

Strengthening the Institutional of Farmers to Prevent Land Conversion in Cianjur Regency, West Java Province, Indonesia

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Abstract: Problems faced by farmers in the regency of Cianjur that is the capital constraints that impact on the rise of mortgage the land to moneylenders or middlemen. The purposes of this study were to: analyze how the phenomenon of conversion of agricultural land in the district of Ciranjang, Cianjur Regency; analyze the impact of land use on the availability of rice in the district of Ciranjang, Cianjur Regency; assessing the institutional strengthening of farmers in the area. This research was conducted by survey method. The location study purposively selected that is in Ciranjang District as one of the centers of rice producers in Cianjur Regency, West Java Province. Source of data in this study are the caretaker farmer groups, community leaders, related agencies, informants and stakeholders. Data was collected using questionnaires, interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and secondary data. The data has been collected, further processed with descriptive analysis. Based on studies that have been conducted recommended that the need for advocacy and assistance to landowners in the different zones of agro-ecosystems so as to fulfill access to information agrarian, participation in conserving land resources, the rise of awareness of the importance of conserving and sustainable agriculture, understand and have the calculation of multidimensional maintain and release land, as well as having a strong institutional. In order for the institutional development in agriculture can work well, it is necessary to the process of integration and synergy with the institutional development of society in other areas of life. Therefore, we need a strong commitment from the community and all parties to support these efforts so that an integrated institutional development efforts can take place smoothly.

Key words: Community empowerment, land conversion, welfare of farmers, smoothly, FDG

INTRODUCTION

Abundant natural resources into capital for the Indonesian nation into developed countries. Increased economic growth is not currently widely felt by the public, especially farmers. Limited capital to increase the welfare of farmer households are considered difficult. The Central Statistics Agency (Badan Pusat Statistik: BPS) released data that the number of households farming in 2013 as much as 26.14 million households, food crops subsector 17.73 million households, horticulture 10.60 million households, plantations 12.77 million households, ranch 12.97 million households, fish farming activities 1.19 million households, fishing activities 0.86 million households, forestry 6.78 million households and agricultural services 1.08 million households. Number of households of small farmers in 2013 as many as 14.25 million households or a total of 55.33% of farm household land users, decreased by 4.77 million households, down 25.07% compared to 2003. Factors land ownership relatively low and the results did not meet the needs of the household as the increase or inflation of goods and services, making the farmers look for other

employment alternatives and leave the farmland owned. Based on data from BPS (Benu *et al.*, 2013) obtained an average area of land held by households farming in 2013 covering an area of 0.89 ha, an increase of 118.80% compared to 2003 which is an area of 0.41 ha.

Azadi *et al.* (2011) were examines the level of intensity, trend and the main drivers of Agricultural Land Conversion (ALC) worldwide. Considering the World Bank classification and using a stratified random sampling, 94 countries were selected in three different groups: less developing, developing and developed countries. Data were obtained from two databases; Nation Master and Earth Trends for the period of 1961-2003. The empirical results revealed some differences in the level of intensity and the trend of ALC among the groups. Agricultural land loss was more intensified in developing countries experiencing rapid economic growth and a transition in their economic structure. The results also showed that there is a positive correlation between ALC and productivity, capital-labour ratio and urban population. Urban population was identified as the main driver affecting ALC in all the countries. Furthermore, although urbanization process exists in all the groups, the

developed countries are more successful in managing urban development and ALC. Considering the increasing trend of ALC in the future and its socio-economic and environmental impacts, this study concluded that governments' intervention in land policies is needed to preserve agricultural lands.

Land conversion is a phenomenon that is almost unavoidable during economic development and population growth periods (Tan *et al.*, 2009). However, uncontrolled land conversion has great impacts on environment in general and agricultural products in particular. Subsequently, some countries such as China, Japan and the USA have tried to preserve agricultural land from being converted to other uses (Suyono and Haryanto, 2009). Land conversion is a process by which land is changed from agricultural to urban uses. There is a debate on whether agricultural land fringing should be maintained or converted to other uses. This debate can be shown from both the pro-ruralist and the pro-urbanist perspectives. In the pro-ruralists view, land conversion has negative impacts: the loss of prime agricultural land, reduced agricultural jobs and wasted investment in irrigation infrastructure. Consequently, it could affect agricultural production and threaten the food security. Pro-ruralists conclude that agricultural land should be kept to maintain food production. On-the-other-hand, the pro-urbanists argue that land conversion is a logical consequence of urban growth. The decline of agricultural production, they argue, can be solved by intensification and technological production. Hence, land conversion is not considered as a threat in their view (Azadi *et al.*, 2011).

Azadi *et al.* (2011) also stated that ALC is widely seen as a consequence of industrialization. The growing population and its needs, particularly in urban areas demands more land that is fixed in supply. Therefore, land in urban areas becomes scarcer and more expensive. In order to meet the growing demand for land, city development expands to fringe areas where prime and fertile agricultural lands are located. This development causes intensive ALC in urban fringe areas. ALC is therefore argued as a logical result of population growth and economic development and it has been neglected as an unavoidable consequence in the development process. Statistik (2013) stated that it is important to anticipate the transfer of agricultural land into non-agricultural land that will reduce agricultural areas and disrupt agricultural productivity, especially rice. Conversion of agricultural land will lead to social and economic impact due to reduced agricultural areas resulted in the loss of employment in the agricultural sector and threatening agricultural production capacity of commodities

particularly rice. But the Government Regulation Number 24 of 2009, land conversion settings are not mentioned explicitly, only arranged in the form of land use control. Conversion of Agricultural Land Sustainable Food in order to procure land for the public interest can only be done with the requirement of having a strategic feasibility studies has plans to land use; liberation land ownership and the availability of replacement land for the Sustainable Food Agricultural Land converted. Land use change is inevitable given the high population growth, economic development progress needed transportation and public facilities. However, the supervision and control of the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural minimum necessary to prevent uncontrolled conversion.

Firman (1997) was examines the impacts of economic development on land conversion in the Northern Region of West Java (NRWJ) and discusses their implications for urban and regional development. The recent development of NRWJ has been triggered largely by domestic and foreign investment in the region which has led to a tremendous increase in demand for land. Subsequently, prime agricultural land has been subdivided and converted into industrial estates and other urban land uses. Land conversion is basically a normal part of the urban development process, but in NRWJ it does reflect the land businesses carried out by large developers which tend to be speculative in character. The study also discusses some land-related policy reforms which are needed to guide land conversion.

Harimi *et al.* (2012) stated that the internal factors which significantly affect land conversion is the price of land and land location in all areas of study. External factors have significantly positive are variable population, land conversion rules and land location, while the variable GDP in the agricultural sector negatively. Availability of rice in Sleman Regenct zone 1 indicates the region from 1983-2025 for the population minus the rice sufficiency. In zone 2 region between 1983 and 2005 but it is still a surplus between 2006 and 2025 minus. In the area of zone 3 is projected through 2025 the availability of rice is sufficient. Agus (2006) stated that land use changes in Indonesia has been biased towards the economic merits of industrial and urban developments at the expense of highly productive agricultural lands. Agriculture provides various functions including environmental, food security, socio-cultural and employment functions, which collectively called Multifunctionality of Agriculture (MFA).

Land use planning has a significant influencing relationship to land use change at the level 64%. The study's findings will serve as invaluable reference points

to public and private stakeholders who are all involved in one way or another with the situation and growth pattern of land uses (Gwamna *et al.*, 2016).

Problems faced by farmers in the regency of Cianjur that is the capital constraints that impact on the rise of mortgage the land to moneylenders or middlemen. Farmers who have the main job as a farmer then deeply in debt or lien so that poorer and eventually sold their land. Moneylenders or middlemen as lenders do not use the land for agriculture, but sold it again to the housing developers. This study has relevance or interest which is large enough to answer on national issues primarily related to the conversion of agricultural land.

The purposes of this study were to: Analyze how the phenomenon of conversion of agricultural land in the district of Ciranjang, Cianjur Regency; analyze the impact of land use on the availability of rice in the district of Ciranjang, Cianjur Regency; Assessing the institutional strengthening of farmers in the area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This research was conducted by survey method. The location study purposively selected that is in Ciranjang District as one of the centers of rice producers in Cianjur Regency, West Java Province. At the study site, then selected two villages namely Ciranjang Village and Nanggalamekar Village. Ciranjang village is the capital district, while Nanggalamekar village as one of the villages located in the districts.

Data collection was conducted from April to October 2016 includes data on land use, productivity of rice and institutional performance of farmers in the study area. Source of data in this study is the caretaker farmer groups, community leaders, related agencies, informants and stakeholders. Data was collected using questionnaires, interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and secondary data. The data has been collected, further processed with descriptive analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Description of the location: Ciranjang village and Nanggalamekar village are an area that supports a good rice and fluffier in Cianjur Regency, West Java Province. In addition to its fertile soil, supported by a good irrigation system, which is fed by Cisuru river that irrigate 3 districts, namely Ciranjang District, Mekarwangi District and Karangpicung District. The primary water source of the river flowing Cisuru into three districts, one of which is the Ciranjang District. The water flows through the secondary irrigation channel which then flows into the

tertiary channels to directly irrigate rice fields in the districts. When we visited there, especially the area Ciranjang almost along the highway to Bandung sprawling rice fields, not fields are located in remote areas.

Circa 1965-1975's wetland located in the area Ciranjang owned by some local landlords, namely H. Durohman, H. Supri, H. Rojak, H. Asep, H. Hasan, H. and H. Dayat Mamun. Landlords at the time it was victorious but over time the paddy fields are distributed to children as a legacy which is then distributed by generations to their children and grandchildren. Most holders of land rights of each family had sold all the assets of the fields belonging to his extended family in other words, has changed hands. Besides already changed hands, today many of the paddy fields that have been converted into buildings. This happens because they to meet the necessities of life, such as building a house for their children and grandchildren and sold for a wedding celebration.

At this time, in the village of Ciranjang most residents work the land belonging to another person, usually a man from Bandung. The reason people buy land in Ciranjang is for reasons of soil fertility and productivity as well as the cheapness of land prices in Ciranjang than in Bandung. The comparison, if they sell their land in Bandung which covers only hundreds tumbak (1 tumbak=14m²), then they are biased acquire acreage of land in Ciranjang village.

Nanggalamekar village is the result of the last division of the District Ciranjang circa 1980s named after the Cibiuk village and Mekargalih village. Each village splitting get crooked village land and soil and land, as well as on the Cibiuk Village and the Mekargalih Village, but not in the village Nanggalamekar. This happens because Nanggalamekar village experienced its most recent expansion, so a crooked land is up by two previous village, so just get the village land territory.

Nearly 80% of the villagers Nanggalamekar main livelihood as farmers, of which 40% are owners and 60% are accustomed to. The owner who is not a resident of the village Nanggalamekar usually the people of Bandung. For citizens who have usually worked alone rice, whereas rice fields owned by outsiders Nanggalamekar worked by villagers, some of whom are former owners of the rice fields they till. The transition of ownership of the local rice fields to the Bandung occur due to the sale of land or rice fields by farmers in this village. Although most of their fields had switched ownership to the property of Bandung, but the charge of working the fields have remained Nanggalamekar villagers themselves. In some cases met farmers working the fields in the Nanggalamekar village ex-owned which is now sold both on local residents and the people of Bandung.

One of the land tenure system in the Nanggalamekar village is the pawn system. Usually for rice grade 1, 100 tumbak rice valued at Rp 20 million to Rp 10 million per mortgaged and 200 tumbak for low grade rice. People who have the capital and the source of borrowing money farmers are local people and outsiders. During the period pawn pawned then ground rice completely overpowered by the owners of capital. Farmers can not obtain any results from these fields, unless the farmer will serve tenants in the rice fields. The reason farmers typically borrow money for specific purposes such as there are relatives who are sick, children's weddings, or sending children to school. As a strategy to be able to pay the debt, usually farmers not to pawn all fields, so that they still have an income. When a farmer is unable to redeem the mortgaged land, then some of them are willing to sell the land and begin a process of transition of ownership of land in both villages.

Villagers Ciranjang and Nanggalamekar majority work as farmers, when viewed from the presentation, approximately 60% are landless and 40% were farmers owners. Wetland which is currently owned by local farmers average about 200-500 tumbak only a few who have a wetland on 1 ha. Proof of ownership of the land was turned into a certificate is not all, there are many who still uses the blank. According to the chairman of the local Gapoktan, this is due to lack of knowledge of the benefits of ownership of land certificates and issue certificates in the manufacture of the high cost of land deed.

The rate of land conversion: Ownership wetland derived from the proceeds of the transaction and pawn wetland with local land owners. Lien process of land caused by the economic needs of farmers such as child marriage, child's school, home repair, etc. Most pawn system stipulates that the owner no longer allowed to work on their fields or rice paddies fully entitled fell to the lender until the loan is repaid by the farmers. Only a few farmers are still working on their own lands mortgaged. Lack of confidence in lending to farmers who borrow for working part fields (as farm laborers), this is because the lender will feel the results are not optimal productivity of their fields. Usually the lender will cultivate their own land or work on the land by farmers using agricultural laborers other than the owner of the mortgaged land.

Based Map Spatial Planning (Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah) that has been approved by the Regent of Cianjur as Cianjur District Regulation No. 17 Year 2012 on Spatial Planning Cianjur Regency Year 2011-2031 showed

Table 1: The extent and rate of wetland transfer function in Cianjur (year 2004-2013)

Years	Rice area (ha)	The addition of new area (ha)	Rice area converted wide (ha)	Depreciation of rice area (%)
2004	61.587	-	-	-
2005	58.773	-	-2.814	-4,57
2006	58.585	-	-188.000	-0,32
2007	58.996	411.000	-	0,7
2008	60.973	1.977	-	3,35
2009	58.433	-	-2.540	-4,17
2010	58.241	-	-192.000	-0,33
2011	57.929	-	-312.000	-0,54
2012	58.116	187.000	-	0,32
2013	59.408	1.292	-	2,22
Total	3.867	-6.046	-3.32.000	
Average	386,7	-604,6.000	-0,33.000	

Department of agriculture and Horticulture Cianjur, 2014

that agricultural areas in Cianjur the largest located in the Ciranjang District, Sukaluyu District and Karang Tengah District. Based on the mapping of the industrial area in Cianjur known of the potential competition between agricultural land use and industrial areas.

Wetland conversion is increasingly rife because some areas in Cianjur will be an industrial area. This can be seen along the main streets Cianjur towards Bandung, factories began to be built on the side of the road. These buildings stand on land that originally was farmland. Currently, several hectares of agricultural land has been converted to solid buildings. When viewed with the naked eye, wetland that is now greatly reduced. Based on the results of the calculation, the rate of land conversion Cianjur district average of -0.33% per year from 2004-2013 while the details are detailed in Table 1.

Based on calculations showed that the new paddy fields during the years 2004-2013 covering 3,867 ha or an area of 386.7 ha/year. Meanwhile, land conversion occurs in an area or an area of -604.6 -6046 ha/year. Thus, the area of land converted still greater than the new paddy fields. Proof of ownership that is owned by farmers is largely a "girik" letter or proof of ownership issued by the local village. Most small proof of ownership is the deed of sale and purchase and ownership certificate. Due to evidence of land ownership of farmers who are still in the form of a letter or certificate purchase "girik" which is evidence that has not been recognized by the banks to encourage farmers to borrow money to loan sharks with land tenure security while until the loan is paid off.

The impact of land use on the productivity of rice: The main commodity in Cianjur is rice while commodity an alternative during the third growing season is soy beans, green beans, corn, cucumber, kale and some are even still grow rice. For farmers who still grow rice in the third growing season, is utilizing the abundant water resources

Table 2: Land productivity and wet grain production in cianjur

Years	Rice area (ha)	Rice productivity (ton/ha)	Wet grain production (ha)
2004	61.587	5,24	645.431,76
2005	58.773	5,3	622.993,80
2006	58.585	5,31	622.172,70
2007	58.996	5,31	626.537,52
2008	60.973	5,41	659.727,86
2009	58.433	5,63	657.955,58
2010	58.241	5,63	655.793,66
2011	57.929	6,03	698.623,74
2012	58.116	6,01	698.554,32
2013	59.408	6,17	733.094,72
Total		6.620.885,66	
Average	5,60	662.088,57	

Badan Pusat Statistik, 2004-2013

at the time but the result was not as good as the first and second growing season. Disputes have occurred because of differences in commodity grown in the third growing season, it occurs because of differences in water demand in each of the commodity.

Based on the above calculation shows that the production of wet rice production Cianjur Regency continues to increase, on average per year from 2004-2013 amounted to 662,088.57 tons/year assuming 2 times the rice planting season. Increased grain production due to the increased productivity of rice plants, this is because the technology advances so varieties of rice can be improved productivity. Based on the above data it can be concluded that the rate of land conversion is still not affected the decrease of wet grain production in Cianjur.

According to the profile data Ciranjang village, the village has an area of 326.66 hectares consisting of a wetland area of 154 ha as well as terrestrial land area of 172.66 hectares. Wetland consists of 30 ha technical irrigation and 124 ha semitechnical irrigation. While land consists of 12.8 ha of land for the yard, 137.34 ha for housing/residential, 18.92 hectares to 3.6 ha of plantations and intended for others. Seeing the conditions that occur at this time, rice fields were found in Cianjur already much reduced and turned into a stretch of buildings stood firm, both factories and housing. Wet grain production in Cianjur starting in 2004-2013 is presented in Table 2.

Currently the vast wetland in Cianjur continues to decrease, it is in line with the continued occurrence of land conversion. The overlap region between the RTRW development in agricultural areas in the Ciranjang District to accelerate the strategic area of industrial land conversion. The land conversion occurred in the Ciranjang District with the establishment of a doll factory built on land productive rice 3 times the planting of ±30 ha and a shoe factory in the development process that stands on wetland ±60 ha. Additionally land use

caused by the impact of the presence of industries such as construction of clinics, homes for rent, minimarket and so forth.

Cianjur Regency government should not undertake development of industrial estates in the area or areas of productive agriculture but can be allocated to areas that have land that is not productive. The impact of regional development were deemed to threaten the existence of agricultural land will have an impact on the fulfillment of food. As for the impact of the errors on the regional development of food production in Cianjur listed in Table 3.

With the assumed rate of land conversion amounted to -0.33%, about 0.81% population growth and demand of rice per capita per year is 139 kg. Then it can be simulated that in 2024 Cianjur Regency can no longer satisfy people's food needs Cianjur Regency. The current government issued a policy to reduce the consumption of rice by 1.5% per year, however the policy is deemed not to be effective, it is because that the habits of the people of Indonesia who have regarded the rice as a staple food. The policy will also have an impact on increasing food needs of others, but the food is grown on the same land. Moreover, if the transition to the food consumption of imported products such as wheat will exacerbate Indonesia's trade balance.

Based on calculations showed that with the implementation of policies to reduce rice consumption of 1.5% per year, then the Cianjur Regency will not be able to meet the food needs of the society in 2025. It is therefore expected development of the region should also examine the area of ??competition, especially on the agricultural region is a sector sustaining human life. The policy must be taken Regency Government is to make the protection or the protection of agricultural land. The first step that must be taken is to issue regulations related area of agricultural land immortal.

Referring to Article 4 of Regulation Regent of Cianjur No. 31 of 2011 on the implementation mechanism of new paddy fields in Cianjur stated that aspect is used as a reference in the control of food agriculture land conversion include: Productivity of paddy fields (level and stability); irrigation investments that have been made (both by government and non-governmental); institutional system of agricultural support farm production; the relative roles of rice region concerned in supporting local food security; level of rice farming technology implementation; potential threat status of wetland function transfer to the sustainability of national food self-sufficiency; rice farming contributes to the economy of the region; the role of rice ecosystem in environmental conservation; the role of rice ecosystem in the social and political context.

Table 3: Impact of land conversion to the availability of food

Years	Rice area (ha)	Population (people)	Rice Production (ton)	Rice needs (ton)	Rice difference (ton)
2013	59.408	2.231.107	349.319	310.124	39.195
2014	59.212	2.249.179	348.166	312.636	35.530
2015	59.017	2.267.397	347.017	315.168	31.849
2016	58.822	2.285.763	345.872	317.721	28.151
2017	58.628	2.304.278	344.731	320.295	24.436
2018	58.434	2.322.943	343.593	322.889	20.704
2019	58.241	2.341.758	342.459	325.504	16.955
2020	58.049	2.360.727	341.329	328.141	13.188
2021	57.858	2.379.849	340.203	330.799	9.404
2022	57.667	2.399.125	339.080	333.478	5.602
2023	57.476	2.418.558	337.961	336.180	1.782
2024	57.287	2.438.149	336.846	338.903	-2.057

Table 4: Impact of land conversion to the availability of food with policy 1.5% decline rice consumption per year

Years	Rice area (ha)	Population (people)	Rice Production (ton)	Policy needs to (ton)	Rice difference (ton)
2013	59.408	2.231.107	349.319	305.472	43.847
2014	59.212	2.249.179	348.166	307.946	40.220
2015	59.017	2.267.397	347.017	310.441	36.577
2016	58.822	2.285.763	345.872	312.955	32.917
2017	58.628	2.304.278	344.731	315.490	29.241
2018	58.434	2.322.943	343.593	318.046	25.548
2019	58.241	2.341.758	342.459	320.622	21.837
2020	58.049	2.360.727	341.329	323.219	18.110
2021	57.858	2.379.849	340.203	325.837	14.366
2022	57.667	2.399.125	339.080	328.476	10.604
2023	57.476	2.418.558	337.961	331.137	6.824
2024	57.287	2.438.149	336.846	333.819	3.027
2025	57.098	2.457.898	335.734	336.523	-789

Badan Pusat Statistik, 2004-2013

Strengthening the Institutional of Farmers: Farming in Cianjur Regency an attempt hereditary inherited by our ancestors. Fertile agricultural land and availability of water supply to make farming in this district well developed. Land ownership in former times or less 40 years ago big enough, where the average every farmer is able to have an area of 1-3 ha. The amount of land area owned by farmers ancient enables them to be supporting domestic life. The extent of ownership of agricultural land per person continues to decline at this time where the average farmer only has a land area <1 ha, only a small number have farms in = 1 ha. The process of inheritance of agricultural land make-owned land is getting smaller because of the distribution process.

Land area distributed in the next generation will be much diminished if the number of children is much higher. As a result of the process of land inheritance has an impact on the lives of the next generation, where agriculture is no longer able to be a life-sustaining households. Selling agricultural land slightly to the purpose of the next generation in order to raise capital for other business more profitable as trade and become Indonesian Workers (TKI). The following estimates of the acquisition of farmer's opinion is based on the extent of land owned in Ciranjang District.

Based on calculations it was found that the earnings for 1 ha of land per month is Rp 4.725 million. When examined macro economic conditions that exist in Cianjur

where the cost of living worthy of Rp 2,500,000 it takes an area of 550 tumbak or an area of 7,700 m². With a small land ownership will affect increasingly smaller earned income. Communities around the average household needs to make a living as a handyman sideline farm laborers, motorcycle taxi drivers and trade and so on.

The current tendency of farmers to sell their harvest to sell grain lowland rice fields when wet conditions. This is done because in addition to a larger income, but the main thing is the absence of land for paddy drying the constraints of farmers. Besides the middlemen or rice skipper prefer to buy grain in the wet than dry grain farmers, this is because the middlemen have an average drying area and at the same time or slip grain milling machine. The losses suffered by farmers when farmers sell dried farmers are required to provide their own sack so that it can increase the cost of which can reduce farmers' income. Meanwhile, if the farmers sell grain wet, they will not be burdened with the cost of purchasing a sack because it has been supplied by middlemen or skipper. It also sells grain yield when wet middlemen who visit the farmers, whereas if the farmer sells the dried grain farmers who would come to middlemen or rice mill.

Here is an advantage if farmers sell grain farmers dry to middlemen assuming depreciation of wet rice paddy to dry for about 30% of the weight of wet grain. Based on the calculation Table 4 in mind that the income of farmers by selling dried grain has decreased, this is because the

sales price of unhusked rice at Rp 5,000/kg is the value that is still low, so there is no incentive received by farmers in selling grain yield them in dry conditions. The price environment is a game the middlemen so that the farmers want to sell their grain in wet conditions, so that the added value (value added) will be accepted by the middleman is much greater.

Based on the calculation that results in the production of 1 ha of wetland brokers will earn a profit of Rp 6.685 million or an average profit per kg middlemen Rp 2,274/kg wet rice are sold to middlemen. Farmers would not be able to sell their production in the form of rice fields, in addition to the costs involved are also huge market share because it did not have an average market for rice in bulk. In addition, the farmers tend to think more trivial, so that agricultural products more easily sold in wet conditions.

Based on the calculation above it can be concluded that the profits from upstream to downstream, the biggest benefit is obtained by the middlemen or the skipper of rice compared by farmers. The impact of that is the reduction of generation of farmers because farming is not so profitable and tend to further enrich the middlemen. Farmer groups are not formed or formed but not optimal aggravate the bargaining position of farmers in determining the selling price for the welfare of farmers.

The formation of farmer groups currently in Ciranjang District is still not optimal despite some Harapan Maju Farmers Group who have been awarded as best national farmer groups in 2011. However, the farmer group is not optimal when viewed from the absence of a partnership between farmer groups with middlemen or related to the price of rice skipper and the still weak togetherness together farmers in improving welfare in preventing mortgage wetland. Weak guidance to farmers makes many wetland mortgaged even sold to others. The formation of farmer groups currently receiving assistance in its formation oriented, so that guidance to the farmers still deemed less.

Meanwhile, there are 14 farmer groups in the village and 2 Gapoktan Nanggalamekar, but not all residents want to belong to the group. Unlike the village Ciranjang the farming group has been running well, in the village of Nanggalamekar not. This leads to less compact farmers in this village. For example, when the growing season, the residents did not simultaneously grow, some of them are choosing to grow at a different time that should, with the aim that the selling price at harvest time could be better later. It is often invites pests to invade the rice. In addition, people also do not want to heed the call to intersperse with the planting of crops so that nutrients in the soil remains good but the people still chose to plant

rice three times in one year. Likewise when the division of water, sometimes people do not want to follow the rules of the division of water and to protest to the apparatus, which makes water control committee confusion.

Agrarian reform is a solution of the problem of agrarian resources that currently occur. Local government policies that sustain agrarian reform agenda in the Ciranjang village never started a KUD (Koperasi Unit Desa) Satria Jaya. KUD only run for approximately 2 seasons later this cooperative bankrupt. This is because the breakdown of turnover by some farmer groups because many who borrow but it is difficult to restore. Moreover, community characteristics or habits of the people who think that all programs provided by the government to the people is to be a grant, so that funds are not rotating and runs away.

In line with the opinion of Fauzi (2003) which asserts that the core problem of agrarian today involves problems: the problems of poverty, social inequality, injustice in the context of the country and the nation of Indonesia is very rich in agrarian resources stemming from the existence of inequality holding structure agrarian resources that are deliberately allowed to grow in the life of the state during the reign of the new order with the implementation of agrarian development policies that do not favor the interests of the people and devoted to social justice; the agrarian policy which has been run by the new order has also created growing conflicts or massive agrarian disputes and in-depth nature of the violence; agrarian development policy that relies on planting and fertilizing giant scale capital on the principal economic sectors are mainly financed by foreign debt, as during this run, have failed to develop the domestic capital as a guarantee of sustainable development and political centralization and sectoralism agrarian law and its institutions so far has resulted in the takeover of agrarian resources are the rights of the people and the concentration of mastery of agrarian resources, thus sacrificing the prosperity of life of rural people, especially agricultural laborers, small farmers, indigenous people and people of the urban poor and put agriculture as a sector that is underdeveloped.

Conditions that occur at the site of the study are also relevant to the decision-making structure and land tenure, as stated by Dietz (1998) which affirmed that the government and the people with power have made three violations related to agriculture, namely: the right of ownership; the right to use the land and natural resources that accompany it and the right to participate in decision-making with regard to the ownership and use of land and the natural resources.

In general, the agrarian structure in the Ciranjang village display performance that is dominated by farmers. Culturally, farmers in this region increasingly faced with complex needs and problems and has been buffeted by the cultural pattern of the city, have been degraded in the agrarian culture. Farmers have reduced his love of the land, allowing you to easily release their own property and exploit them with various chemical inputs, intensive farming patterns and other conventional technologies.

Therefore, it is necessary to advocacy and assistance to landowners in the different zones of agro-ecosystems so that access to information agrarian, access to information agrarian, participate in conserving land resources, aware of the importance of maintaining the sustainability of agriculture, understands and has computation multidimensional in maintaining and removing the land and has a strong institutional. Institutional development efforts in agriculture can work well if synergy with the institutional development of society in other areas of life. Therefore, we need a strong commitment from the community and all parties to support these efforts in order to attempt an integrated institutional development can take place smoothly.

Based on the process of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with farmers in the district of Ciranjang, they agreed on a draft implementation of the system of agricultural bank as follows: farmers borrower must be a member of a group of farmers; loan funds will be adjusted by the ability of a farmer; collateral in the form of paddy fields that can still be used by the farmer; as a guarantee of wetland are not transferable; the amount of funds that can be borrowed will be adjusted to the extent owned paddy fields and the ability of farmers in the return; agricultural products will be made for the results with the equivalent of 2% per month; letter of proof of ownership of the land saved in financial institutions; payment of loans made when farmers harvest; the use of funds earmarked for loans to micro and small enterprises; in the event of failure to pay the loan, then the rice fields will be confiscated temporarily by the financial institution to financial institution to benefit in accordance with the funds loaned. Foreclosure should be the knowledge and agreement with the farmers; upon repayment by farmers then the proof of ownership will be returned to the farmers; harvesting is done jointly with the attendant financial institutions; establish farmer groups with joint responsibility.

Problems and needs of people and families in Indonesia is growing. The complexity of the problems encountered are also getting higher. Though the family of Indonesia is not well developed to be able to solve problems and meet their own needs independently. Human development will be very effective if it can be

done within the family institution. The family is the main institution, the closest and most familiar with each of its members, is also the smallest institution in society. Quality and powerful families will be a vehicle for nation building highly effective (Suyono and Haryanto, 2009). Therefore we need the support of empowerment, complete and dynamic service so that every family can carry out its main functions well to build all its members. If the whole family can build their children properly, then the whole nation will be developed into believing human resources, quality, reliable and able to build the state and nation well.

CONCLUSION

Based on studies that have been conducted recommended that the need for advocacy and assistance to landowners in the different zones of agro-ecosystems so as to fulfill access to information agrarian, participation in conserving land resources, the rise of awareness of the importance of conserving and sustainable agriculture, understand and have the calculation of multidimensional maintain and release land, as well as having a strong institutional.

In order for the institutional development in agriculture can work well, it is necessary to the process of integration and synergy with the institutional development of society in other areas of life. Therefore, we need a strong commitment from the community and all parties to support these efforts so that an integrated institutional development efforts can take place smoothly.

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