrarian reform, as well as the establishment of village land institutions that play a role in regulating and supervising land tenure, village governments can create an environment conducive to farmers to own, manage, and control land fairly. With good agricultural education and training, farmers can also improve their skills in managing arable land. Through these strategies, it is hoped that farmers' access to land tenure can be increased, thereby encouraging sustainable agricultural development and creating social justice at the village level.

B. Regulations issued by the Central Government in Agrarian Reform

1. Basic Agrarian Law No.5 of 1960
2. Plantation Law No. 38 of 2014
3. Village Law No. 6 of 2014
4. Food Law No. 18 of 2012
5. Law on Protection and Empowerment of Farmers No. 19 2013
6. Horticulture Law No. 13 of 2010
7. Law on the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land No. 41 Year 2009
8. Law No.11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation
9. Constitutional Court Decision on material test
10. Law on Farmer Protection and Empowerment No. 19 of 2013
11. The Constitutional Court's Decision on the Material Examination of the Law.
12. Plant Cultivation System No. 12 of 1992
13. Constitutional Court Decision on the Material Examination of the Water Resources Law No. 7 of 2004.
14. Presidential Regulation No.18 of 2018 concerning Agrarian Reform

Presidential Regulation No. 88 of 2017 concerning Settlement of Land Tenure in Forest Areas

CONCLUSION

Development is a process that must be applied in life to improve quality further. According to the Indonesian dictionary and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia, development is an effort to improve the ability of employees through education and training. The development process is used to develop and validate educational products with the steps of the research cycle. In the agricultural sector, the development of farmer groups through partnerships such as farmer group associations (Gapoktan) is important for institutional strengthening and increasing crop yields. Agricultural development aims to increase farmers' income, employment, household nutrition, and reduce poverty. Institutional development of farmers must encourage cooperation between farmers and other stakeholders. Farmer empowerment involves changing the behavior of farmers to become modern farmers with an agribusiness perspective. Institutional development of farmers from farmer groups to farmer-owned enterprises such as cooperatives is also needed. Farming empowerment involves the spirit of entrepreneurship and cooperation between farmers and related parties. One of

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the problems of farmers is the weak bargaining position towards traders. Consolidation of farmers in one container can increase bargaining position with collectivity of capital, production, and marketing. Capital collectivity includes productive savings and loans, production collectives for efficiency, and marketing collectives for cost efficiency and increased bargaining position. The development of farmer groups through training and mentoring is expected to improve farmers' insights, skills, and institutional management for optimal agricultural products. The development of farmer groups must face the development of the times, technology, innovation, market, and competitiveness. The overall empowerment aims to overcome the problem of weakness of farmer groups and strengthen the participation of farmers in agricultural development. Agrarian reform has been urgent in many countries, but Indonesia, which is to improve farmers' access to land tenure. Village-level governments play an important strategy in facilitating increased farmers' access to land tenure. This article is about strategies to achieve these goals. The points that are the strategy of the Lemah Subur Village Government in increasing the access of farmer groups to cultivated land tenure are Land Law and Policy, the System for Increasing Farmers' Access to Land Tenure, the Establishment of Village Land Institutions, and Agricultural Education and Training.

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