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LOCAL PESANT ORGANIZATION ROLES IN THE AGRARIAN REFORM

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Abstract

This study aimed to reveal the roles of local-peasant organization in the agrarian reform at Kulonbambang Hamlet, Sumberurip Village, Doko District, Blitar Regency, East Java Province. The study location is also known by the community as "Kulonbambang Plantation". Local-peasant organization that played roles in the agrarian reform at Kulonbambang Hamlet was Pawartaku (Paguyuban Warga Tani Kulonbambang or Kulonbambang Peasant Association), which is a member of the Aryo Blitar Peasant Association. In the context of forming a cooperative, Pawartaku received support from Sitas Desa (Yayasan Solidaritas Masyarakat Desa or Village Community Solidarity Foundation). Local-peasant organization has several roles: 1) to build awareness of peasants to obtain land rights, 2) to fight against the plantation company which controls the land reclaimed, 3) to help resolve the agrarian conflict, 4) to help agrarian structuring, 5) to support the registration of land reform objects, and 6) to facilitate the capital access to peasants.

Keywords: Peasant, organization, roles, agrarian, and reform

A. Background

Kulonbambang Plantation is located at Kulonbambang Hamlet, Sumberurip Village, Doko District, Blitar Regency, East Java Province bounding: (1) In the North and East with the Sirah Kencong Plantation controlled by PTP XXIII Bantaran. (2) In the South with Pidjiombo Plantation controlled by Perhutani. (3) In the West and North with Mount Kawi and Batok Protection Forest.

Kulonbambang Plantation is a former *erfpacht* right, covering an area of 936.07 Ha which consists of verponding: (1) Number 71 covering 204.97 Ha; (2) Number 232 covering 629.54 hectares; (3) Number 236 covering 63.14 Ha; (4) Number 311 covering 34.11 Ha; (5) Number 327 covering 4.31 Ha.

At that time, the owner of the Kulonbambang plantation was NV. Cultuur Maatschappij Ardirejo Soerabaja. In 1949 the community had settlements at the Kulonbambang Plantation site and was administratively recognized as Bangunsari Village. In 1966 the people of Bangunsari Village were only permitted to till the land, and their ownership of land at the Kulonbambang Plantation location was not recognized. In 1973 hak guna usaha (right of exploitation) were given to PT. Sari Bumi Kawi with the Minister of Home Affairs Decree Number SK.77 / HGU / DA / 1973 dated October 20, 1973. In the same year (in 1973), Bangunsari Village was abolished, and the people in this village became plantation residents, and administratively belonged in Sumberurip Village. This makes the Sumberurip Village area has two categories, namely: Sumberurip Village located in the plantation area, and Sumberurip Village which is outside the plantation area.

B. Agrarian Conflict

When they became residents of this plantation, Kulonbambang peasants were referred to as *wong persil* (parcel people), namely low class peoples who experienced acute poverty. In the 1998 reforms, Kulonbambang peasants used this moment to reclaim Kulonbambang Plantation land. They form the Pawartaku (Paguyuban Warga Tani Kulonbambang or Kulonbambang Peasant Association), is a member of the Aryo Blitar Peasants Association. The area of Kulonbambang Plantation before redistribution reached 936 Ha, consisting of 420 Ha of tea and coffee, and 328 Ha of clove plants.

The Kulonbambang conflict began in 1998, and ended in 2002, after the Blitar Regent issued a decree, it is as follows: (1) completing all Kulonbambang plantation obligations with Malang KP2LN (Kantor Pengurusan Piutang dan Lelang Negara) and other obligations; (2) releasing part of the HGU (Hak Guna Usaha) area covering 255 Ha, to be used as land reform objects, and to be redistributed to the peasant who are entitled to receive, according to the demands of the community (Pawartaku); (3) submit extension of HGU to the authorized agency.

As a follow up of the Decree of Blitar Regent, on May 1, 2003, the Director of PT. Sari Bumi Kawi releasing part of the HGU (Hak Guna Usaha) area covering 255 Ha with a notary deed, to be redistributed to the peasant of Kulonbambang (Pawartaku members). Yet in its realization, the release of land rights was not carried out by PT. Sari Bumi Kawi, then the peasant of Kulonbambang continued to fight. Furthermore, the Blitar Regency Land Office took the initiative to conduct mediation, to bring together PT. Sari Bumi Kawi with the peasant of Kulonbambang. The result was agreed that the land area to be redistributed is not 255 Ha, but 280 Ha.

C. Agrarian Conflict Resolved

In 2010, PT. Sari Bumi Kawi made the Deed of Release of Rights. This was responded by the Land Office of Blitar Regency by forming a Land Reform Committee which consisted of: (1) Blitar Regent; (2) Head of the Blitar Regency Land Office; (3) Chief of the Resort Police of Blitar Regency; (4) Chair of Blitar District HKTI; (5) Head of Blitar District Agriculture Service; (6) Doko District Head; and (7) Chief of Sumberurip Village.

Then the Land Reform Committee held a Land Reform Meeting, the result of which was a decision, to redistribute the ex-HGU land of PT. Sari Bumi Kawi has an area of 280 hectares to the people of Kulonbambang who have the rights. In 2011 the land reclaimed by peasant of Kulonbambang was approved as TOL (Tanah Obyek Landreform or Landreform Object), covering an area of 280 Ha. In the same year (in 2011), the Blitar Regency Land Office issued a Decree on the Implementation of Landreform and Decree on the Implementation of Land Consolidation.

The Decree on the Implementation of Land Consolidation contains provisions on the implementation of consolidation of ex-HGU land of PT. Sari Bumi Kawi covering an area of 25 Ha. Meanwhile, the Decree on the Implementation of a landreform containing a land area of 255 Ha will be redistributed to the people of Kulonbambang who have the rights, as well as a request to immediately make their land redistribution decree. The request for an immediate Decree on Land Redistribution covering an area of 255 Ha was carried out by the Head of the Blitar Regency Land Office to the Head of the BPN (Badan Pertanahan Nasional or National Land Agency), through the Head of the Regional Office of the BPN in East Java Province.

Two hundred and fifty five hectares of land redistribution are given to 350 peasant households consisting of: (1) Kulonbambang Village community, as many as 60 peasant households; (2) Tlogorejo Village community, as many as 100 peasant households; (3) Kampung Anyar community, as many as 140 peasant households; and (4) the people of Kampung Tlogosari, as many as 50 peasant households.

D. Agrarian Arrangement

The details of land use resulting from redistribution are as follows: (1) For settlements this include residential houses and cattle pens, covering an area of 700 square meters or 0.07 Ha per peasant's household. (2) For cultivation it includes gardens and food agriculture, the area is determined by the Pawartaku organization. (3) For the collective land of the Pawartaku organization, it includes buildings for the education of citizens, agricultural demonstration plots, meeting halls, open fields, and so on. For the benefit of the organization it covers an area of 46 Ha, spread over three villages, namely Bambang Village as wide as 15 Ha, Anyar Upper-Lower and Tlogorejo Villages 21 Ha, and Tlogosari Village 10 Ha. (4) For social and infrastructure it includes places of worship, roads, open fields (football/sports), and others.

The details of the classification of land division by Pawartaku: (1) Classification A is for the leader or member of the organization which is considered to have meritorious and determines victory he gets 4.9 Ha of agricultural land to be cultivated, and 0.07 Ha of residential land. (2) Classification B, is for leaders or figures in organizations that are active in the struggle, obtain agricultural land to be cultivated covering an area of 2 Ha, and residential land covering an area of 0.07 ha. (3) Classification C is for a member of the organization that fights, gets 1.2 Ha of agricultural land to be cultivated, and 0.07 Ha of residential land. (4) Classification D is for young people or young cadres of organizations who are actively involved in the advocacy process, as well as mapping and measurement, they get 0.3 Ha of agricultural land to be cultivated. (5) Classification E is for an organization that accompanies peasant when fighting for land title, obtaining agricultural land to be cultivated covering an area of 1 Ha, and residential land covering 1 Ha.

The redistribution of ex HGU land at PT. Sari Bumi Kawi covering an area of 255 Ha was not carried out based on Government Regulation Number 224 of 1961, but was based on local wisdom, namely an agreement obtained during Rapat Presidium Tanah Perjuangan Kulonbambang or the Kulonbambang Struggle Land Presidium Meeting. At the meeting a classification of recipients of land redistribution was made this benchmarks is as follows: (1) Militancy, namely toughness when struggling; (2) Cultivation, namely those who continue to cultivate land; (3) contributions, namely those who actively fund the struggle; (4) Struggle; namely those who participate in the struggle; (5) Concern, namely those who are active in social and community activities.

Meanwhile, the collective land of 46 Ha designated for the Pawartaku organization was registered in the name of 90 of Pawartaku officials, and a Deed of Agreement was made before a Notary. The goal is that the land is not misused, so that the land can be used by all members of Pawartaku to improve its socio-economic conditions.

E. Land Registration of Landreform Object

Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Presidential Decree Number 55 of 1980 concerning Organization and Procedures for the Implementation of Landreform states that the socio-economic enhancement is carried out by: (1) strengthening property rights and giving content to the rights function; and (2) improving national productivity in order to enhance people's income and living standards.

The TOL (Landreform Object) was certified by the Land Office of Blitar Regency in 2012 include: (1) 35 Ha for collective land, namely for joint arable land, Peasants Education and Training Center, and other public facilities. (2) 25 Ha for housing, roads, rivers, and so on what processed through land consolidation.

The Peasants Education and Training Center is intended to maintain the fighting spirit of Kulonbambang peasants to achieve prosperity. The collective land ownership (35 Ha) is intended to continue to maintain the solidarity of the peasants of Kulonbambang. Then the land parcels resulting from the redistribution carried out in 2011 what registered to obtain a certificate of land ownership, until finally the certificate was issued, and distributed on April 4, 2012. At the handover of the certificate dated 4 April 2012 symbolic planting of tree seeds the donations from Djarum Foundation was done the amount is 5,000 tree seeds and will be planted on collective land.

The certificate of land ownership that are handed over to the recipient peasants is that the land redistribution is different from the certificate of ownership in general, because there is a statement that this land is the result of the release of PT. Sari Bumi Kawi HGU, and can not be transferred in part or in whole for 10 years.

The limitation of the transfer effort is intended as follows: (1) There is no concentration of land ownership; (2) There is no seizure of assets when the recipient of the land

redistribution collects his land and defaults on his obligations; (3) Land cultivated by the recipient of land redistribution by himself; (4) A spiritual relationship was established between the recipient of the redistribution of land and the land.

F. Establishment of a Credit Union

On March 9 2013 the recipients of land redistribution formed a saving and credit cooperative (*koperasi simpan pinjam*) was named "Pawartaku Credit Union", the purpose of which was: (1) reviving the spirit of togetherness (collective struggle); (2) fulfill peasants capital needs; and (3) anticipating bad credit, and the release of customer land to other parties.

The Pawartaku member was facilitated by Yayasan Solidaritas Masyarakat Desa (Sitas Desa) or the Village Community Solidarity Foundation, to study the management of credit cooperatives or savings and loan cooperatives to Yayasan Cindelaras or the Cindelaras Foundation in Yogyakarta. In 2017, members of the cooperative "Pawartaku Credit Union" reached 385 people with assets reaching Rp. 370 million.

G. Conclusion

Local peasant organizations that play roles in agrarian reform in Kulonbambang Hamlet was Pawartaku (Paguyuban Warga Tani Kulonbambang or Kulonbambang Peasant Association), who are members of the Aryo Blitar Peasant Association. In the context of forming a cooperative, Pawartaku received support from Sitas Desa (Yayasan Solidaritas Masyarakat Desa or Village Community Solidarity Foundation).

Local peasant organization has roles of: **First**, to build awareness of peasants to obtain land rights. **Second**, to fight against the plantation company which controls the land reclaimed. **Third**, to help resolve the agrarian conflict. **Fourth**, to help agrarian structuring. **Fifth**, to support the registration of land reform objects. **Sixth**, to facilitate the capital access to peasants.

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